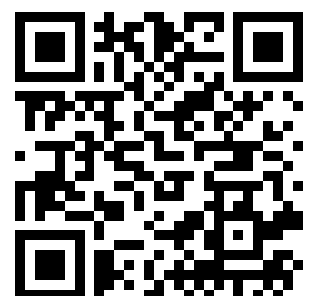


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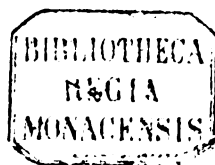




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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 17; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 16; Calcutta, December 15.

FROM the Bombay Famine Report for the week ending December 8 we learn that the numbers on relief works had fallen to 9,570, and on charitable relief to 11,461. The only works besides the Dhond-Manmar Railway on which any large number of persons were employed were the Ashti and Matoba Tanks. In the Native States relief works have been closed everywhere save in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country. There was "continued improvement in the general situation, but one more good fall of rain throughout the affected districts would greatly enhance the prospects of the season." The last weekly statement would be issued on December 22.

THE latest famine report of the Madras Government states that the number of persons employed on famine works decreased during the previous week to the extent of 26,600, and those receiving gratuitous relief by 34,500. Food prices were falling slightly. Two inches of rain fell on the 11th in Ganjam, the one district in Madras in which distress was still apprehended. It was estimated that in the course of another week there would only be about 10,000 persons in Bellary district requiring village relief, half of whom would be adults unfit for labour, and the remainder children. There was a good deal of grain in store; and it had been suggested that an issue be made of either two or three months' supply of grain, at 1lb. a day, to each person at present in receipt of gratuitous village relief, with a warning that they must expect no further relief from the State.

A MADRAS correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that several instances of irregularities on the part of Lieutenant Wilson, Divisional Famine Officer at Gutti, had been reported to the Governor of Madras, who straightway telegraphed to the Collector of Bellary to inquire into and report upon the alleged offences. The Collector exonerates Lieutenant Wilson from all the serious charges, and passes a high tribute upon his

services. The complaints were very much exaggerated, and appear to have been "prompted by excessive spite and jealousy."

THE trial of Joaquim Charles Britto, an Indo-Portuguese native of Goa, for the murder of Michael Roonan, in Bombay, on the 16th of October last, ended on Saturday, December 15, when the jury, after a five days' hearing, returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty." It was pleaded in defence that the prisoner was insane. One of the chief medical witnesses for the defence said that whenever an ordinarily sane man got into a passion he became for the time insane—"Ira furor brevis est," in short. But Mr. Justice Green, who tried the case, when passing sentence of death on the prisoner, very properly held that, taking into consideration the whole of the evidence for and against the prisoner, and having regard to the law, the jury could not have returned any other verdict.

NOTHING important is reported by mail from either of the columns encamped in the Jawaki country. A large Jawaki council was held on December 12 at Jammu. The enemy declared that he would not treat as long as troops remain in his country. No negotiations had yet been opened, and the terms offered by Government will not be published until overtures of some kind are made by the Jawakis. They are supposed to have suffered considerably; but as a rule have declined to show fight. Our losses have been very small; and though the cold has been intense, the men are reported to be in good health and spirits. The effect of the expedition on the surrounding tribes is said to be excellent. Some of the prisoners own to having besought the Akhund of Swat for aid, but he only cursed them as Kafirs who robbed and murdered good Mussulmans.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Wednesday, December 12, Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Opium Act, and Sir E. Bayley a Bill to amend the Arms Act. Sir E. Johnson strongly supported the Bill on military grounds. On the motion of Mr. Cockerell, the new Stamp Bill was referred to a select committee, after Sir John Strachey had explained the meaning and principles of the Bill. Some of the new members were added to the select committees on different Bills, and the Council adjourned for a week.

WITH reference to Major Thomason's mission to inspect the Madras Harbour works, the *Pioneer* now further tells us that Major Thomason will make no final report on the prospects of the undertaking. That duty is reserved for Sir Andrew Clarke himself, who has been requested by the Viceroy to visit Madras in January, and go carefully into the whole subject. "It is to pave the way for this visit, and to get together all the facts required for a full appreciation of the problems at stake, so that no part of the short time which Sir Andrew Clarke will be able to devote to them may be wasted, that Major Thomason has been sent on in advance. We may add that, in the course of his long and varied service, Sir Andrew Clarke has had a great deal of experience of harbour construction and maintenance."

WE note that the Secretary of State for India has ordered that 20 lbs. of the new alkaloid, quinamine, discovered by Hesse a few years ago in the Himalaya bark, shall be sent home,



in order that its action may be carefully studied. We are glad also to hear that on the recommendation of the Indian Government Lord Salisbury has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 7,411-8 per annum to Dr. Oldham, late Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, as a special case, in consideration of the eminent scientific services of that officer.

THE Maharao Rajah of Alwar, having obtained his majority, was invested with full powers of Government in a grand Darbar at the Alwar Palace on the 10th December, by Mr. Lyall, Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana.

THE Naga Hills Expedition on the 8th December assaulted and occupied Mozima, which was the leading village in nearly all the raids. The Naga resistance was trifling, and no loss was sustained by our troops. It is believed that there will be no further resistance. On the same day the party sent from Golagat against the Nagas arrived at Woka. There was no opposition, and most of the Naga villages were friendly. The villages of Pangti and Rephem still held aloof.

THE following items complete our summary of latest mail news:—

Messrs. G. K. Webster and H. B. Simpson have resigned the Bengal Civil Service.

Colonel Duffin, 4th N. I., has retired from the service; he has accepted one of the annuities.

The Hon. Mr. Paul and Mr. E. C. Morgan are appointed members of the Legislative Council of India.

The opium revenue to date, compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78, shows 46½ lakhs in excess of estimate.

Colonel J. N. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has been Gazetted Judge Advocate General, in succession to Colonel G. C. Hatch, c.s.i.

The death of Colonel Cox, of the 3rd Buffs, is announced from Cawnpore. Colonel Penn, R.A., died at Puna on Friday, Dec. 14.

THE difficulties connected with canal irrigation have found an able exponent in Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, whose paper on the subject has just been published in the *Government Gazette*. He declares himself completely at one with the late Colonel Corbett "as to the evil effects of irrigating ordinary unmanured soil. There is no subject on which I have written more strongly for many years past, and no fact which has been more urgently pressed upon my notice by the cultivating population." Many a native cultivator or landlord has told him that when the canal first came into his village he thought his fortune was made. "For two or three years the village was a garden; but year after year we have seen the crops grow shorter, and the ears become lighter, until now our outturn is far less than when we had no canal at all." It is certain, says Mr. Buck, that "years have passed during which canal water has been undermining the fertility of the soil which it has irrigated without any notice having been taken of the process, until suddenly our revenue administrators have been startled to find that in certain tracts of canal-irrigated land rents cannot be paid, and crops have ceased to grow." An indigo-planter assured him that the produce in canal-irrigated lands, in his opinion, would be worse yearly; "what with sowing the same seed, and with this constant cropping and flooding, the lands are being thoroughly exhausted. I remark yearly a great falling-off of leaf, and this, by-the-by, appears to be increasing. Canal plant grows too quickly; it is, in fact, forced, and it consequently cannot draw sufficient support from the soil fast enough to keep pace with its rapid growth. If I am right in my conjecture, produce will get worse as the soil becomes more exhausted." From all this Mr. Buck concludes that "too much attention has been given to extension of canal area, and too little to the conditions under which it is extended." He himself seems to expect more good from deep ploughing and the encouragement of tree-planting than from any system of artificial irrigation. With regard to the planting of trees he admits that further discussion is useless; the conservation of forests being now one of the duties recognised by Government, whilst planting groves is encouraged by remissions of revenue. He would encourage deep ploughing by means of estates under the Court of Wards, where the experience acquired at the model farms might be brought home to the cultivator, new methods of cultivation explained, and new plants introduced. A further step might eventually be taken by the establishment of agricultural schools on estates, the area of which was large

enough to afford scope for their operation. The introduction of English ploughs he regards as only a matter of time. When a plough sufficiently light for country cattle, and cheap enough for the pocket of the Indian rayat can be manufactured, he does not doubt that its use will rapidly extend.

THE following telegram, dated December 29, has been received at the India-office from the Viceroy:—

Season telegram from 22nd to 28th December. Madras.—General prospects continue good. Prices continue falling slowly. Crops harvested; outturn from half to full. Standing crops in good condition. Heavy rain in Tanjor, Madura, Tinnevely, damaged dry crops. Imports of rice from Burma are slight; but those from Calcutta continue active. On works, 202,323; gratuitous, 281,432. Bombay.—No material change. Slight showers in parts of four districts, and beneficial rain in Mysor. Weather clear and cool. Fever prevalent. Crops generally in good condition. On works, 45,163; gratuitous, 15,493. Haidarabad.—No change reported. Rabi prospects good in assigned districts. In Central India weather unseasonably hot, and scarcity of water reported from Bundelkand. In Rajputana, Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh prospects continue favourable; improved in parts where more rain fell during the week. Bengal.—Weather seasonable, prospects fair; but some rain wanted in Bahar and Chota Nagpur. No rain reported from Puri, but weather said to be seasonable. Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy and close, crops in two districts damaged by recent rains, but prospects generally fair. In Assam and Burmah reaping going on; prospects good. We propose, owing to favourable and settled prospects, to discontinue our weekly telegrams, but will keep your Lordship fully informed from time to time of State affairs and our proceedings.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram of Dec. 30, from Calcutta, so far as the Indian Press has spoken, Sir John Strachey's financial speech has been received with emphatic approval. All classes have keenly felt the urgent necessity of according to the Government at this time of grave financial difficulty a generous and unqualified support. The noble lesson of English charity has already borne fruit, and has excited among the enlightened sections of the native community an emulative and local zeal. A sense of intense relief has been universally expressed at the determination of Government not to reimpose an income-tax as a last resource. No one who has not had an actual experience of the terrible inquisitorial oppression and persecution to which its collection gives rise can even faintly gauge the horror and consternation felt by people in India at the whispered possibility of the reimposition of this much-dreaded tax. As the first fruit of the new fiscal policy the following Bills have been introduced into Council:—A Bill for the Licensing of Trades and Dealings in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh; three Bills for the levy of additional rates on land in the North-West Provinces, in Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces; to each of which Bills the following statement of objects and reasons is appended in the Financial Statement for 1877-78:—

Attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public revenues and expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium. The events which have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing. After the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of famine. Her Majesty's Government having recently reaffirmed this principle, to enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements additional taxation has been deemed necessary to provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case.

The salient and most important features of the new financial policy are the endeavours to equalise the pressure of taxation on the landed and mercantile classes, and the effort by a universal equalisation of the salt-tax throughout India to abolish the costly and inefficient Excise machinery of the inland Customs.

THE same informant states that no further movements have been made by the Jawaki expedition. All, moreover, is reported quiet at Quettah and along the frontier line.

FROM the same despatch we learn that the Bombay papers condemn the raising of the Salt-tax, but we are told to remem-

ber that this tax is in lieu of the land cess which is to be levied elsewhere, and that its increased incidence as estimated will not be more than twopence per head yearly; and, further, that this very small sum will be spread over the whole year in a series of infinitesimal fractions. All this may be true, but it hardly seems to justify the enhancing of a tax theoretically unsound and practically mischievous in the two provinces which have suffered latest from famine; a tax, too, which, as Sir G. Campbell points out in the *Times*, falls with all its weight on the poorest classes, who have to put up already, in Bombay and Madras, with a cheap and inferior kind of salt.

THERE is reason also for grave doubts as to the working of the licence-tax on trades. If one pound is the highest rate to be levied under it, we are inclined to fear with Sir J. Campbell that it will fall exclusively on the poor, leaving untouched "the rich, noisy, and influential classes who nowadays make and unmake Indian reputations."

ACCORDING to recent telegrams the Viceroy of India held chapters of the Orders of the Bath and the Star of India on New Year's Day, Sindia was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and there were several investitures of the Star of India, among the recipients being General Kennedy. There is no news from the seat of war on the frontier. The weather is rainy. The *Gazette* of Jan. 3 contains the nominations to the Order of the Indian Empire. The members of the Imperial Council are members ex-officio of the Order. The *Gazette* gives the names of the first fifty members, but the ceremony of bestowing the decoration is deferred.

FROM the same source we learn that the conduct of Sindia during his recent visit has again, as at Delhi last year, occasioned considerable comment. One very significant fact deserves notice. The Maharajah has come and gone without having paid the ordinary ceremonial visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. It adds the correspondent, "this meant nothing more than an empty act of discourtesy, it would be unworthy of record; but such a grave and unusual discourtesy committed to a representative of the British Government in his own province has a special and intentional significance which it would be wise not altogether to ignore."

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta the anniversary of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India was celebrated on the first day of the new year with much stately pomp and varied ceremonial. A chapter was held early in the day for the purpose of investing the Maharajah of Gwalior with the Order of the Bath, and at a later hour a second Chapter was held, when various members of the Order of the Star of India were invested with the insignia and badges, the only new appointment being that of General Kennedy. In the evening a commemorative State dinner was given by the Viceroy, and the city was generally illuminated. The ceremony, however, which absorbed most interest was the unveiling by the Viceroy of the statue of the Queen, the gift of his Highness the Maharajah of Bardwan to the Indian people. This ceremony was held in the afternoon at the new Museum, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. The Maharajah opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech, in which he enlarged especially on the new bonds woven between England and India by the late noble subscriptions towards the relief of the famine. After a long reply from the Viceroy, the statue was unveiled. It is a "highly idealised" likeness of the Queen, by Mr. Marshall Wood. This eventful day was still further celebrated by the inauguration of the new Order of the Indian Empire. The following are the most noteworthy in the gazetted list of Companions:—Gregory Charles Paul, Advocate-General and a member of the Council; Captain Burne, Private Secretary; Mir Ali Khan, heir of the Jam of Las Bela; Sirdar Asad Khan, a Khelat Chief; Sirdar Golam Khan, another Khelat Chief; W. W. Hunter, the distinguished civilian and author; Sir Richard Meade; Rajendra Lala Mitra; L. S. Jackson, an eminent civilian of the High Court; Judge Khristodass Pal, a member of the Bengal Council; John Rivett Carnac, Opium Agent; General Cunningham; Admiral Bythessa; George Smith, formerly editor of the *Friend of India*.

IN a recent letter to the *Times* Mr. Alexander Rogers, late member of the Bombay Council, throws out a proposal which will hardly satisfy Mr. Bright, but which would go as far as prudence permits towards completing the process first applied by Lord Mayo to the financial administration of India. The concession to the local governments of India of the right to spend a certain quota of the general revenues on certain prescribed objects, and to levy taxes for the same purpose in their respective provinces, has of late been carried a few steps further by Lord Lytton's Government. But Mr. Rogers would like to see the principle of local responsibility for local outlay carried to its utmost possible limits.

Let the general Imperial Treasury be the receiver, and not the giver. Let the Local Governments control every branch of revenue and expenditure except the Army, the Navy, and the Public Debt, the home expenses, the Mint, Post-office and Telegraphs, the Railways, the Departments under the immediate management of the Viceroy in Council, and the payment of pensions and other similar allowances. For all these let sufficient funds be provided in fair proportions (what these should be it would take up too much of your space to indicate) by the Local Governments, and let the benefit of all increase of revenue beyond this be allowed to remain with the latter for expenditure on improvements, material and administrative, within their own limits. There can be no doubt that the result would be an immediate improvement in the financial condition of the country generally, for each province would feel that it was doing its best for itself, and the vain attempt, rightly condemned by Mr. Bright, of endeavouring to control the affairs of over 200,000,000 of men from a single small centre of less than a dozen officials would be abandoned.

MR. ROGERS also thinks that the good of the country would "certainly be consulted if there were always one member from each of the smaller Presidencies in the Supreme Executive Council, and the representative members in the Legislative Council were always present, while projects of law were under discussion, instead of returning to their own Presidencies for the greater portion of the year." He recommends, moreover, that the sittings of the Legislative Council should frequently be held at Madras, Bombay, and other places beyond the Bengal Presidency (inclusive of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab), "so that the public opinion of all parts of India might be brought to bear on the various measures brought forward from time to time, and the narrowness of view naturally engendered by consultations held among a few individuals, however able, in an out-of-the-way corner of the country might thus in some degree be counteracted." To this enlarged Council he would assign among other things the duty of considering the relations of the British Government with the native States, "especially with regard to the effect the systems of revenue and financial management in the latter exercise on our own financial policy." While the Indian Exchequer, for instance, is largely dependent on the rigid carrying out of a certain method of levying an excise on salt and opium, the territories of native States which in many places overlap and are intermingled with our own are made use of by smugglers for the evasion of our Excise laws. "This intermingling of territory is such as to render hopeless any attempt at the repression of smuggling by preventive establishments, and the only remedy is the adoption of the same excise system on both sides of the border. Would it be at all an unreasonable exercise of the influence of the paramount Power to press upon those States the adoption of our excise system for their own financial advantage, and to prevent the thwarting of those measures which we find indispensable for the maintenance of our Imperial rule?"

SIR JAMES STEPHEN'S vindication of the Indian Government from Mr. Bright's aspersions has just been seconded by Mr. Juland Danvers in the following passage from his recent letter to the *Times*:—

With regard to the oft-repeated allegation as to the preference which has been given to railways to the hindrance of canals, I would simply say that there has not, I believe, been a single statesman connected with the administration of India, nor a single officer, civil or military, of any influence, who, after considering the subject without prejudice, has not been in favour of extending both irrigation and railway works, as funds were available, wherever they were practicable and suitable. And there are very few who would not agree with Sir James Stephen in thinking "that the evil of famine is so terrible that when it can be averted by a moderate insurance, that insurance should not only be paid, but should be made compulsory." This is the policy which we see by Sir John Strachey's Budget, just published, is now being adopted by the Government.

The proper application of canals and railways, and their combination both with each other and with subordinate means of communication, is the problem which has to be worked out. We may be sure that this will not be done by those who indiscriminately and blindly declare that canals, and canals only, are suitable for the wants of the country.

To the flourishing condition of Indian railways at this moment Mr. Danvers bears competent witness:—

During the last half-year, ended the 30th of June, for which the revenue accounts have been made up, the receipts from the railways, taking the paying and non-paying together, show a surplus over the guaranteed interest of £1,060,000. The estimate included in Sir James Stephen's statement says £1,317,260 for the whole year. The difference will be more than made up by the earnings of the current half-year. The shareholders of two companies have divided in respect of the last half-year upwards of half a million in addition to the guaranteed interest, their dividends having been at the rate of £7. 10s. and £7, instead of £5 per cent. per annum. As the Government divide the surplus profits with the companies, it will be seen that the total earnings were at the rate of £10 and £9 per cent. respectively. It is true that the half-year in question is generally better than the second half of the year, but it may be remarked that while the famine greatly increased the traffic for internal purposes, it so absorbed the resources of the railways as to diminish the traffic for external purposes, and that since the transport of grain to Southern India has declined a large export trade has been carried on.

THE following allotments of annuities from the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund for 1878 have been made:—£252 to Surgeon-General W. Thom, £210 to Surgeon-General E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., and £168 to Surgeon-General J. R. Miller, M.D.

Two new Orders have been founded in the past week, the Order of the Indian Empire, and the Imperial Order of the Crown in India. The eighteen English ladies who have received the latter honour may be thus divided. Wives or widows of Viceroy of India, four—namely, Lady Mayo, Lady Lytton, Lady Lawrence, Lady Elgin; daughters of former Viceroys, two—Lady Susan Bourke (daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie), Lady Jane Emma Baring (daughter of Lord Northbrook); wives of the later Secretaries of State for India, five—Lady Halifax, Lady Ripon, Lady Salisbury, Lady Northcote, and the Duchess of Argyll; wives and widows of provincial Governors, six—Lady Frere, Lady Temple, Lady Denison, Lady Strachey, Lady Hobart, and Lady Napier (of Ettrick), and, lastly, Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, now Governor of Madras. Of the special meaning or usefulness of either of these new honours we remain in utter ignorance. Possibly they are the natural fruits of the pageant held at Delhi on the first day of last year. It is a triumph for the ladies to have got an Order all to themselves, and if they are satisfied the male world will not complain.

## Odds and Ends.

THE REV. A. S. MITCHELL is appointed Chaplain of Fatehgarh.

DR. A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, is appointed to act as Inspector General of Jails, in addition to his present duties, in the place of Mr. Beverley.

THE harvest is now general through the Central Provinces, and in some districts threshing has commenced. As the out-turn promises to be generally good, prices are falling.

MR. H. BEVERLEY, Officiating Inspector General of Jails, succeeds Mr. J. O'Kinealy as Additional Judge of the 24-Parganas and Hughli.

COLONEL MARDALL, Judge Advocate-General of Madras, goes home shortly on leave, and will not return to India. Colonel Sherard is expected to be his successor.

THE Bateson horse fair passed off very quietly this year, not half the usual number of animals having been brought there for sale; but all the good ones were soon sold at reasonable prices.

SIR RICHARD POLLOCK, Commissioner of Peshawar, has gone to join the camp in the Jawaki country.

SIR JOHN AND LADY STRACHEY left Allahabad for Calcutta on Monday morning (Nov. 26), and arrived on Wednesday.

THE members of the Oudh Bar, headed by Dr. Sackville Davis, delivered a most complimentary farewell address to the retiring Judicial Commissioner, Mr. C. Currie, on Friday, Nov. 30.

MAJOR F. HAMMOND, officiating second in command, takes command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry from the date of Major B. Williams's departure to assume command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

MR. H. F. EVANS, who has lately returned from furlough, is posted as assistant settlement officer to the Agra district.

THE bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was carried away by a flood on the 26th Nov.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. ETON is gazetted to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General in the place of Colonel H. F. Brooke; Major H. Thompson to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, and Major M. C. Farrington of 51st Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Dec. 3:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,080	1,370	1,360	1,364 2 1	28,37,400
Benares ...	1,920	1,315	1,300	1,306 3 9	25,07,975

CAPTAIN E. SHAW, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, Maisur, has taken eighteen months' furlough on medical certificate, and Captain Macgrath, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, has been appointed to act for him.

A PROPOSAL is, we learn, at present before the Government of India for the construction of a lighthouse, of Portland cement concrete, on the Krishna shoal off the coast of Burma, to replace the lighthouse recently destroyed at that place.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, who sailed for England in the troopship *Malabar* on Thursday, after having served eleven years in India, are remarkable as having been the first British Cavalry regiment to carry out a certain military reform of great importance in India. When the regiment arrived in this country, Colonel C. Fraser, who then commanded it, and who had seen something of Indian service before, resolved to try the experiment of making the men do their own work out here as they had been in the habit of doing it at home. The 11th took over the Indian establishment of the Bays at Mhow, and Colonel Fraser immediately discharged about 650 followers, and told his men they must groom their own horses and do other duties of which cavalry soldiers serving in India had previously been relieved. The men, never having been accustomed to anything else, obeyed this order without a murmur; and the example thus set has since been followed by other regiments.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 10.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING OF AN OFFICER.—It is a painful duty we have to perform in announcing the sad and untimely death of Lieut. C. Cruse, of H.M.'s 11th Regiment, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday evening last, under the following circumstances:—The deceased officer, in company with a comrade, resolved to go duck-shooting to the village of Legaon—a couple of miles north of the Yerrowda Jail—and having succeeded in spotting one of the feathered tribe, discharged the contents of his barrel, which left the duck floating in a lifeless state on the surface of the water. He next decided upon jumping into the tank and possessing himself of the game which he attempted, but unfortunately failed in accomplishing, having got entangled in the weeds. His friend, observing from a distance his distressful condition, jumped into the tank, and made a gallant attempt at rescuing him, thereby jeopardising his own life; but his efforts proved of no avail, and he was obliged to relinquish the idea on finding himself exposed to the danger of meeting a similar fate. He then made all haste in reporting the matter to Dr. Salaaman, the Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, but as the day was far advanced, further steps for the recovery of the body for the time being were abandoned; however, early the next morning, Dr. Salaaman in co-operation with his warders, had the tank, dragged, in the presence of a number of officers with due precaution, and succeeded in tracing the body, which was brought ashore and conveyed with all possible despatch to the regimental hospital at Wanowrie. The deceased officer's remains were interred in the Poona cemetery yesterday evening. He was buried with military honours, and the funeral was numerously attended.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 13.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. T. Roper, late 47th Regiment, at Nice, Dec. 30. Col. Cox, C.B., Commanding 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, at Cawnpore, Dec. 12. Col. Penn, R.A., at Poona, Dec. 14.

ROYAL NAVY.—Midshipman W. E. T. Rivers, H.M.S. *Sapphire*, from a fall from the maintop, at H. Hart Town, Tasmania, Nov. 5, aged 20.

BENGAL.—Mr. N. R. Start, Telegraph Service, India, youngest son of the late Capt. H. R. Start, R.N., Nov. 23, aged 27. Major E. R. Merindin, late Royal Scots, at 211, Rue St. Honore, Paris, Dec. 20. Major Gen. E. C. Beale, B.A., at 68, Lansdown-road, Notting-hill, Dec. 31, aged 61. Mr. H. A. Harrison, late of the Bengal C.S., at Denard, France, Dec. 20, aged 73. Mr. C. R. Le Mesurier, District Engineer, East Indian Railway, at Howrah, Nov. 31. Major Gen. C. F. Smith, Bengal Retired List, at Hill View, Umballa, Dec. 6, aged 55.

MADRAS.—Col. Augustus F. Williams, 9th Regt., Madras Army, at Madras, Dec. 26. Lieut. gen. W. G. White, Madras Army, at 41, Ladbroke-square, Dec. 27, aged 80. J. A. Dalzell, Esq., late of the Madras C.S., at Edinburch, Dec. 30. Rev. J. F. Kearns, Missionary S.P.G., at Tanjore, Dec. 10. Rev. W. Tracy, D.D., senior Missionary of the American Mission, at Madras, Nov. 23, aged 70.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. Francis Swanston, Royal (late Bombay) Arty., at Poona, Dec. 1, aged 45.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Zimbesi*, Dec. 29.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Craigie, Col. Vanderzucht, Mr. J. Johnston, Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Mrs. Cookson and child. From ADEN.—Lieut. R. King, R.N. For STRZ.—Capt. T. Black, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. J. Kaproze, Mr. Fremout.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Travancore*, Jan. 3.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Oldfield, Mr. A. J. Reid, Mrs. Beville.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. *Travancore*, Jan. 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Cunningham, Capt. Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Watson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fredericks, Mr. S. Campson.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 7, 1878.

## THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

So much has been written in India about the futility of the Madras Harbour Works, and the story of their actual stoppage by the local government has been so often repeated, that Mr. Parkes, the Chief Engineer of the works, has not come forward too soon to declare the truth of the matter. In his letter to the *Times* he shows how the works were sanctioned "after fifteen months' full discussion by the Government of Madras, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State. This was nearly three years ago. Up to the present time none of these authorities have given any indication of a desire to reverse the policy then determined on." He admits that difficulties have arisen, which "have been made the ground of a good deal of amateur criticism," but declares that these are being successfully overcome, and that those who have gone most closely into the matter "appear to have no doubt of the ultimate success and great advantage of the work when completed."

The cost of the works was estimated at £565,000. Thus far only £120,000 has been expended or contracted for, and "every important item of actual expenditure is within the estimate." The Government is empowered to borrow £628,000, so as to provide for interest before harbour revenue accrues. With regard to this future harbour revenue, Mr. Parkes writes as follows:—

At present a sum of 2s. per ton at least is expended in propelling the cargo boats, carrying two tons each, backwards and forwards through the surf. If this be saved on 300,000 tons, the amount of trade in ordinary years, doubled or even trebled in a year of famine, £30,000 per annum will be set free. The interest on £628,000 is £25,120, leaving £4,880 annual profit, besides the saving of damage to goods, the saving in insurance, the saving in wear and tear to ships lying in an exposed roadstead, and on the whole a greater safety to life and property in the furious cyclones which occasionally visit the Madras coast. Add to these advantages based on the present amount of trade, the increase which may be expected to follow the removal of so serious an obstacle as the Madras surf, and I think your correspondent will admit that he has not been fortunate in choosing the Madras Harbour Works as an example of unprofitable expenditure.

We shall look with interest for the promised report from Sir Andrew Clarke.

## INDIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

It is now some years since Lord Northbrook's Government swept away a number of export duties from the Indian Tariff, with great advantage to India's export trade. The recent increase in the exports of wheat, oils, seeds, and lac dye may in part be traced to the removal of duties which tended to hamper

the trade in those articles. Why the relief thus afforded to some branches of commercial industry was not extended to others at least as deserving of relief we have never been able to understand. Why, for instance, should rice, indigo, and shellac be still burdened with a tax which has been taken off wheat, oil-seeds, and lac dye? It is true that the duty on rice still brings in half a million, but it yielded a good deal more five years ago. The duties on indigo and shellac have not even the excuse of profiting the Exchequer, while they certainly injure the trade in those staples, and so inflict on the producers a loss which ultimately affects the State. The extent of the mischief caused by these duties has been clearly set forth in a series of letters lately published in this journal. The writer, for whose intimacy with all questions of Indian polity we can safely vouch, argues in agreement with the late Mr. Bagehot, that whatever tends to hinder the export trade from India must tend, as things are, to lower the exchange value of the rupee. He shows how the export duty on rice acts as a tax of about 10 per cent. on cleaned rice, and of about 16 per cent. on paddy, or rice in the husk. And this duty falls in fact on the Indian peasant, whose land is already taxed directly by the State, and whose industry is further hampered by "the vile octroi" which prevents the storing of rice in Indian towns. If the export duty were removed, "the Indian agriculturist would be relieved from double taxation, millions of tons of rice would be supplied to every quarter of the globe, the value of the rupee would be raised, and remittances from India would be made without difficulty." In view of the steadily growing consumption of rice in all parts of the world, and of India's power to meet the growing demand, it is obvious that a tax of something like ten per cent. on the Indian staple must serve to handicap the Indian producer in the rivalry with other countries which export rice.

With reference to the duties on indigo, the same able writer shows how a like injustice on the part of the Indian Government redounds to the injury of the European planters who have to compete in foreign markets with the untaxed produce of many rivals. These duties have never yielded more than a trifle over £47,000 a-year, while they represent for the planters a loss of many times that amount on their yearly profits. It is partly owing to the retention of this impost that in this country cheaper and inferior dyes are now taking the place of Indian-made indigo. France and Italy, however, still "understand the value of a beautiful and fast innoxious colour," and take largely of the Indian produce in preference even to the untaxed dyes of Guatemala. It is needless to remark on the folly of hampering a trade which has been for years maintained under all difficulties by the energy and resources of our own countrymen in India. The trade in shellac, on the other hand, gives employment to a number of half-wild tribes who gather the gum in their native hill jungles and exchange it for cotton and woollen cloths. The exports of lac already exceed the value of half-a-million sterling, but the demand for this useful varnish seems to be checked by an export duty which amounts now only to £20,000 a year. As a varnish shellac has no equal; but the duty adds to its price and tends to lessen the supply. Why the duty on shellac was retained when that on lac-dye was abolished in 1875 is one of those mysteries which we cannot undertake to solve. Perhaps, as our correspondent suggests, a momentary rise in the price of the gum tempted the Indian Government with hopes of sharing in the profits. If so, they forgot that "export duties never promote any increase in trade," and they soon learnt the folly of such hopes, for, just as the duty was raised from twenty-eight to eighty rupees, prices began to fall, and they seem to have been falling ever since.

GENERAL KENNEDY is expected to have finished his work in the Madras Presidency by February, when he will return to his duties in Bombay.

## Correspondence.

### RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your last number contains a very full and good account of the meeting of the East India Association, to hear and discuss Sir Arthur Cotton's Paper on Irrigation in India, a meeting which may be considered in some sense as a sequel to the meeting in Manchester on the 11th inst., when Mr. Bright and Sir Arthur Cotton were the speakers, and both gentlemen appear to many people, and myself among them, to fall into the two great errors—at once of unduly exalting Irrigation and depreciating Railroads, as if both were not good things for India, if properly carried out.

You mention what I said at the first-named meeting, and refer to a paper I read, with the opinion of Lord Northbrook as to railways and their results, both in reference to famine in India and as commercial undertakings. The paper was not a Government Minute, but the report of Lord Northbrook's speech, as chairman of a numerous attended meeting of the Society of Arts, last February, to hear Mr. Danvers's paper on Indian Railways; and what was said by the late Governor-General, is so clear and so important that probably you will find space for the extracts of his speech which I enclose herewith. It will be seen also that he speaks with no "uncertain sound" as to the position of the finances of India; and good and great man as Mr. Bright is, I think most people will have more faith in what Lord Northbrook says on such subjects, and will not be much alarmed by the statement in the Manchester speech, that "there is bankruptcy threatening," that "they are always on the brink of bankruptcy," &c., and in reference to Railways, when Mr. Bright speaks of them as "a great military question," which they doubtless are, but appears to ignore that they are a great "commercial question" also, and a question to which I believe only one answer would be given, if we could poll every merchant and trader in India, whether European or Native. I was glad to find Sir Arthur Cotton, at the East India Association, very clearly and strongly declaring his conviction that India was prospering, and Indian finances sound, and I only wish he had said the same in Manchester to Mr. Bright and the meeting. I read this paragraph (it is the last paragraph of Sir Arthur Cotton's paper), and contrasted it with what Mr. Bright had said.—Your obedient servant,

Oriental Club, Dec. 22, 1877. WILLIAM MAITLAND.

### TAXING THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

To quote a single statement from the report of Sir Richard Temple, who is now Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, and than whom no one has greater experience of India or a keener insight into the native character, it is asserted that there are four classes "who are necessarily our enemies, and are not open to any conciliation that we could reasonably use." These are, 1st. The priestly class, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan. 2ndly. The military and political class. 3rdly. The native princes and chiefs whom we have superseded; and 4thly. "The mob, the *cavaille*, the blackguardism of the whole population." Now if this statement be correct—and there seems no reason to doubt it—it may truly be said that we are living upon a volcano in India, which at any minute may explode and overwhelm us; and what is of especial importance to the present argument is, that the class which would be first exposed to Afghan intrigue, set on foot by Russian propagandism, is of all others the most inflammable and the most virulent.—Page 281 of Rawlinson's "England and Russia in the East," 1875.

SIR,—Telegrams often convey very erroneous information, and we ought, therefore, to suspend our judgment on Sir John Strachey's system of taxation till the post shall have brought to us the text of that statesman's speech.

My reason for writing to you now is, to impress upon the English public the vanity of supposing that native public opinion is to be learnt from any of the newspapers in India, whether English or Indian. We have no newspaper in India similar to the *Times*, while it was guided by Mr. Delane, who made that paper the representative organ of the majority of the people of England. The *Times* has been constantly charged with being versatile, but it has merely followed the varying opinions of the majority of the English public.

Native public opinion in India was formerly represented pretty correctly by English District Officers. When during the morning ride in the cold weather the district officer visited village after village, he picked up more knowledge of native

public opinion in three hours than he had acquired in Cutchery during eight months of the hot weather. In the evening three of the walls of the tent would be taken down, and the faces of hundreds of natives squatting around would be an instructive study. As the taking down of the walls of the tent was a signal that anyone might speak, there was never any lack of conversation on local topics, and erroneous statements made by some would be immediately corrected by others. The Lieutenant-Governor on his tour very wisely upheld the influence of the District Officer by using the latter as spokesman. Take the question of female infanticide, upon which the Rajpoots are as silent as the grave in Cutchery, but very open spoken in the midst of their clansmen.

During the first half year of 1857 native public opinion was unmistakably adverse to the British Government, especially on the question of the annexation of Oudh. It was in July 1857, when all appeared to be dark to us, that the turn in the tide took place, and native public opinion then began to declare that there appeared to be no possibility of good Government for India, except under the protecting control of the English; the natives, small and great, had had enough of anarchy.

As year after year Government has been steadily destroying the power and influence of the District Officers, it has now become very difficult to gauge native public opinion; but this I can say, that newspapers which are subsidised by Government, or assisted by rich natives or English speculators, or subscribed to by English non-officials, are no good guides regarding taxation. Many of the rich care not if Government causes millions of souls to become diseased from eating adulterated salt; it is the fault of Government, not theirs. Meanwhile they and their kinsfolk and friends eat good salt, and laugh and grow fat. But the Almighty will surely visit with his displeasure every Government which grinds the faces of the poor, and our refusal to permit 190 millions of souls to eat wholesome salt, which, in some parts, lies under their feet, must surely merit punishment, however much we may deceive ourselves by fancying that we are caring for the poor by borrowing and flinging about untold wealth, most of which is embezzled or wasted.

The "Black Pamphlet" proved the criminal waste of millions of money for the imagined famine in Behar in 1874. Last year witnessed unexampled embezzlement going on unchecked. Permit me to quote your own words in your paper of Saturday last:—

It appears from a telegram in the *Times of India* that up to the end of August 113 lakhs of rupees had been spent in famine operations in the Bellary district alone, of which only 25 lakhs are actually accounted for. The Madras Accountant-General recommends the appointment of a special commission to inquire into and audit the expenditure. The Governor "has sanctioned the proposal, and has asked him to recommend the members. Extensive frauds are coming to light daily. Two famine officers have been suspended."

The frauds alluded to are in one district only.

What will Cheshire manufacturers of salt say to Government's increasing the differential duty in favour of its own monopoly? Government has bought the Sambhur Salt Lake, and appears to be very proud of its purchase, if the *Pioneer* newspaper can be depended on for expressing its feelings (see page 1,300 of your paper of Saturday last). Government has out of the public moneys constructed a railway to its favourite lake, and not content with thus competing successfully with English salt in the North-West Provinces, it is preparing to tax Cheshire salt about twenty shillings a ton more than it taxes its own salt! I am curious to hear how this system of differential duties in favour of the Government monopoly will be executed in Parliament.—Your obedient servant,

Jan. 2.

Cheshire and Sambhur Lake salt compete in the Benares Province. The two kinds will compete in the Behar Province if the differential duty be raised from 13s. 6d. to 20s. a ton.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The death-rate in Calcutta is increasing to an alarming extent. During the week ended the 1st inst. there were 416 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 50·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the number of deaths was 370 and the death-rate 44·9 per thousand. There were 32 deaths from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 34 from dysentery, 208 from fevers, 16 from tetanus, and 12 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non-Asiatics, 9 mixed races, 280 Hindus, 122 Mohammedans, and 2 of other races. The most unhealthy ward in the town was Baman Basti, where the death-rate was 100 per thousand, and there were no deaths in Waterloo-street ward.—*Englishman*, Dec. 11.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## THE MADRAS ARMY.

The *Madras Times* declares that men who are universally known throughout the army to be utterly incompetent have obtained commands and wings—men who are ignorant of ordinary parade work, who cannot ride, and who sometimes are otherwise notoriously unfit ! It is often extraordinary how the opinion recorded of an officer by the Inspecting-General in his official report differs from that which he privately entertains, and often, indeed, publicly expresses in his private utterances. There must be some glamour peculiar to an inspection that converts a man, at other times quite unfit for the service, into a "smart, efficient officer of much experience, well acquainted with duties," and so forth. Another mistake that is frequently made is posting officers to the commands of regiments and wings who have spent their best years of their service in civil appointments, which they only resign when military duty means less work and more pay. Such postings are by no means uncommon in the Madras Army, even to very recent dates, and there is nothing more calculated to dishearten a good regimental officer, who has steadily stuck to the service (and much lower pay, be it remembered), in hopes of one day succeeding to command. With a few European officers, such as our Native regiments are officered by, it is more than ever requisite that those so employed should be capable men, fairly young and active in their habits, zealous in the performance of their duties, not past their work, and imbued with something of an *esprit de corps*. This is, after all, the principal reform needed so far as the European element is concerned. But these officers, so selected for real efficiency, should be entrusted with more extended powers. At present a Lieutenant-Colonel and Wing Commander's power of punishing is limited to ten days' extra drill, while the very same officer, as an Ensign, could have given five days' restriction to barracks, and other punishments in proportion. The result of the present absurd limitation is that almost every petty offence is brought before the Commanding officer, thus in a measure, destroying the authority of the Wing Commander over his men, and making them look to the Commandant instead of to him for everything in the shape of reward or punishment. Again, a Wing Commander should not be expected to superintend the firing of four companies besides a squad of casualties ; it is not a dignified position for a Field-Officer, of long service, to be out in the sun very often till past noon, day after day, doing the same work for four companies that a Captain of a British Regiment, assisted by two subalterns, an officer, musketry-instructor, and a sergeant instructor in musketry, does with only one company. The tone of the service, too, should be raised by every means conducive to that end. Do away with the invidious (and quite unnecessary) term "Native." There is no reason why a regiment should not be called "Madras Infantry" without the intervening word, often used in a sneering or supercilious manner. Havildars and Naigues should be designated sergeants and corporals, as is done in the West India Regiment, composed of Negroes. Gold stripes should be worn by the non-commissioned of all grades, and all ranks supplied with the Zouave dress, a far more fitting dress for native troops than their present uniform is patent to all who have seen the Bengal Regiments wearing the former, or the French Sepoys at Pondicherry.

## INDIA'S VALUE TO ENGLAND.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that, put briefly, Mr. Lowe's argument is that no foreign possession is really worth anything to a State unless it pays a tribute of money or men ; and India, he frankly says, is a dependency from which the English Treasury gets no aid in time of peace, while in time of war, its population who are unable to defend themselves, and from whom it would be absurd to expect the devoted loyalty of English subjects of the Queen, would be a source of anxiety and weakness rather than of strength to the Empire to which they belong. We do not find any fault with this statement of the relations actually existing between England and India. This subject is one on which we have written very frequently ; and, without entering into details that would be wearisome, we believe proof absolute might be given of the immense material advantages India derives from a connection for which she pays nothing except the loss of the sentimental satisfaction of calling herself independent. It is, no doubt, also the case that, were the Empire involved in war, India, instead of furnishing recruits for the Imperial armies, would perhaps require the addition of a good many battalions to her European garrison to keep the turbulent classes of the population in order. Why, then, do we reject the conclusion Mr. Lowe draws from these premises, that England would be much better off if she cut India adrift ? Well, because we think he is misled by what appears to us to be a palpable fallacy. He imagines that it is possible for a rich and free people to avoid war by not provoking it, and to remain a powerful State by avoiding quarrels with their neighbours. England, he says, is perfectly satisfied with herself, her condition, and prospects ; the only cloud in her serene sky is

that which rises from the East, where her hold of India exposes her to the enmity of Russia. Let India go, and the Eastern question ceases to exist for England ; Russia becomes her friend, and she will remain for evermore at peace with all mankind. But wait a bit. What is the mainspring of England's colossal wealth ? Her world-wide commerce, which is not only immensely profitable in itself, but conveys her produce and manufactures into every country, thus enriching the manufacturer and the artisan as well as the merchant. Mr. Lowe proposes, of course, to keep this commerce when India is abandoned by the English, and he is simple enough to believe that no other nation will try to take it away from England. He has forgotten the Duke of Wellington's sensible remark, that England had acquired the command of the seas and colonies and dependencies in every part of the world by force of arms, and that obviously other nations would always be on the look-out for opportunities to recover what they had lost by the same means. Now, towards preserving the dominion of the seas and the right of unrestricted commerce with all Asiatic nations, the possession of India is extremely valuable to England ; and in any maritime war, if this country belonged to another Power, the first thing a capable English statesman would do would be to equip a formidable expedition to secure for the English a foothold on the Indian continent. In present circumstances, the settled government which England has established in this country, and which she maintains with a force that has made its might felt in frequent wars throughout the whole East, from Alexandria to Peking, and from Bagdad, Bushire, and Cabul to Singapore, is the only restraining element that keeps Southern Asia from abandoning itself to its old habits of lawlessness and piracy—habits which would be absolutely fatal to the continuance of England's commercial prosperity. If we left India, Russia alone could succeed us ; and Russia might indeed keep order, but she would kill English trade with India, China, and the Persian Gulf by imposing protective duties which would be high enough to be quite prohibitive. It appears, therefore, as if England had a good deal more to lose by giving up India than by keeping it, so far as merely commercial considerations are concerned.

## PLANTERS AND COOLIES.

The *Englishman* thinks that the main significance of the Macgregor case appears to be the necessity of more adequate provision for the protection of the just interests of the planter. An Englishman of ordinary education and training, not unfrequently young and inexperienced, he is placed, far away from friends and counsellors, and generally remote from legal justice, in a position that requires intimate knowledge, rare judgment and tact, inexhaustible patience, all the qualities, in short, that are needed to make men successful leaders of their fellows. One against hundreds, who, impotent individually, can, in union, be cruelly strong, and who are ready at any moment to combine, whether to swear away their master's life in court, or spoil his business out of court, it is not to be wondered at if the planter, like despots generally, feels that his best safeguard against danger lies in his ability to strike terror into his foes. In three cases out of four, when a planter takes the law into his own hands, it is because he feels that there is practically no other law available to him. There are courts, it is true ; but they are distant, their procedure is tedious, and the coolie can command a dozen oaths in them to the planter's one. Not only does every case referred to them entail on him a more or less serious loss of money and services, but, in many cases, he may be half ruined before a decision is obtained. The garden on which Mr. Macgregor was employed is situated considerably more than thirty miles from Dibrugarh, and had he desired to take legal action against any coolie he would probably have had to throw away at least three days at the most busy part of the season, and in the end have obtained no practical redress whatever. The Government officials in Assam are (especially the Deputy Commissioners) notoriously overworked, and expected to be in a good many more than two places at the same time ; and the introduction of Judicial Assistant Commissioners, as in the Punjab, cannot be much longer delayed. These officers have precisely the same judicial powers as the Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of the power to give a seven years' sentence, and are afforded a capital training for the charge of districts. No one can for one moment deny the immense importance of the tea industry, or that the present difficulties attending the labour question have a most prejudicial effect on it. We have adverted over and over again to the enormous expense of importation, and how heavily the short term of agreement under the present regulations makes this expenditure felt ; but laziness, indifference, insolence and insubordination on the part of the coolies make the difficulties attending tea cultivation in Assam, Kachar, &c., almost insurmountable. By judicious action on the part of Government, these difficulties might be nearly all removed. The coolie requires to be taught that he has his part of the contract to perform, and that during the period of his engagement he is the servant of the planter, and, as such, bound to carry out all lawful orders in a proper and respectful way. The present inaccessibility of the courts of justice and the ridiculously inadequate punishments inflicted under existing laws are calculated to foster exactly opposite conduct. The appointment of honorary magistrates from among the most respected of the

planters, with, say third, or even ultimately second, class powers, would very soon show the coolies that they could not misconduct themselves with impunity; and as no honorary magistrate would be allowed to try cases affecting his own coolies, or in which he himself was interested, and all the proceedings would go up to the authorities, there would be little fear of the powers entrusted to them being abused. Government would soon find out what men could and what men could not be entrusted with magisterial powers.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE JAWAKI CAMPAIGN.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP, JAMMU, Nov. 29.—Sir Richard Pollock arrived in camp on the 26th, but no forward movement has yet taken place. We are all of us rather tired, I think, of doing nothing; but orders to advance are now expected in a few days. Looking across the valley in our front, now green with fields of young wheat, we can just catch sight of the outskirts of Jammu, consisting of two or three scattered hamlets and stone towers, half hidden from the view by a low ridge of broken hills running out into the valley across our left front. In the basin beyond, hidden snugly away at the foot of the high range which forms the northern side of the valley, lies the main settlement, the approach to which is marked by a narrowing vista of distant cornfields, gradually losing themselves among the rocky spurs which run down from either side as the entrance to the gorge is reached. What lies beyond none of us yet know, but I hope to be able to tell you more about it in my next letter. On a little stony knoll, a thousand yards or so in front of the head-quarters camp, is a small round tower which forms the enemy's most advanced post. An unknown marksman, who goes in camp by the name of "Peeping Tom," takes up his position here regularly every morning, and spends the day in taking long shots at our foremost picquet. His movements can be easily watched with a good field-glass. He loads his Enfield under cover of the tower, and then, crouching like a lynx, creeps out to a low wall a few yards in front of it. Here you lose sight of him, but the next moment a puff of white smoke rises from the stone wall, and the ping of a bullet over your head tells you that he has honoured you with a shot, and wasted another charge of powder. He does us no harm; and when the guns the other day were ordered to fire a few rounds at him, I confess I felt quite sorry for him. "Peeping Tom," however, was equal to the occasion. Lying close up behind his round tower, he quietly waited till it was all over, and then, darting out again to the cover of his stone wall, he greeted us to a whole bouquet of fireworks, to let us know he was none the worse for our salvo. A few hundred yards in rear of this tower are the ruins of a deserted village, which is always full of men. A large white flag, with a black ball in its centre, waves over one of the houses, and it is believed to be what we will call by courtesy the enemy's head-quarters.

On the 27th a reconnoitring party was sent out to the hills overlooking the left of their position, to sketch in some of the ground covering the approaches. It met with no resistance, only falling in with a few of the enemy's scouts, and came back without firing a shot. This morning, just before sunrise, a party of Afridis, about a hundred strong, coming from the direction of Paiya, took up a position on a hill opposite an advanced picquet of the 5th P.I., and began firing into the picquet, and also into their regimental camp just below it. The firing at first was pretty sharp, but after an hour or so, finding that no one took the slightest notice of their demonstration, they decamped and went off to Jammu. No one was hit, though several bullets came into the camp; one of them that was picked up being unmistakably a Snider.

Since we abandoned the old line of blockade and took up our position in their hills the Jowakis have displayed such a want of enterprise in all their operations that some people begin to think they have no fighting in them. They no doubt have a wholesome dread of the Snider rifle; but the Afridi, whatever else he may be, is no coward; and though a few householders in Jammu would probably be only too glad, if they could, to save the destruction of their property, the main body of the tribe show at present no disposition to open negotiations, and for my own part I hope they will not let us into Jammu without a struggle. The other tribes still hold aloof, and the few malcontents who joined the Jowakis in the first instance have for the most part returned to their homes. It is prudent to bear in mind, however, that there is a great deal of powder about, and that a spark might set it in a blaze.

A slight inaccuracy occurred in my first letter, which, though perhaps not very material, I am anxious to correct as soon as possible. Speaking of the charge made by a company of the 5th P.I., on the 12th, I made use of the expression "headed by Lieutenant Gaisford." I now find that at the time the charge was made that officer and Major Stuart were standing within a few paces of each other, and that they both charged together in the front line of skirmishers.

Of the six sepoy recommended for the order of merit on this occasion one is a Jowaki Afridi. This man rejoined from furlough

the day before the regiment started for Paiya; and though he was without arms, his rifle having been left at regimental headquarters, he begged to be allowed to accompany the expedition as a guide. He made himself very useful during the advance on Paiya, and on the 12th, though still unarmed, he rushed forward under a close and heavy fire, and brought in under cover a wounded comrade.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

### UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE AT CALCUTTA.

At the unveiling of the statue presented to Calcutta by the Rajah of Bardwan on New Year's Day, after a few introductory words by Sir Edward Bayley, the Maharajah spoke as follows:—

"My Lord, may it please your Excellency, in offering this statue of our gracious Sovereign for your Excellency's acceptance on behalf of the nation, I beg leave to express to your Excellency my deep sense of the privilege which has been accorded to me in being permitted to do so. From the time when it was first intimated that it was her Majesty's gracious intention to shed lustre upon the Imperial title by assuming it, it has been my heartfelt desire to erect in the capital of the Empire some memorial of the great and auspicious event, and it appeared to me that the most fitting memorial I could offer to the people would be a statue of her Majesty, to be erected in their midst. My Lord, the many acts of grace which we, her Majesty's Indian subjects, have received from our beloved Sovereign need not be recited by me; they are evidenced in the happiness and freedom we enjoy, in our guarded rights, our protected religions, and our impartial laws; and when on the 1st of January last year her Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India she crowned all her former acts of grace and enshrined herself for ever in the hearts of my countrymen. Your Excellency, the year which was thus happily begun was unfortunately darkened by one of the most afflicting calamities that history can record; but my Lord, we have seen that calamity met in a manner which has no parallel in the pages of history, and in witnessing the terrible exertions made by your Excellency and your Government and by all classes of Englishmen in this country in aid of the victims of famine, and in receiving the magnificent assistance which England and Australia poured into our country to provide food for our starving people and shelter for our homeless, we have learnt that not only by the bonds of polity are we knit to the great English race, but by the warmer ties of sympathy, fellow-feeling, and brotherhood. It is my earnest conviction, my Lord, that this lesson will never be forgotten, and that many generations of my countrymen will look upon this statue with pride in the common allegiance which unites them to the greatest and most generous people of the West, and with love and reverence in their hearts towards that great and gracious lady who, by taking upon herself the title of Empress of India, gave form to their Empire, and to themselves a definite place among the nations of the world. My Lord, I beg now to present this statue to the people, and to humbly thank your Excellency for having honoured my gift by consenting to unveil it."

The Viceroy in reply made a long speech, from which we quote the following passages:—

"During the past year the sufferings of the people and the difficulties of the Government of India have been great indeed, but they have not been greater than the tender sympathy with which her Majesty has personally studied every detail of our terrible calamity, and encouraged every effort of her Government to overcome the difficulties of its anxious task. It is the duty of those to whom her Majesty has intrusted the administration of this great Empire to give effect to her gracious intentions by patiently developing the practical application of those principles which can alone insure its permanent and progressive prosperity. In performance of this our judgment may sometimes err, our foresight fail—for we are not less fallible than other mortals,—but I can confidently assert that the one object we have ever honestly at heart is to deserve the confidence of our Sovereign by preserving and promoting for her people throughout India those blessings of personal freedom combined with social order which we regard as the common heritage of all British subjects. By none of her Majesty's Indian subjects have those blessings been more intelligently appreciated and utilised than by your Highness. This is not the first nor the second time that you have earned from the Government of India its acknowledgements of your generous sympathy with its aims. Distinguished no less by wealth and position than by liberality and enlightenment, you are justly regarded by your countrymen in Bengal as one of their trusted leaders. In that capacity you have ever laboured to harmonise the aspirations of the people with the requirements of the State, and the assistance the Government has so frequently received from you has been always given with an unobtrusive tact and a just appreciation of the circumstances and motives, which greatly enhance its value, and cannot be too cordially acknowledged. With this your latest gift to the Empress of India the memory of its donor will be honourably associated by the children of the future. Over that future, as over the august image we are bound to confide to its reverent keeping, the veil still hangs, but it is a veil of which on an occasion such as this our thoughts instinctively anticipate the withdrawal. We ourselves are the children of a century that is already far advanced towards its close, and



some of us may possibly survive it. Looking forward, I can fancy that I see and hear that unreturning traveller, our present century, suspending its latest footsteps as it passes from the world it governed to pause by yonder statue and say to its successor of the century about to come,—Look on the majestic marble, and learn from its mute evidence that I united under one just and gentle sceptre the children of the East and of the West. My days have been good and evil, my troubles have been great, so were my triumphs, but never, through still or stormy times, did the men I taught and trained to rule this land forget the duty I had laid upon them to promote the peace of its princes and the prosperity of its people. I am about to disappear, and the tempests that have gathered round me sink with myself into the dim and quiet bosom of the past; but though my life is ending the work which has been done endures. Lose not, lower not, stain not the high and glorious heritage I bequeath to you."

### Miscellaneous.

**THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.**—The Hon. Mr. Paul, whose nomination to the Viceroy's Legislative Council was recently announced, will, we understand, succeed to the seat vacated by the Hon. Mr. Dalrymple, recently appointed to the Indian Council. Stress of other engagements has compelled the Hon. Mr. Cowie to resign his seat in the Council. His successor has not yet been appointed.

**NATIVE LIBERALITY.**—Rajah Harish Chandra Chowdry, of Mysingsh, has, in response to a call from the Commissioner, liberally come forward with a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000, for the extension of the Decca College premises. The amount required is Rs. 55,000, half of which Government has promised to pay. Subscriptions have come up to Rs. 19,650, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,850.—*Pioneer*.

**THE SECRETARIAT.**—It is arranged, we hear, that when Colonel O. T. Burne returns to England in May next Colonel Pomeroy Colley will succeed him as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Captain Villiers will take Colonel Colley's place as Military Secretary. Lieutenant Brabazon, of the 10th Hussars, will, it is understood, be appointed an Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff, in the room of Captain Villiers.

**SIAM.**—A most important personage has lately died at Siam, in the shape of one of the King's white elephants, and according to custom it was buried with the highest funeral honours. One hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place accompanied by a procession of thirty State barges. Other news from Siam is that the harvest would turn out a good one, and that the prohibition on the export of rice would soon be withdrawn.

**LOTTERIES.**—The Commander-in-Chief has followed the example of the Government of India and issued the following general order prohibiting officers taking any part in the management of lotteries:—"The attention of the Commander-in-Chief in India having been drawn to the part taken by certain officers in the management of public lotteries or sweeps, his Excellency prohibits all officers for the future associating themselves with such, and directs that any breach of this order shall be considered as an infringement of the provisions of paras. 436 and 444 of Bengal Army Regulations."

**MEDICAL.**—It is stated that surgeon B. N. Bose, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the Unconvincant Medical Service, now in England on furlough, after a continued service of nearly thirty years, intends shortly to retire for good, and has, therefore, applied for a superannuation pension at an increased rate over the existing rules for special services rendered by him to the State. He served in the Punjab war, and was subsequently employed to check the great plague in Rohilkand. Latterly he had volunteered his services in the Santhal war in Bengal. Dr. B. N. Bose was one of the first batch of four medical students sent to England for education, whose expenses were defrayed partly by Government and partly by public subscriptions, and by the liberality of the late Babu Dwarka Nath Takur.

**GRAIN TRAFFIC WITH MADRAS.**—The three last weekly reports of the exports of grain from Bengal and Burmah to Madras Ports, show that the daily average rose from 876 tons a day in the week ending 7th November, to 1,503 tons a day in the week ending 14th November, and to 1,720 tons a day in the week ending 21st November. This rapid recovery of the trade is remarkable, as showing that, directly the Madras rice stocks showed signs of decreasing, and prices went up, exports from Bengal sprang in to meet the demand. And this was notwithstanding the fact that prices in Calcutta were rising with the Madras prices: the prices in Calcutta were for the week ending November 7th Rs. 2-13 per maund, for the week ending November 14th Rs. 3-0 per maund, for the week ending November 21st Rs. 3-1 per maund.

**THE FRONTIER WAR.**—Intelligence from the Bori Field Force, dated Shergasha Pass, noon, on the 9th instant, and sent through Peshawur, states that twelve towers were blown up on the 8th and also the house of the headman. The enemy did not follow the retirement. Two European and two native soldiers were slightly wounded. The enemy is believed to have lost heavily since the

force arrived at Shergasha. It is impossible to ascertain the correct numbers at present. Two prisoners were captured yesterday. It is raining this morning; but the troops will descend as usual into the valley and finish the demolition of the towers. Five companies of infantry and two guns, however, remain on Shergasha ridge to-day. The enemy scarcely appeared during the operations on Saturday.—*Times of India*, Dec. 17.

**SPECIAL PENSION.**—A pension of Rs. 2,000 a year has been granted by the Secretary of State to Major E. Wilkinson, formerly of the 7th Hussars, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, as an exceptional case. This officer served with the 9th Lancers in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujarat. Also in suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-59; present at the assault and capture of Delhi, and action of Bolundshahar; commanded a squadron in the actions of Aligarh, Agra, and Kanouj; present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and at the final siege and capture of the city; commanded a squadron throughout the summer campaign in Oudh and Rohilkand, including actions at Rhodamow, Aliganj, capture of Bareilly, Shajahanpur, and pursuit to Mahomdi.

**KASHMIR.**—A terrible calamity has, we hear, befallen the people of Kashmir. The rice harvest, which was very abundant, had not yet been gathered, owing to a dispute between the cultivators and the Maharajah's collector of land revenue, who would not let the grain be cut until the assessment was fixed at a higher rate than that of former years; when the snow came down and completely destroyed the ripe crops. A traveller who came from Kashmir only a short time ago tells us that he never saw a more piteous spectacle than that of the hundreds of people in every village crying helplessly for the loss of their whole food supply for the winter. Kashmir usually imports no grain, and it is unlikely the Maharaja will trouble himself to depart from the ordinary custom now; so the consequences to his wretched subjects will be horrible.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**—In connection with General Strachey's visit to India, and with certain large financial questions, there will be much important work this cold weather on the hands of Sir John Strachey and the Financial Department. We learn that Mr. Bernard is to be temporarily employed in the current work of the Finance Department, so as to leave Mr. Chapman more time to aid Sir John Strachey in the elaboration of these larger questions. Famine work is happily lighter than it was, though there is still much important work to be done in winding up affairs and in co-ordinating, as promptly as possible, the facts and experiences of the past year. The year will have been barren indeed if some lessons in famine policy are not drawn and placed on record for future guidance. Mr. Stuart Bayley, as Personal Assistant to the Viceroy and Famine Secretary to Government, will carry on the Famine work from the time of Mr. Bernard's temporary transfer to the Financial Department.—*Englishman*.

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 34TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—On Wednesday, in accordance with the new order of things, colours were presented to the 34th Regiment of Bengal N.I. This regiment was raised at Futtchgurh in the month of January 1858, and called the Futtchgurh Levy. In August 1858 three companies were detached to Miran ki Sarai, to watch the ghats and prevent the rebels crossing to and from Oudh. Later on, in October, the regiment was ordered to join a column under Brigadier Hales. For its services then the regiment received the Indian Mutiny Medal; and its condition now, at the time of receiving colours, may be understood from the good evidence to be quoted presently. The presentation of colours to the 34th Bengal Native Infantry was a public ceremony. Towards the end of the afternoon Lady Couper drove up with Miss Couper and the Lieutenant-Governor, and took up a position on the parade-ground, the other visitors standing in a line with the Government House party. The regiment, now on the parade ground, formed itself into three sides of a hollow square; the colours were brought and formally presented by Lady Couper, who made the following speech, which was afterwards translated to the men by Colonel Pasley: Colonel Pasley,—"I appreciate highly the compliment which you have paid me in asking me to present these colours to your regiment. As a woman who has passed through the siege of Lucknow no one has a better right than I have to bear grateful testimony to the splendid loyalty, devotion, and bravery which can be displayed by native soldiers; and I am sure that if ever they are called on to do so the officers and men of the 34th Native Infantry will fight—and die, if need be—in defence of these colours, as freely and fearlessly as those noble fellows who remained so true and faithful to their salt in the memorable defence of the Baillie Guard."—*Pioneer*, Dec. 8.

### Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Str. Oriental, Moulmein and Rangoon; str. Austin Friars, Cardiff, &c.; str. Madras, Sandoway, &c.; Marianne, Java; Hahnemann, Rangoon.—7. Str. Dorunda, London, &c., via Suez Canal; str. Goa, Bombay; King Eric, Madras; Earnock, Madras; City of Paris, London.—8. County of Caithness, Liverpool.—9. Str. Standard, Negapatam; str. Burgos, Bombay; Star of Germany, London; Isurium, Chandbally.—10. Str. Mahatma, Bombay; l'Asses, London; Eurydice,

Cape Town; str. Lumley Castle, Colombo; str. Malwa, London, &c.; Jane Law, Bombay; Mahanadi, Liverpool; Chauticleer, Jeddah.—11. Scottish Chief, Bombay.—12. S. r. Baghdad, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Madras.—Mr. H. Beverley, Mr. Corbet, Mrs. Symonds, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Ruckett and Mr. Shiley.  
Per Duranda.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Allen and three children, Dr. D. Morrison, Miss Nicholson, Miss Rowland, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Vauzhan, Mr. Way, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Constable, Mr. J. Constable, Mr. Lidstone, Mr. Granger, Mr. Tinney, Miss Nichols, Miss A. Nichols, Mr. Coe, Mr. Bice, Miss McKenna, Mr. Gordon, Miss Kemp, Rev. J. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hauuah and infant, Mr. W. R. Green, Mr. Steunhouse, Miss Jessop, Miss Keer, Mr. Downing, Mrs. Melvor and child, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds and child, Mr. Fenwick, Capt. and Mrs. Gryllo, Mrs. and Miss Newall, Mr. Judge, Mr. Prince, Miss Craig, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Green, Mr. McNeill, Surg. major Hanbush, Mr. Andrew, and Mr. McLean.  
Per Gough.—Mr. G. Gough, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mrs. Clandins, Mr. J. Macmillan, and Rev. G. Westerhout.  
Per Malwa.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Miss Cogswell, Mr. D. Ruxton, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. W. Gladders, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. E. H. Dykes, Mrs. Pritchard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. O. O. and three children, Mrs. Lambert and infant, Miss Belle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Dalgleish, Mrs. J. H. Outts, Miss Oates, Mrs. H. Hill and infant, Mr. H. E. Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and infant, Mr. H. G. G. on, Madame Bansard, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Benerjee and infant, Mr. W. Lewis, Mr. R. Cockburn, Mr. T. H. Alpin, Mrs. Le Mesurier and child, Mrs. S. Bayley, Miss F. Raphaelson, Mr. Veck, Dr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Miss Buckland, Rev. H. M. Hackett, Dr. Cunningham, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Colvin, Mr. R. William, S. M. A. C. Gaye, Mr. T. Croysdale, Mrs. J. A. May and five children, Mrs. J. A. Adams and eight children.  
Per Baghdad.—Mr. Knox Gore, Miss Gore, Mrs. Clarke and child, and Mr. Knapp.  
Per Commilla.—Mr. Kernander, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. White, and Mr. Gray.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9. Str. Estepona, Malabar Coast; Athene, Australia; str. Mangrove, Trieste; A. examp. r. Liverpool.—7. Coric, Boston; Nand, New York.—8. Bengal, Colombo and Bombay; str. Ava, Bombay, via Coasts.—9. Str. Java, Batavia; str. Teneriff, Liverpool.—10. Roderick Dhu, London; Ballochmyle, Damerara.—11. Liveravon, Mauritius.—12. Fornosa, Australia; str. Madras, Coasts; str. Mecca, Coasts; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chaudhatty; str. Viking, London, &c.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 14, 1877.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Pruisler Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	95 0 to 95 4
4 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 0 to 96 4
6 per Cent. 1859-60 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 12 to 103 0

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1844)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1845)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1856)	112 8 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1857)	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1871 ... (1861)	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1862)	115 8 to 116 0

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 3/10d.	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agri. Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each.	Rs.
Assam Tea Company ...	10 ...	120 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	200 ...	870 to 875
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	500 ...	701 to —
Bengal Coal Company ...	100 ...	124 to 125
Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1160 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	1410 ...	410 to 415
Central Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Central Press Company ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	142 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East India Railway Company ...	218 ...	285 to 290
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	62 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218 ...	240 to 245
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	174 to 180
Holida Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	81 to —
Holida Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	950 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	241 ...	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pl. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	190 to 200
Natona Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124 ...	103 to 104
Panjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Sunda Bank ...	500 ...	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	123 to 124
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210 ...	65 to 66

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 0 15 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	1 7 6 to 1 10 0
Beeds ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

THE RELIEF WORKS.—It is now expected in Madras that, should the prospects continue as favourable as they are at present, Government assistance will be able to be stopped by the middle of January. There are still, however, 650,000 persons either on the relief works or receiving gratuitous relief.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. F. KEARNS.—We much regret to learn of the sudden death at Tanjore, from heart disease, of the Rev. J. F. Kearns, for twenty-two years missionary in Southern India of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. What renders the event the more melancholy is the fact that the widow of the deceased gentleman is now on her return voyage to India.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 12.

GOLD IN WYNAD.—The following telegram, relating to Wynad gold mining, is published in the *Madras Mail*:—Devalah, 3rd Dec.—Sixty-two tons of Alpha stone, from Wright's level, has produced over thirty ounces of rich gold, averaging nine pennyweights per ton. Messrs. P. Orr and Sons have bought the gold. Specimens of quartz are about to be forwarded to the Duke of Buckingham. The Commissioner has visited the works. A proposal to work the Alpha on an extensive scale is mooted. The capital proposed is fifteen lacs.

FLOODS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—We are indebted to the agent of the South Indian Railway for the information telegraphed to us from Negapatam, that heavy rain has breached the South Indian Railway in several places south of Trichinopoly, and that the running of trains has, consequently, been temporarily suspended. A telegram we received on Saturday night from Dindigul informs us that floods have breached the railway in several places near Dindigul, and that postal communication has thereby been cut off for some days. The telegram adds:—"Rain unprecedented; wells and rivers overflowing."—*Madras Times*, Dec. 10.

SIR SALAR JANG AND THE INDIA OFFICE.—The *Bombay Gazette* has, we see, come forward with a correction of its former statement, that the Marquis of Salisbury had given Sir Salar Jang written authority to re-open the question of the Berars. No letter, our contemporary now tells us, was written; but before calling on Sir Salar Jang in London, Lord Salisbury sent a subordinate official from the India Office to tell the Nizam's minister that he could not personally discuss the Berar question with him at the coming interview, but that if Sir Salar, on his return to India, liked to re-open the matter without referring in any way to previous correspondence, he was at liberty to do so. The indiscretion committed becomes, in the light of these facts, much less grave than we had supposed it to be. If, however, as we believe, this verbal permission was given without previous consultation, and still more, if, as the *Bombay Gazette* states, no intimation of its having been given was subsequently made to the Government of India, it was nevertheless a very grievous and mischievous mistake for a Minister to make.—*Englishman*.

SIR SALAR JANG AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—BELLARY, Dec. 9.—In November, 1872, the Madras Government recognised Nursimha Davaroyloo, of Bellary, the rightful heir of Anagoondy to the Maharajaship, and ordered payment to him of the Government allowance drawn by his predecessor. This recognition was confirmed by the Government of India. A portion of the Anagoondy estates are situated in the Nizam's territory, adjoining Sir Salar Jang's private jahageer at Copaladroog. The Government of India, through the Resident, had asked the Nizam's Government to admit Nursimha's claim, but after five years' recognition had postponed it with promises of speedy settlement. This month Sir Salar Jang positively refuses to confirm the Government of India's nomination, and has forcibly seized Nursimha's seals, keys, and official papers, and has ordered his immediate departure from the Nizam's territory. The Nizam's Government has nominated a distant relation of the family of the Maharaja, and has ordered the collection of the revenue from the Anagoondy estate by the Nizam's officers.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

NATIVES AS RELIEF OFFICERS.—At the end of last month the Government of India wrote to Madras, hinting that the time would soon come for reducing famine establishments. The Government of Madras in the Revenue Department answered at once that reductions would be made, generally, as soon as possible; adding that already orders have been issued for closing certain works in the Kistna district, and for finishing off the famine altogether in Tanjore. Not only did the improved prospects of the country make retrenchment advisable; there was also some extravagance on the part of local officers to be checked. So late as the 1st of November, the Governor of Madras had to notice that strict and careful attention had not been everywhere paid to his order of the 24th of September, proclaiming the new famine policy. In some cases, the authorised scale of wages had been exceeded; elsewhere camps had not been enclosed; able-bodied labourers instead of being made to work, had been kept in camps, or on the village-dole; task-work had not been enforced properly; and there had been other kinds of disobedience to the new orders. His Grace the Governor in Council, therefore, strictly admonished local officers and engineers, declaring that none of them might plead ignorance; it was their duty to make themselves acquainted with the policy of Government, and to act accordingly. "These orders," said the Government, "were given for the purpose of being obeyed and carried out, and not for the purpose of their provisions being made the subject of argument or needless reference." Not a few local officers seem to have chosen the latter course. The Sub-Collector of Arcot, for instance, was very certain about the proper treatment of Brahmins and others who, though quite

able to work, were restrained, by caste or social scruples, from taking employment on the relief works. The Sub-Collector wanted to support these people in idleness. The Collector sent him the Government orders of the 24th of September; but the subordinate still held to his own opinion, even arguing that his Brahmins were included in "the destitute resident villagers who are house-ridden or otherwise unfitted for or incapable of labour." So closely did he hold to his opinion, that he requested the Collector to refer the matter to Government. The answer was given on the 1st of November, so that for the best part of the month money was being wasted in North Arcot, merely because a local officer could not listen to reason. Besides the inclination of local officers to refer the matter, the worthlessness of native supervision helped to cause the extravagance spoken of. Major Ross writes from Bhowany, in Coimbatore:—"I am sorry to say that the native officers display a great amount of energy, and comprehension of the necessity of prompt compliance with orders." In the same district it was found that out of fifty-five people receiving a village-dole only two deserved it; the rest were evidently well-to-do. It was difficult at first to set all this to rights. "The people," wrote the Collector of Coimbatore, "had become apathetic and lazy, and appear to consider it very hard that work of any kind should be expected from them, when they have for so long a period received food for doing nothing."—*Pioneer*.

**THE HARBOUR WORKS.**—From the efforts being made to push on the harbour works it does not appear that the Government will put a stop to them. Work is progressing at both the north and south arms of the harbour. At the latter, the surf bank has been extended to a distance of about three hundred feet, and the granite blocks are being lowered into position. Up to Saturday morning eighteen of these blocks had been put down, the weight of each being between ten and twenty tons; larger blocks will be let down in a few days, as they are all ready at the factory. The smaller blocks are made on the beach, and nearly three hundred of these are ready and have been largely used as "protective" blocks. The sea was rather rough on Saturday morning, and work could not be done as usual. The block-laying begins after the stone rubble beds have been prepared by the coolies. This can only be done when the surf permits; as the bank extends into deep water the divers will have to prepare the beds, and the granite blocks will be of larger proportions. From a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that the beach railway, between the north and south harbour banks, is being largely used, and notice has been given the public that two men with red flags will precede the engine conveying the granite blocks. The work is being pushed on energetically, as Mr. Parkes will be here about the end of the month or early in December to see what progress has been made. About a year ago he was in Madras, and at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce gave particulars of the work as it progressed and the anticipated silting up of the harbour. It is believed that he comes out at the special request of the Government. When the harbour work authorities began the north arm of the harbour they had to abandon what is now called the "false start," because the arm was alongside the main drain, and would permit the refuse from that outlet to empty itself into the harbour. It was soon found that this was a miscalculation, and it was abandoned. The south arm is not far from a drain, which discharges its contents into the sea. It is not a "main drain," but it is eventually intended to direct the course of the drain across the bank, so that the flow of sewage into the sea may not be impeded. At present a beach has been formed to the north of the bank, and the sewage empties itself there. The spot will soon become a great nuisance if the sewage is not diverted into the sea. From the report submitted by the Superintendent of the Madras Harbour works it appears that block setting since the end of March, when the sand first began to hinder the advance of the north pier up to the end of October, was carried on and resulted in forty-two blocks being set. On the south block ground concrete block setting was pursued and 154 blocks made up. The total on the south ground was 413. The amount of stone sent down from Chinnampett during the month of October was 2,288 tons, and from Ambathoor 452 tons of ballast were received for maintaining the railway lines and for other purposes. The south pier works remained at the same length as in the previous month, and 720 tons of large granite boulders from Palaveram were tipped on the side of the bank and formed an excellent protection to the end of the tip. The superintendent reports the result of experiments carried out with the crates deposited at the bottom of the sea, and of the visit paid the works on the 26th October by his Grace the Governor, accompanied by General Kennedy. In our issue of Monday last we gave a few particulars of the progress of the works, since which things continue much the same; the granite blocks continue to be placed in position.—*Madras Standard*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Str. Chyebassa, Calcutta.—9. Str. Malda, Bombay and Southern Ports; str. Cyrene, Bombay.—11. Str. Calcutta, Calcutta.—12. Str. Ethiopia, Rangoon.—14. Str. Estepona, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Major Welsh.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Col. Thornton, Lieut. Tylden, Mrs. Devine. From MASULIPATAM.—Col. Brownlow.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Hougoumont, Mauritius; str. Abyssinia, Bombay and Southern Ports.—9. Backia Lutchmy, Coast.—10. Sophie, Coast; A. L. Palmer, Balasore; str. Malda, Calcutta; str. Chyebassa, London.—11. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—12. Str. Calcutta, Bombay; str. Cyrene, Calcutta.—13. Str. Preciseur, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malda.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Stone. For COCOMADA.—Mr. Wakefield, two Masters Creaswell. For BIMPATAM.—Mr. W. Elworthy's three children, Miss Atkins, Mr. O. R. Pernon. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz.  
Per str. Chyebassa.—From MADRAS.—For PORT SAID.—Mr. and Mrs. Green. For LONDON.—Col. A. W. Ritherdon and two daughters, Messrs. G. T. Thornhill, A. Williamson, and C. H. Crawford.

## Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 15, 1877.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9 11-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	36 to 37 pm.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	1½ to 2 prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	1 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-6
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Colton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

**CRICKET AMONG THE NATIVES.**—The Parsi Cricketers, who are going to England next year, are sparing no pains to perfect themselves in the game, and have resolved to get out W. MacIntyre, the Nottingham and Lancashire bowler, to coach them. In their third match with the Bombay Gymkhana Club last week, the Parsis made 85 in their first innings, and the Gymkhana 160, with seven wickets down, on the first day.

**DEATH OF DR. CARVALHO.**—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Carvalho, Portuguese Vice-Consul, which occurred on Thursday, Dec. 13. He was one of the most esteemed members of the Portuguese community, and his death will cause general regret amongst its members. He was a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christ, and had been for many years Vice-Consul for Portugal. He was distinguished for his scientific and literary attainments.

**PROPOSED RAILWAY.**—The Government of India proposes to open a new line of Railway from Indor, which will pass via Bhopal through Balsa and join with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. It is believed that the junction will take place somewhere between Hoshungabad and Hurda. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway has received orders to estimate the probable cost of the line, and to explore the country through which it is proposed to pass the line.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.**—Mr. John Roberts, Junior, the Champion Billiard Player, arrived in Bombay on Friday, Dec. 14. He was expected here on Tuesday, but owing to head winds the steamer was three days late. Mr. Roberts will give six entertainments in Bombay, after which he will go on a tour through India, visiting amongst other places Allahabad, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jeypore, and Hyderabad. He will play his first match in Bombay on Monday next, at Temple Bar, on which occasion he will give Mr. Bridger a start of 650 points out of 1,000.

**A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.**—We hear from Sholapur that the country is looking well, and the crops in splendid condition—a perfect contrast to the state of things last year, when the country was black and burnt up. The authorities on agricultural matters say that the crop this year will be a one rupee two annas crop. There is no appearance of famine about the place. A few people are in the relief house, but these are of those who were emaciated and sick at the time of the great distress. Their numbers are reduced weekly, and there will soon be no occasion for a relief house at all.—*Deccan Herald*.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "UNDAUNTED."**—At 10 A.M. on Thursday, Dec. 13, H.M.S. *Undaunted*, with the flag of Admiral Corbett, C.B., arrived in Bombay harbour. While she was coming in, H.M.S. *Diamond*, which has been in Bombay for some months, fired a salute of thirteen guns. The *Undaunted* gave a salute of seven in return.

The saluting officer, according to instructions, fired a salute of thirteen guns from the land battery. At about 3.30 P.M. General Brooks paid a visit to the Admiral, and on his return the *Undaunted* fired a salute of seven guns. At 4 P.M. his Excellency and Mrs. Corbett, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Holmes, landed at the Apollo Bunder, under a salute of thirteen guns, which were fired from the saluting battery. The Admiral is staying at Marine Lines.

**THE FUTURE OF SIND.**—Our Karachi correspondent says that the advent of the Governor to that station had not been accompanied with any announcement about the fate of Sind, and we infer that some disappointment is felt at Sir Richard Temple's silence on a subject of such vital importance to the inhabitants of the Province of Sind. But the question of the redistribution of territory on the Frontier is beyond Sir Richard Temple's control, and was long ago remitted to the India Office for decision. We heard by last mail on the best authority from home that it was settled that Sind was to be annexed to the Punjab, and that Bombay was to receive compensation in the shape of the Central Provinces, though whether this Presidency is to get a whole or only a portion of those Provinces was not finally determined. Who the new Commissioner in Sind would be was not known; but it was hoped that a Bombay officer would be nominated to the post, and that the Sind Commission would remain intact.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**DEATH OF COLONEL PENN.**—We regret to announce the death of Colonel L. W. Penn, R.A., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, which took place at Kirkee on Friday last. The following is the record of the deceased officer's war services:—Colonel L. W. Penn, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol, including the bombardments of 17th October, 9th April, 6th and 17th June, 17th August, and 8th September 1855. Served as an assistant engineer from the 19th January 1855 till 1st October same year; mentioned in General Orders (Brevet of Major, medal with clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol, Sardinian medal, 5th class of Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Commanded Royal Artillery (2 guns) at the destruction of Shugra, Arabia, expedition from Aden, 1866. Commanded a seven-pounder steel mountain battery throughout the Abyssinian campaign; present at the action of Arogee and at the capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, medal and C.B.)—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 17.

**DEATH OF AN ARTILLERYMAN FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—A letter from Deesa in the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"I regret to have to communicate another death, from hydrophobia, of a soldier of the artillery. He was bitten about three weeks ago by a dog belonging to one of his comrades, and about six days ago the poor fellow became ill, and after intense suffering for four days he expired. He was, however, conscious to the last moment of his life. He was a young man and bore a fine character. This is the second soldier who has died from hydrophobia within the last two months. So serious are these casualties and so dreadful the fate of these men that all who keep dogs should be made to muzzle them, the alternative being a heavy fine. It is high time, indeed, that some measures were taken against these roaming animals. In spite of the order issued some time ago to destroy all dogs loose about the station, I see hundreds, and that too, of the worst paria kind. Somebody ought to be hanged for this. It is to be hoped that now, at least, the authorities here will rid the station of the danger complained of."

**DEATH OF KHAN BAHADOOR ABDOL KADUR BY CHOLERA.**—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the untimely death, by cholera, of Khan Bahadoor Abdool Kadur, Inspector of Police, Poona District. The deceased officer had been on duty at the Alundee Fair, took this dreadful disease there, and came home to die. He was only two or three days ill, and to the last it was hoped that he would recover. Abdool Kadur was a most efficient Police officer, thoroughly trusted by his superiors; and, whenever any serious or mysterious crime was committed, Abdool Kadur was sent to trace it out, and he seldom failed to do so. He travelled with the Prince of Wales all through Central India and the North-West, and as a mark of honour received the title of Khan Bahadoor. His loss will be great to the State and to the public, and it seems hard that he should lose his life in keeping order at a *jatra*. A large company was present at the funeral yesterday.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 12.

**THE SIND FRONTIER.**—The news from the Sind frontier is as pacific as could well be desired. The whole of the troops at Mittri are now under canvas, and have no prospect before them of moving Candahar-wards; everything around them is reported to be perfectly quiet. The air is said to be fine and bracing, and the thermometer has fallen at night to 47 deg., and with a prospect of touching freezing point by about Christmas time. The presence of our troops in the Khelat territories has had a most beneficial effect, trade is progressing, and the traders say they are all much pleased with Major Sandeman, for he is always, they say, ready to listen to what they have to say, and to take notice of their grievances or complaints against the Khan. The Khan finds, in consequence, that he has to be very careful in all he does, and he seems to have a wholesome dread of Major Sandeman. The difficulties that the Major has had to contend against in his treatment of the Khan of Khelat seem to be now well nigh over, and the prospects of the

frontier trade and the welfare of the people seem to be secured so long as Major Sandeman remains at his post. He speaks, we believe, the Beloochee, Barhuki, and Persian languages, and is thus able to himself attend to matters which otherwise he must know about by means of a translator—a very unsatisfactory arrangement under the most favourable circumstances.—*The Beacon*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Union, Mauritius.—9. Birnam Wood, Liverpool; Gaulise, Mauritius; I. G. S. May Frere, Kurrachee; Altcar, Liverpool; Burmah, Rangoon; Beau Monde, Moulmein.—10. Str. Tartar, Calcutta; str. Umballa, Bussorah; Buckinghamshire, Liverpool; Ardgowan, Dundee; Big Bonanza, Liverpool; str. Ben Voirlich, Bussorah.—11. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—12. Str. Romulus, Cardiff; str. Zambesi, Shanghai.—13. H.M.S. Undaunted, Carwar; str. Venetia, Venice; str. Marlborough, Calcutta; Omer Pacha, Bussorah; str. Etmore, Trieste.—14. Str. India, Glasgow.—15. Str. India, Calcutta; str. Benilde, London.—16. Str. Cosmopolitan, Cardiff; str. Livadia, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Aikman, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, Col. Ashburne, Miss Toker, Mr. F. G. Collins, Mr. Moons, Mr. W. Mousley, Mr. Gee, Mr. J. R. Ball, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. F. Banks, Mr. J. Lockheart, Mr. T. Johnstone, Mr. J. McDonald, Mrs. M. Haynes, Miss L. Noland, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Gerard. From Vsnick.—Mr. B. H. Baty, Mr. W. Boydell, Mr. and Mrs. Meres, Mr. G. V. Martin, Rev. B. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. T. Crough, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Monnet, Major H. W. Gordon, Mr. A. G. Low, From Brindisi.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. B. H. Pringle, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. O. Feidler, Mr. J. H. Oats, Rev. B. Darby, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt. From Suix.—Mr. D. Clarke. Per str. Etmore, Dec. 13.—From Trieste.—For Bombay.—Col. F. R. Maunsell, Mrs. Halkett, Mrs. Rice and son, Mr. H. Stockel, Mr. A. Geithner, Mr. R. Bitt, Mr. C. Lagemann, Mr. C. Hayne, Mr. Nemeth, Mr. F. Runge, and Mr. L. Mongantun. From Port Said.—Mr. Bekiacogho.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10. Esperance, Mozambique; str. Travancore, Aden and Suex; str. Border Chioftain, Persian Gulf.—11. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Mirzapore, China, &c.; str. Menzaleh, Hull.—12. Adriana, Rangoon; str. Trafalgar, Calais; Schleswig Bride, Moulmein.—13. Str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; Dreadnought, Calao; Palmas, Madras.—15. P. F. Webster, Chittagong; Annot Lyle, Rangoon; str. Olympia, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Madura, Coast and Calcutta.—17. Str. Zambesi, Suex.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Cookson and child, Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Mrs. Sanders, Capt. W. B. Craigie, Col. B. G. Vandergucht, Mr. T. A. Johnston, and Mr. J. W. Younger. For Brindisi.—Mr. A. G. Reid and Lieut. col. Oldfield. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Mr. W. B. Cunningham. For Suix.—Major Proudfoot, Capt. Bury, and Mrs. Beville. For Malta.—Lieut. col. C. O. B. Palmer For Aden.—Mr. G. A. Baptist.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1877.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 8 27-32d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 1-16d. Debit.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1050
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Cooria Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1015
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 875
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 120
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock		
(£20 paid up)	...	285
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all)	...	665
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	698½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	730
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" "
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	" "
" " " 1842-43	...	" 95
" " " 1854-55	...	" "
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	95½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	103
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-14-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-5-0

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2.





## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 8.)

**BEYNON, R. R.**, supt. of revenue survey and assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist., is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of supts.

**COLVIN, A., C.S.**, coll. of Bijoor, is app. to officiate as comr. of Inland Customs.

**COWLEY, W. D. F.**, is app. to be a probatr. in the 6th class of the Financial Dept., and is attached to the office of the dep. acct. gen., Central Provinces.

**FEDDEN, F.**, asst. of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is app. to offic. in the 2nd grade.

**GALE, Rev. W. H.**, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain.

**HUDSON, A. G.**, probaty. asst. supt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is confd. in the grade of asst. supts.

**KELLNER, E. W.**, is app. to offic. as asst. comr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and is also empowered to sign promissory notes for the Sec. to the Govt. of India, with effect from the date on which Mr. R. E. Hamilton proceeds on leave.

**MILLS**—The services of the Rev. M. E. Mills are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

**NICHOLLS—GRAY**—The services of the Revs. W. W. Nicholls and T. D. Gray are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**OLIVER—DUFEYRON**—The following upper subordinates have been temp. transfd. from British Burmah to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works:—Messrs. C. A. Oliver, temp. sub engr., and J. Dupeyron, overseer.

**PEARSON, Rev. A. C.**, chaplain of Moulmein, is app. to offic. temp. as chaplain of Rangoon cantonments.

**SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, I.**, asst. examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is transfd. to the office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

**SWINNERTON**—The services of the Rev. O. Swinnerton, Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

**WARD, Lieut. col. W. G.**, officg. supt. of the School of Industry, and of the Central Jail, Jabulpore, to be supt. of the School of Industry.

**WEBSTER—SIMSON**—Messrs. G. K. Webster and H. B. Simson are permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. F. A. Ashhurst, asst. engr., from Rawal Pindi comd., Mily. Works to headquarters Staff of Insp. gen., Mily. Works.

Lieut. W. Peacocke, R.E., asst. engr., from headquarters Staff of Insp. gen. of Mily. Works to Rawal Pindi comd., Mily. Works.

Lieut. G. M. Porter, R.E., asst. engr., is posted to the Agra div., Mily. Works.

Lieut. J. G. Day, R.E., asst. engr., is posted to the Meerut div., Mily. Works.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 5.)

Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac is re-app. to act as an asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, and is posted to the Palainow div. of the Lohardugga dist.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, mag. and coll., 2nd grade, is app. to be mag. and coll. of Dinagapore.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Pakour.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, officg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Rajmehal.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, officg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Pakour, is posted to Jamtarrah, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. G. Charles, joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, is posted to Bhagulpore.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Burdwan div., and is posted to the dist. of Midnapore.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, joint mag. and dep. coll., Midnapore, is app. to act as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. G. E. Manisty is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Midnapore.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, officg. dist. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, is app. to be asst. supt. of police of that dist.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, asst. supt. of police, is posted to Rajshahye.

Major R. M. Skinner, dist. supt. of police, is posted to Mozufferpore.

Mr. J. Van S. Pope, M.A., Prof., Presy. College, is app. to offic. as Principal, Dacca College.

Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A., officg. inspr. of schools, Eastern Circle, is app. to be a Prof. in the Presy. College.

Dr. W. Robson, Prof., Presy. College, is app. to be inspr. of schools, Eastern Circle.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Prof., Dacca College, is app. to offic. as inspr. of schools, Eastern Circle.

Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A., Prof., Presy. College, is app. to be Prof. in the Dacca College.

Mr. E. D. Archibald, B.A., Prof., Dacca College, is app. to be Prof. in the Patna College.

Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., is re-app. to be a Prof. in the Patna College.

Surg. D. W. D. Comins is app. to act as civil surg. of Tipperah.

Mr. C. Fourcres, exec. engr., is posted temp. to the Northern Drainage and Embankment div. of the S.W. Circle.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 1.)

Mr. C. Currie, judicial comr., Oudh, to be a comr. in the N.W.P., and to be posted to the Agra div.

Mr. W. C. Capper, comr., Fyzabad div., to be judicial comr., Oudh, v. Mr. Currie.

Col. I. F. MacAndrew, officg. comr., Sitapur div., to be confd. in appt.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, officg. secy. to H.H. the Lieut. Gov. and Chief Comr. (for Oudh), to be confd. in that appt.

Mr. P. Whalley, joint mag., 1st grade, N.W.P., to be a dep. comr., 2nd grade, in Oudh, and to be posted to the Rae Bareilly dist.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, N.W.P., to be confd. in that appt.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, comr., Jhansi div., who has reported his return from furl., to offic. as comr., Fyzabad div.

Mr. R. M. King, dep. comr., 1st grade, Oudh, who has reported his return from furl., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut.

Mr. H. B. Webster, mag. and coll., to offic. as comr., Jhansi div.

Mr. C. A. Daniell, officg. comr., Jhansi div., to revert to his substantive app. as dist. and sess. judge, and to be posted to Bareilly.

Mr. C. J. Daniell, officg. dist. and sess. judge, Mainpuri, to revert to his substantive app. as mag. and coll., and to be posted to the Etawah dist.

Surg. major E. Bonavia, M.D., to offic. as civil surg. of Fyzabad, during the abs., on leave, of Dr. Cameron, or until further orders.

Surg. major C. Hatchell, civil surg., 2nd class, who has reported his return from furl., to Muzaffarnagar, v. Surg. W. A. D. Fasken.

Mr. M. I. Ferrar, offic. dep. comr., Rae Bareilly, on being relieved by Mr. P. Whalley, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. comr., 1st grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi dist.

Mr. G. H. Hickie, coll., inland customs dept., to be coll. of customs of the amalgamated divs. of Jhansi and Agra, from the date on which he may take over charge.

Mr. J. C. Pawlett, C.S., who has reported his return from furl., has been appointed to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijoor, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. P. B. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to be asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Mr. E. Foster, prom.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Mr. P. B. Reid, prom.

With effect from Aug. 17, the date on which Major J. W. O'Dowda was prom. to dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade:—Major C. H. Cantor, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, until further orders; Mr. B. Alone, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, v. Major C. H. Cantor, or until further orders; Mr. E. A. Wallace, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Muttra dist. police on his deputation to Madras; and Mr. A. H. Davis, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Jannpur dist. police, on his deputation to Madras.

From Oct. 8, the date on which Mr. W. M. Tidy received charge of the Fatehpur dist.:—Mr. G. S. D. Dale, officg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. T. R. Wyer, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Oct. 8, the date on which Mr. J. J. D. La Touche joined the Muttra dist. as officg. joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. R. G. Hardy, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Macpherson, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Oct. 11, the date on which Mr. R. D. Spedding received charge of the Basti dist.:—Mr. A. M. Markham, officg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. F. S. Bullock, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. H. M. Bird, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Oct. 13, the date on which he joined the Meerut dist.:—Mr. J. M. Pears, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Messrs. F. H. Fisher, on priv. leave, and J. B. Thomson, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. T. Stoker, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Oct. 17, the date on which Mr. C. W. P. Watts received charge of the Farukhabad dist.:—Mr. R. J. Leeds, officg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. J. L. Denniston, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Oct. 18, the date on which Mr. R. J. Leeds received charge of the Moradabad dist.:—Mr. P. Whalley, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Oct. 19, the date on which Mr. G. S. D. Dale received charge of the Fatehpur dist.:—Mr. J. L. Denniston, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Oct. 29, the date on which Mr. W. M. Tidy received charge of the Fatehpur dist. :—Mr. G. S. D. Dale, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Oct. 30, the date on which he joined the Allahabad dist. :—Mr. E. White, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. J. L. Denniston, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

Capt. C. S. Noble, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, having returned from leave, Mr. MacMahon, asst. comr., reverts to the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. F. W. Wells, asst. comr., is transfd. from Hardoi to Lucknow.

Capt. T. J. Quinn, asst. comr., from Kalpi (Jalaun) to Jhansi.

Mr. J. V. Sturt, asst. comr., is transfd. from Jhansi to Kalpi (Jalaun).

Mr. W. Tyrrell, offic. dist. and sessions judge, is transfd. from Bareilly to Mainpuri.

Mr. L. A. S. Porter, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Meerut to Muzaffarnagar.

Surg. R. C. Sanders, civil surg., is transfd. from Azamgarh to Moradabad, v. Surg. major J. H. Loch.

Surg. P. J. Freyer, offic. civil surg., is transfd. from Mainpuri to Azamgarh, v. Surg. R. C. Sanders.

Surg. W. A. D. Fasken, civil surg., is transfd. from Muzaffarnagar to Mainpuri, v. Surg. P. J. Freyer.

Mr. J. J. McLean, asst. coll., Bulandshahr, to be an asst. coll. of the 1st class.

The services of the Rev. A. Robinson are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The notifi. app. Mr. E. B. Alexander, asst. settlement officer, Fatehpur, to offic. as junior secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F. S. Orchard, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the charge of the Muzaffarnagar dist. to that of the Meerut dist., Meerut Provincial div.

The transfg. of Mr. H. Passanah, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Saharanpur to the Meerut dist., is cancelled.

Mr. W. C. Wright, exec. engr., 4th grade, dist. engr., Budaun, is posted to the charge of the Saharanpur dist., Meerut Provincial div.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Nov. 29.)

Mr. H. B. Goad is app. an extra asst. comr. of the 1st class, 2nd grade, and posted to the Simla dist.

Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 1st class, 4th grade, of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. J. P. Rawlins is app. an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. T. Christie, dist. supt. of police, whose services have been replaced at the disp. of the police dept., is posted to Jhelum.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 1.)

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., Jubbulpore, received charge of the Central Jail from Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, the supt. of School of Industry, on the 21st inst.

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, with effect from the date he may receive charge of his duties at Jubbulpore.

Messrs. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., and R. H. Finch, C.S., offic. asst. comrs., 2nd and 3rd class, will revert on the same date to offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, and supernum. asst. comr., respectively.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 1.)

Surg. E. G. Russel, civil surg., Gauhati, is, with the consent of the military authorities, placed in med. charge of the left wing of the 44th S.L.I., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Nov. 17, v. Surg. B. Doyle, proceeding on duty to Calcutta.

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the District School Committee at Goalpara :—Mr. W. B. Maxwell and Babu Syama Charan Moitra, B.L.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 1.)

FALLS.—H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from May 4, in room of Col. G. Selby, Royal (late Madras) Arty., succeeded to the col.'s allowance :—Col. A. V. Falls, Royal (late Madras) Arty.

DOWNING—MACAULAY.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s app. :—Major A. E. Downing, inf., to be lieut. col., from Nov. 15, v. Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. J. Wild, ret.; Capt. C. E. Macaulay, staff corps, cadre of the late 51st N.I., to be major, from Nov. 15, v. Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. J. Wild, ret.

ETESON, Lieut. col. F., 1st batt. 3rd foot, offic. 1st asst. adj. gen., to offic. as dep. adj. gen., v. Col. H. F. Brooke, app. adj. gen., Bombay Army.

FARRINGTON, Major M. C., 51st foot, to offic. as asst. adj. gen., from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Major Thompson.

FRESE—SEXTON—PRITCHARD.—In consequence of the death of Col. (Major gen. on the Indian Gradation List) W. T. Money, Madras int., on Aug. 20, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—Col. W. H. Freese, Madras inf., is placed on the list of major gens.; Major J. M. Sexton, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut. cols.; Capt. H. G. Pritchard, Madras staff corps, is placed on the list of majors on the Indian Gradation List.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. M., Bengal staff corps, 1st asst. qmr. gen., reported his arrival in India, from the furl. to Europe granted to him.

REID.—The undermentioned officer in civil employ is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £456. 5s. per annum, with an additional annuity of £528. 7s., from June 11—the pension and annuity are payable in England :—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. B. T. Reid, Bengal staff corps, late supt. of Chumba, Punjab.

SPENCE—LEWIS.—The following officers to be sub asst. comys. gen., 3rd class, on prob., from the dates specified against their respective names :—Lieut. M. R. Spence, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 38th (The Agra) N.I., Nov. 6; Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 26th (Punjab) N.I., Nov. 7.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 8.)

BIRCH—CUNINGHAME.—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. :—Lieut. W. J. A. Birch and Lieut. D. S. Cuninghame.

BRADAZON, Lieut. J. P., 10th hussars, to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff.

HOGG.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major :—Capt. T. W. Hogg.

PAGET.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. H. Paget, ordinary pension, £292, annuity £288 14s.; date of retirement Dec. 7.

ROBERTSON, Hon. Capt. J., is coufd. in the app. of asst. acct. gen., Milv. Dept.

YOUNG, Col. J. N., Bengal staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., in succession to Col. G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., whose period of service will expire on Dec. 12.

### GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt. of India her Majesty's Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, in room of Col. G. Selby, royal (late Madras) art., succeeded to the col.'s allowance :—

Col. Andrew Vance Falls, of the Royal (late Madras) artillery, 2nd lieut. June 11, 1839; 1st lieut. Aug. 17, 1841; brevet capt. June 11, 1854; capt. April 11, 1855; lieut. col. June 9, 1862; brevet col. June 9, 1867; col. Feb. 5, 1870. Served in the Southern Mahratt Campaign from Oct. 21, 1844, to Feb. 4, 1845, and was present at the sieges of Punal-laghur, Powenghur, Munohur, Munsintosh, also at the capitulation of the Buddorghur, Nov. 10, 1844.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 30.)

FARRANT—LONSDALE.—The exchange between Qmrs. E. Farrant and H. Lonsdale, of the 2-12th and 1-25th regts., respectively, is cancelled.

HAINES, Lieut. R. L., No. 9 baty. 11th brigade (late No. 5 baty. 21st brigade) B.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Dinapore.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on Nov. 5 :—

Higher Standard in Hindustanee.—Lieuts. H. R. Mends, 2-60th foot (on prob. 3rd Goorkhas); H. G. Byland, 1-11th foot (on prob. 40th N.I.); C. B. Porter, 1-8th foot (on prob. 30th N.I.); and Sub lieut. A. C. Batten, 34th foot (on prob. 1st N.I.)

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. B. Rolph as Consul for Italy at Aden. Mr. J. Salmon, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on Nov. 7.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. H. G. Sharp, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Durbhunga, for three months. Mr. H. Munro, asst. supt. of police, Durbhunga, for three months. Mr. A. Ewbank, principal, Dacca College, for one year and nine months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Surg. E. R. Johnson, med. officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. and Brevet col. T. C. Crowe, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. B. L. Forster, 1 baty. 1st brigade (late D baty. 9th brigade) B.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. and Brevet major E. G. Blair, 1-14th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Brevet major J. Harger, 1-25th foot, from Dec. 1 to date of retirement from the service. Capt. and Brevet major F. G. S. Parker, 54th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. J. H. H. Croft, 4-60th rifles, to England. Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford, 4-60th rifles, to England. Major H. G. Symons, 11th N.I., to the Neilgherries, from Nov. 7 to Feb. 7. Dep. Surg. gen. J. Lamprey, M.B. (Lahore circle), to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. J. E. V. Foss, M.D. Army Med. Dept., to England. Brevet Lieut. col. Chaine, 4th hussars<sup>1</sup> Lieut. and adj. E. B. M'Innis, 9th lancers. Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. C. Crowe, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. B. L. Forster, R.A. Capt. (brevet major) A. G. Blair, 14th foot. Capt. (brevet major) J. Harger, 25th foot, from Dec. 1 to date of retirement from the service. Capt. (Brevet major) F. G. S. Parker, 5th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. J. H. H. Croft, 4-60th rifles. Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford, 4-60th rifles. Major H. G. Symons, 11th Madras N.I., to the Neilgherries, from Nov. 7 to Feb. 7 next.

Dep. Surg. Gen. J. Lamprey, M.B., (Lahore Circle), to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. J. E. V. Foss, M.D. The furl. granted to Major F. Coddington, Bengal staff corps, is cancelled at his own request.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 11.)

**CLARK.**—The services of Mr. B. Clark, asst. engr., Mily. Works Branch, Bengal, have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

**MARJORIBANKS, J. A.**, dep. coll. of the 2nd class, to act as dep. coll. of the 1st class.

**MORGAN, Sir W., Kt.**, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, returned to the Presidency on Nov. 3.

**RICKETTS, E. G.**, dep. coll. of the 2nd class, to be dep. coll., 1st class.

**RIDDELL.**—The services of Lieut. W. H. Riddell, H.M.'s 16th regt., are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

**TERRELL, Lieut. col. F. H.**, Govt. Agent, Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, returned from leave, and resumed charge of his appt. on Dec. 1 from his asst.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 11.)

**BENSON, Col. R.**, staff corps, will be entitled to col.'s allowances from Dec. 10.

**SHAW.**—The services of Major E. W. Shaw, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept. for employment on famine relief.

**TABUTEAU, Capt. T. R.**, Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Nov. 6 to Nov. 9.)

#### ORDERS CONFIRMED.

The following orders are confd. :—

**Sept. 1.**—By the officer comdg. Cuttack, app. Capt. E. J. Wynch, 12th regt. N.I., station staff officer and to the charge of family payments and military pensioners at Cuttack from Sept. 1, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, relieved.

**Sept. 1.**—By the comdt. 12th regt. N.I., app. Capt. E. J. Wynch to offic. as adj. of the regt. from Sept. 1, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, offic. wing comdr., there being no qualified subaltern available.

**Sept. 5.**—By the officer comdg. Mysore div., app. Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, 14th King's hussars, to act as aide-de-camp to Major gen. Elmhirst, C.B., comdg. Mysore div., from date of Capt. P. Elmhirst's dep. and until further orders.

**Sept. 6.**—By the officer comdg. 14th hussars, app. Lieut. G. St. M. Palmes, interpr. to the regt., v. Capt. J. Dennis.

**Sept. 6.**—By the comdt. 37th grenadiers, app. Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen to assume com. of the regt., and Capt. W. Miller to perform the duties of adj. without prejudice to their respective regtl. apps., v. Col. Claridge and Capt. Magan on court martial duty at Trichinopoly.

**Sept. 7.**—By the offic. comdt. 2nd regt. N.I., app. Lieut. col. G. Kallender to offic. as comdt., but to remain at Sambalpur till further orders; Major S. H. Williams to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing comdr.; and Capt. A. F. Wilkinson to offic. as wing comdr. without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from April 10, in consequence of the late Col. W. Serres having been on the sick list from March 10 to April 10.

**Sept. 7.**—By the comdt. 29th regt. N.I., Capt. Fletcher to offic. as adj. until further orders, without prejudice to his duty as qmr., v. Woodhouse, proc. to Madras to appear before a medical board, there being no qualified sublt. available.

**Sept. 17.**—By the comdt. 8th regt. N.I., making the following app. v. Col. E. F. Burton, attaining Col.'s allowances from Sept. 18 :—

Lieut. col. E. G. Dixon, wing comdr. and offic. 2nd in com., to assume comd. of the regt.

**Sept. 21.**—By the comdt. 16th regt. N.I., app. Capt. L. Owen to offic. as wing comdr., without prejudice to his duties as wing officer, v. Capt. H. S. Eiton.

**Sept. 25.**—By the comdt. 19th regt. N.I., Capt. E. Austin, wing officer and adj. is app. offic. wing comdr., without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from Sept. 25, v. Col. J. H. Warden, app. offic. comdt. 8th N.I.

By the officer comdg. 43rd L.I., app. Major W. Livesay, Capt. T. H. Pearson and J. T. O'Brien, to be members of a committee of paymaster-ship, v. A. Longley, relieved; Capt. J. T. O'Brien to perform the duties of paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

By the officer comdg. 33rd regt., app. Lieut. Booth, asst. instructor of musketry from Oct. 1, v. Lieut. Jefferson, under orders for the depot.

By the officer comdg. 43rd regt. L.I., Capt. R. B. R. Williamsou is app. asst. instructor of musketry to the regt. from Oct. 9, v. Capt. A. C. Money, relieved.

By the offic. comdt. 2nd regt. N.I., making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. G. Kallender, proceeded to Calcutta on emergent m.c., on Sept. 25 :—

Major S. H. Williams to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing comdr.

Capt. A. F. Wilkinson to offic. as wing comdr., without prejudice to his other duties.

By the comdt. 11th regt. N.I., Capt. F. J. F. Monro is app. offic. wing comdr. from Oct. 17, or until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major Symons, proceeding on leave.

By the officer comdg. 43rd regt. L.I., app. Lieut. F. A. B. Talbot, acting adj. to the regt., v. Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, relieved, from Aug. 27.

By the comdt. 25th regt. N.I., Brevet major J. Gabett is app. to offic. as wing comdr. from June 4, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. H. C. B. Barnett.

By the officer comdg. 89th regt., Capt. C. A. Barker is app. acting adj. left half batt. 89th regt. at Tonghoo from Sept. 18 until further orders, v. Lieut. Barrow, there being no subaltern officer at Tongoo available for the app.

By the officer comdg. Cuttack, Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, 12th regt. N.I., is app. station staff officer from Oct. 26, and to the charge of family payments and military pensioners at Cuttack, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. E. J. Wynch, relieved.

By the comdt. 40th regt. N.I., Capt. G. F. Western is app. to offic. as wing comdr., without prejudice to his other app.

Nov. 5.—By the comdt. 13th regt. N.I., Capt. E. Moore, on expiration of tenure of app. as adj., is directed to offic. as adj., as a tempy. measure.

#### MEDICAL.

**BOURKE, Surg. W. J., A.M.D.**, on arrival from England, to do duty 67th regt., Madras.

**BRODIE, Surg. J., M.B., A.M.D.**, on arrival from England, to do duty 45th regt., Bangalore.

**DOBIE, Surg. S. L.**, to act as residency surg., Travancore, during the abs. of Surg. major Fry, on leave.

**EAGAR, F. G. L., A.M.D.**, on arrival from England, to do duty depot, Poonamallee.

**ELCUM—BOUTON.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as surgs. on the Madras Estab. :—D. Elcum and G. C. Bouton.

**FLEMING, Surg. major J., M.D., A.M.D.**, on arrival from England, to do duty 43rd regt., Bellary.

**HEWETT, Surg. A., A.M.D.**, on arrival from England, to do duty 67th regt., Madras.

**HUNTER, Surg. J.**, from Calicut, to Dep. Surg. gen.'s Dept., British Burmah div., at the public expense.

**REANE, Surg. major W. H., M.D.**, to attached 35th regt. N.I., v. Surg. Borah, Bengal Med. Estab., employed on other duty.

**ROGERS, T. K.**, is admitted as a surg. on the Madras estab. from Oct. 25.

**SMITH, Surg. M. H.**, from Cochin to Dep. Surg. gen.'s Dept., Southern dist.

**SMYTH, Surg. C. C. H., M.D., A.M.D.**, from doing duty depot Wellington, to doing duty 2-16th regt., Secunderabad.

**SPARROW, Surg. major J., A.M.D.**, from med. charge R.A., St. Thomas's Mount (now on m.c. at Coonor), to med. charge R.A., Bangalore, on expiration of leave.

**SWAINE.**—Subject to the confirmation of the Gov. of India, the services of Surg. C. L. Swaine, Indian med. dept., are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment, tempy., with 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, v. Surg. major Crocker, on furl.

**THOMAS, Surg. J. B., L.K.C.P.L.**, having completed twelve years' service, to be surg. major, from Oct. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**TYDD, Surg. major B.**, in med. charge of the R.A., Bangalore, to offic. with temp. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Med. Service, Mysor div., v. Dep. Surg. gen. Thompson, proceeded to England on m.c.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified :—Major W. Hay, asst. to the resident, Travancore, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. Welch, wing officer, 9th N.I., to Australia, for six months, in extension.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 13.)

**BLANEY, T.**, is app. to be chairman of the Town Council of the city of Bombay from Jan. 1 next, v. Mr. J. M. Maclean, resigned.

**CUMINE, A.**, to be asst. coll. of Tanna.

**FITZGERALD, V. S.**, acting 2nd class dep. coll. in Scinde, acted as 1st class dep. coll. from Sept. 8 to Oct. 7, during Mr. D. B. Crawford's abs. on priv. leave.

**KANGA, R. E.**, acting mamlutdar of Taluka Jauli, in the dist. of Satara, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Satara.

**MORLAND, Capt. H.**, to be a member of the Town Council of the city of Bombay from Jan. 1 next, v. Mr. J. M. Maclean, resigned.

**STEELE, C. E. S.**, 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind, to act as 2nd class dep. coll. also from the above date.

**YOUNGHUSBAND, A. D.**, app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bombay Estab., arrived on Dec. 9, and is placed under the orders of the coll. of Surat.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 13.)

**COLES.**—The services of Lieut. col. T. G. Coles are placed tempy. at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

**SUTTON, Hony. Lieut. and dep. asst. comy. H.**, of the Ordnance Dept., having been invalided, is transfd. to the pension estab.

**SWARBRICK—WEST.**—Messrs. G. W. F. Swarbrick and C. West are permitted to resign the commissions of capt. and sub lieut., respectively, in the G.I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 8.)

ANDERSON—WOOLDRIDGE.—Lieut. col. H. S. Anderson, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., v. Lieut. col. Blakeney, proceeding on furl., and Capt. and brevet major D. R. F. Wooldridge, staff corps, to be wing comdr., v. Major Jacob.

CREAGH—GAYER—JACOB.—Col. W. Creagh, 2nd in com. 19th N.I., to be comdt.; Lieut. col. J. A. Gayer, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com.; and Major W. Jacob, wing comdr. 22nd N.I., to be wing comdr., in succession to Col. Price, who vacates on succeeding to col.'s allowance.

CUST.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, app. Lieut. Cust, asst. instr. of musketry, to the 2nd foot.

FORJETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 12, app. Capt. F. H. Forjett, qrmr. to offic. as adj. 26th regt. N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Heath, proceeded on sick leave.

HARRISON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 20, app. Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, offic. wing officer 21st N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. Simpson, on furlough.

LECKIE—GILES.—Capt. F. W. Leckie, staff corps, to be wing officer 8th N.I.; Sub lieut. G. D. Giles, offic. wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, on probation.

PEILE.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated Nov. 27, directing Lieut. F. B. Peile, 2nd grendr. N.I., to act as station staff officer at Belgaum, in addition to his regtl. duties, during the abs. of the dep. asst. adj. gen. on duty.

PRICE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, app. Lieut. A. J. Price, acting adj. to the half batt. 66th foot, at Bombay, from the 21st idem.

SCHNEIDER—RIVES.—That part of G.O.C. 602, Sept. 29, app. Sub lieut. Schneider to offic. as qrmr. 2nd grendr., is cancl., and Capt. Kyves was app. to offic. as 2nd in comd. 2nd grendr., in addition to his own duties as qrmr., with effect from Sept. 10.

STACK—CURRIE—WILLOUGHBY—STEVENS—JAMES—YOUNG.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 21, app. Major C. E. Stack, 2nd in comd. 3rd (Queen's Own) regt. L.C., to offic. as comdt.; Major A. P. Currie, 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.; Capt. M. Stevens, adj., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.; Lieut. M. James, squad. officer, to offic. as adj.; and Lieut. H. P. Young, attached, to offic. as squad. officer, from the 25th idem, in succ. to Col. J. C. Graves, c.b., proceeding on leave.

STAYNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 30, app. Sub lieut. F. C. Stayner, 15th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., from Dec. 1, v. Capt. Blanshard, proceeding on furl.

STREET.—Sholapore station order confd., dated Nov. 24, app. Major J. B. Street, 3rd N.L.I., station staff officer.

STROUT.—Sholapore station order confd., dated Nov. 24, app. Major J. R. Strutt, 3rd N.L.I., station staff officer.

THATCHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, app. Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, offic. wing officer 26th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Forjett, offic. as adj.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 12.)

COLGRAVE, Sergt. J., No. 16 baty. 8th brig. (late 2-2) R.A., is app. to the Bombay Defences and transfd. to the unatt. list.

DAY, Capt. J., No. 15 baty. 8th brig. (late 1-6) R.A., has been app. adj. of the Isle of Wight Militia arty., and he is directed to proc. to England by an early troopship.

JOFF, Sub lieut. J. S., 48th foot, a prob. for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 17th N.I.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard test:—

Sub lieuts. G. D. Giles, 2nd batt. 7th foot, and C. R. Philipps, 2nd batt. 15th foot, offic. wing officers 8th N.I.

Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, 33rd foot, offic. wing officer 26th N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Walter, 66th foot, offic. wing officer 19th N.I.

Sub lieut. A. E. Leslie, 66th foot, attached to 21st N.I.

Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, 81st foot, offic. wing officer 3rd N.L.I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz.:—

Arabic.—Sub condr. P. Gallagher, Commissariat Dept.

Hindustani Lower Standard.—Lieut. J. R. Sandwith and Private A. G. Morton, 2nd batt. 15th foot; and Sub lieut. L. A. Gordon, 59th foot, attached to 1st lancers.

## PROMOTIONS—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that the following proms. and postings of royal artillery officers have been made:—

Lieut. J. T. Bury, No. 16 baty. 8th brig. (late 2-6), has been prom. capt. into F baty. 6th brig. (late F-20).

Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass, employed in the Bombay Ordnance Dept., has been promoted capt. and placed upon the supernum. list.

Lieut. W. D. Corfe, M baty. 1st brig. (late E-9), has been prom. capt. into No. 16 baty. 7th brig. (late 2-17), and is directed to proceed to Gibraltar at once for duty, under Clause VII., para. 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Lieut. J. Hotham, E baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig., has been app. to A. baty. C brig. R.H.A., and is directed to proceed to England at once, under Clause VII., para. 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Capt. W. A. Eden, No. 1 baty. 9th brig. (late 6-6), has been transfd. to a depot baty.

Capt. H. J. O. Walker, C baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig., has been posted to the depot baty. 3rd brig.

Lieut. J. E. Josselyn, B brig., has been prom. capt. into C baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.

Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp has been transfd. from C to I baty. 1st brig. (late B-9).

Vet. surg. H. Rangeley, C brig., has been posted to B baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.

## MEDICAL.

KEMP, Vety. surg. W. H., has been transfd. from C to I baty. 1st brig. (late B baty. 9th brig.).

O'LEARY—SHEPARD.—The following proms. are ordered in the Subordinate Med. Dept., with effect from Oct. 23:—Asst. apothy. W. O'Leary to be apothy., 2nd class; Passed Hospital apprentice J. Shepard to be asst. apothy., 2nd class.

RANGELEY, Vety. surg. H., C brig., has been posted to B baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.

ROGERS.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India:—Surg. major A. M. Rogers, in medical charge 6th N.I.

ROSA.—The services of Surg. D. R. Ross, M.D., Bombay Med. Estab., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in the Foreign Dept.

SOUZA, Asst. surg. A. D., was placed on gen. duty, Bombay, from Sept.

SPARROW—LOUGHEED.—FLOOD—LOUGHEED.—The undermentioned med. officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on Nov. 22:—Surg. majors J. Sparrow, J. W. Loughed, and S. Flood; Surg. W. Loughed.

## POSTINGS.

The undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty, and posted to the circles stated opposite their respective names:—

Surg. J. B. Emerson, Presidency.

Surg. J. P. Hunt, M.D., Poona.

Surg. A. W. Carleton, M.B., Presidency.

## TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* on Dec. 6:—

Surg. major E. Y. Kellett, Surg. T. J. P. Holmes, Surg. J. D. Gunning, and Surg. D. Leckie, M.B.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. T. Williams, asst. supr. Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, for one year; he is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. J. H. C. Daunterville, asst. supr., Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, priv. leave for two months. Mr. L. Fletcher, registrar of the Bombay diocese, for two months, in extension, from the 12th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. Surg. J. A. Woods, 9th lancers, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. P. Garnett, 33rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Col. C. A. Moyle, comdt., staff corps, Asirgarh, to remain at Poona from Nov. 26 to Dec. 25, in extension. Surg. major J. M. N. Beatty, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. F. Nelson, B baty. 2nd brigade (late B baty. 4th brigade), R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. J. T. Bury, 16th baty. 8th brigade (late 2nd baty. 6th brig.), R.A., A. de C. to Major gen. Primrose, C.S.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. C. O. James, 63rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. M. Heath, adjt. 26th N.I., to remain at Mahabeshwar from Dec. 12 to Jan. 11, in extension. Dep. Surg. gen. J. Lamprey, M.B., Bengal Med. Estab., in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him. Capt. C. J. Thornburn, 33rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Major J. H. Blanshard, Bengal Invalid Estab., for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Col. L. B. Jones, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presy. Col. C. O. B. Palmer, Bengal inf., in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presy. Lieut. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., Punjab field force, in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presy. Capt. W. B. Craigie, 2nd Bengal cav., in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted by the Govt. of his own Presy. Major R. R. Franks, E baty. B (late C) brigade R.H.A., from Nov. 8, 1877, to May 7 next. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, 2nd batt. 15th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, staff corps, 2nd in com. 22nd regt. N.I.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 28.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Staff Sergt. major S. Walters, from the Cavalry depot, to be ridingmaster, v. F. L. Michael, transfd. to the 11th hussars.

11th Hussars.—Ridingmaster F. L. Michael, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be ridingmaster, v. H. McGee, transfd. to the 10th hussars.

7th Foot.—The Christian names of Second Lieut. Drummond-Wolf are Horace Henry, and not Heury Horace, as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 30.

9th Foot.—Sub Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, from the 45th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. E. N. Thomas, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

11th Foot.—The first Christian name of Second Lieut. Curry is Montagu, and not Montague, as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 12.

**22nd Foot.**—Lient. col. and Brevet col. W. A. Armstrong, having served five years as a regtl. lieutenant col., is placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Lient. col. J. Hare retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

**60th Foot.**—Major and Brevet Lient. col. J. D. Dundas to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. C. A. B. Gordon, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet major J. K. Watson to be major, v. Brevet Lient. col. Dundas; Capt. J. J. Mallandaine, from the 106th foot, to be capt., v. C. L. Allan, who exchanges.

**72nd Foot.**—Lient. R. H. Murray to be adjt., v. Lient. T. A. A. Barstow, promoted.

**81st Foot.**—The first Christian name of Second Lient. Borrow is Frederick, and not "Frederic," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 7.

## BREVET.

Lient. col. T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal staff corps, to be col.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

**BAKER**—At Ootacamund, Dec. 10, wife of Major gen. R. J. Baker, daughter.

**BANNERMAN**—At 81, Breach Candy, Dec. 13, Mrs. Bannerman, son.

**BIDEN**—At La Martiniere, Calcutta, Dec. 22, wife of F. J. Biden, Principal of the College, son.

**BINDON**—At Madras, Dec. 10, wife of J. V. Bindon, M.A., Vice-Principal, Doveton College, son.

**BOUGHEY**—At Lucknow, Nov. 28, wife of Capt. G. Boughey, R.E., daughter.

**BULL**—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 5, wife of C. A. Bull, son.

**CALTHROP**—At Dharmasala, Dec. 8, wife of C. W. Calthrop, M.D., civil surg., Kangra dist., daughter.

**CARTER**—At Buxar, Dec. 7, wife of P. W. Carter, daughter.

**COSER**—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, wife of J. E. Coser, Manager Indigo Concern Nauthghat, Ranaghat, daughter.

**DEANE**—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 10, wife of Lient. G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal lancers, daughter.

**EWING**—At Secunderabad, Deccan, Nov. 26, wife of Capt. Ewing, R.A., daughter.

**FFRENCH-MULLEN**—At Ulwar, Dec. 4, wife of Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, agency surgeon, son.

**FOX**—At Bhagulpore, Dec. 2, wife of A. J. Fox, son.

**GRINTER**—At Simla, Nov. 30, wife of C. Grinter, daughter.

**GUIDERA**—At Aden, Dec. 13, wife of M. Guidera, asst. supt. Eastern Telegraph Company, son.

**HANBY**—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, wife of E. T. Hanby, daughter.

**HARRISON**—At Darjeeling, Dec. 3, wife of R. J. Harrison, daughter.

**HILL**—At Dharmasala, Dec. 8, wife of Col. R. Sale Hill, 1st Goorkha L.I., son.

**HOPKINS**—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, wife of C. S. W. Hopkins, son.

**HYDE**—At Umballa, Dec. 1, wife of Surg. major Hyde, son.

**JACOB**—At Nagpore, Dec. 6, wife of Capt. H. B. Jacob, daughter.

**KIRBY**—At Coonoor, Dec. 10, wife of W. Lee Kirby, daughter.

**LECHMERE**—At Baroda, Dec. 10, wife of Capt. C. S. Lechmere, 20th regt. N.I., daughter.

**MACKENZIE**—At Satara, Jan. 2, wife of J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S., daughter.

**MACPHERSON**—At Cumballa Hill, Dec. 10, wife of John Macpherson, barrister, son.

**McHINCH**—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 12, wife of Alexander McHinch, daughter.

**McKINNEY**—At Agra, Dec. 1, wife of H. G. McKinney, C.E., Irrigation Dept., daughter.

**MILNE**—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, wife of A. Milne, daughter.

**OLIPHANT**—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Dec. 16, wife of Arthur C. Oliphant, son.

**PEDRAZA**—At Rampart Row, Dec. 14, wife of O. S. Pedraza, daughter.

**PLATTS**—At Kidderpore, Dec. 8, wife of W. J. Platts (Indian Govt. Marine), daughter.

**POLLARD**—At Coonoor, Nov. 30, wife of Lient. B. H. Pollard, 19th M.N.I., son.

**RAWLINSON**—At Mangalore, Dec. 6, wife of Spencer Rawlinson, 8th C.L.I., daughter.

**RIGG**—At Allahabad, Dec. 8, wife of A. Rigg, Govt. Telegraph Dept., son.

**ROBINSON**—At Bangalore, Dec. 7, wife of Surg. M. Robinson, I.M.S., daughter.

**ROBERTSON**—At Beawar, Rajputana, Nov. 20, wife of Capt. Donald Robertson, Madras staff corps, daughter.

**SHAW-STEWART**—At Madras, Dec. 8, wife of Lient. col. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., son.

**SINGER**—At Lahore, Dec. 5, wife of N. A. Singer, son.

**SMITH**—At Nya Dumka, Dec. 2, wife of W. M. Smith, daughter.

**TAYLOR**—At Ootacamund, Dec. 7, wife of Major J. Best Taylor, Madras staff corps, daughter.

**TRAFFORD**—At Sealkote, Dec. 6, wife of Major R. W. Trafford, C.S., son.

**WILCOX**—At Bareilly, Dec. 4, wife of Major E. R. C. Wilcox, 37th regt. N.I., son.

## MARRIAGES.

**CONINGHAM-MUNDY**—At Palamcottah, Tinnevely, Dec. 24, Major H. E. Coningham, Madras staff corps, to Alice M., daughter of Major gen. Fitz R. Mundy, Bengal staff corps.

**ELLIOTT-JOHNSTONE**—At Madras, Nov. 30, C. F. Elliott, Punjab Forest Service, son of W. H. Elliott, B.C.S., to Alice Mary, daughter of the late A. S. Johnstone, R.E.

**LEOPOLD-CROSS**—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, the Rev. S. T. Leopold, C.M.S., of Secundra, to Anna, daughter of the late P. Cross, Nether Hall, Harkstead, Suffolk.

**MANSON-WALKER**—At Calcutta, Dec. 4, F. B. Manson, Forest Dept., to Emily, daughter of the late F. C. Walker, of Bayswater, London.

**MURRAY-CHAPMAN**—At Hong Kong, Nov. 21, E. D. Murray, of Yokohama, Japan, to E. B. Nellie Chapman.

**PARRY-STANSFELD**—At Thayetmyo, Burmah, Nov. 1, DoL. D. Parry, 67th (South Hampshire) regt., to Annie M., daughter of Lient. col. T. W. Stansfeld, Madras staff corps.

**TUCKER-BODE**—At Amritsar, Dec. 1, Fredk. St. G. de S. Tucker, asst. comr., Amritsar, to Louisa M. Bode, of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

## DEATHS.

**ASPINWALL**—At Coonoor, Nov. 30, Florence E., daughter of J. H. Aspinwall, of Cochin, East Indies, aged 18.

**BARRE**—At Howrah, Dec. 8, Reginald C. Barre, late third officer s.s. *Hindustan*, aged 33.

**BOUGHEY**—At Lucknow, Dec. 4, Ada, daughter of Capt. G. Boughey, R.E.

**CARVALHO**—At Mount Road, Dec. 13, Dr. S. A. de Carvalho, Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay, aged 49.

**CHANCELLOR**—At Berhampore, Dec. 11, Adolphus J. Chancellor, C.E., asst. engr., Public Works Dept.

**CONNOR**—At Aligarh, Dec. 4, William Connor, hon. mag., aged 73.

**COX**—At Cawnpore, Dec. 9, Col. Talbot A. P. Cox, C.B., comdg. 1st batt. The Buffs.

**CUNNINGHAM**—At Roorkee, Dec. 6, Mary E., only daughter of Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E.

**DARE**—At Allahabad, Dec. 7, Angelina, wife of W. J. Dare, aged 23.

**DOUGLAS**—At Lucknow, Dec. 9, Wm. A., son of the late Capt. W. Douglas, M.S.C., aged 19 months.

**DRUMMOND**—At Cannanore, Dec. 14, H. P. Drummond.

**FINCH**—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, F. Finch, aged 26.

**FFRENCH-MULLEN**—At Ulwar, Dec. 9, Mary, daughter of Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, aged 15 months.

**FRENCH**—At Madras, Dec. 10, Melville H. P., son of T. French, aged 5.

**GIBNEY**—At Kurnal, Dec. 10, Jas. J. (Sonny), son of J. Gibney, aged 18 months.

**HANKINS**—At Madras, Dec. 7, R. Hankins, aged 72.

**HAY**—At Lucknow, Dec. 8, Wm. J. R., son of D. Hay, aged two years.

**HOCKEN**—At Mysore, Dec. 6, Rosa, wife of Rev. C. H. Hocken, aged 26.

**HUNTER**—At Madras, Dec. 21, Fanny Hunter.

**KEARNS**—At Tanjore, Madras, Dec. 10, Rev. J. Kearns, missionary, S.P.G.

**LAWLOR**—At Nagpur, Dec. 6, wife of M. Lawlor, dep. supt. Govt. Press, Nagpur, aged 29.

**LEMESURIER**—At Howrah, Nov. 30, Charles B. LeMesurier, dist. engr., East Indian Railway, aged 49.

**LUCASZ**—At Madras, Dec. 12, Adelaide B., wife of T. A. D. Lucasz, clerk, aged 22.

**MAYERS**—Dec. 8, Louisa, child of W. H. G. Mayers, aged 5 years and 9 months.

**O'LEARY**—At Bombay, Dec. 8, John O'C. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, barrister-at-law.

**PENN**—At Kirkee, Dec. 14, Col. L. W. Penn, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, R.A., aged 48.

**PURSER**—At Jhelum, Dec. 5, Elizabeth, wife of W. E. Purser, B.C.S., aged 23.

**ROBERTSON**—At Howrah Hospital, Dec. 5, Capt. W. Robertson, *Lock Vender*, aged 35.

**SMITH**—At Umballa, Dec. 6, Major gen. Charles F. Smith (retired list), aged 54.

**STURT**—Nov. 28, N. R. Sturt, of the Telegraph Service, India, son of the late Capt. H. R. Sturt, R.N., aged 27.

**SWANSON**—At Poona, Dec. 1, Lient. col. F. Swanson, royal (late Bombay) art., son of the late Major gen. Swanson, Bombay army, aged 45.

**TAYLOR**—At Cuddapah, Dec. 6, Lucy A., daughter of Mrs. D. Taylor, aged 21.

**WATSON**—At Calcutta, Dec. 7, Osmond W. G., child of William Watson, aged 1 year.

**WILLIAMS**—At Madras, Dec. 26, Col. A. F. Williams, 9th regt. Madras

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, sailed from Portsmouth on the afternoon of Dec. 30 with the 6th Dragoon Guards and other troops for Bombay. The following officers sailed in the *Euphrates* :—

Lient. Col. Fryer, Major Goldie, Capts. Burnley, Montgomery, Graham, and Calvert, Lieuts. Hammond, Porter, Sprot, Sandeman, Hallows, Massey, and Hanbury, Second Lieuts. Hamilton and Lord Greenock, Adjts. Weston, Quartermaster Tomlinson, Riding-Master Walter, and Vet. Surg. Poyser, all of the 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Hazelrigg, Lient. Haverfield, and Vet. Surg. Plomley, R.H.A.; Major Budgen, Capt. Garnault, Lieuts. Blount, Curteis, and J. J. Hewson, and Vet. Surg. Nunn, R.A.; Lient. Scott, 3rd Hussars; Capt. Lawrell, 4th Hussars; Lient. Harford, 10th Hussars; Lient. Brookfield, 13th Hussars; Capt. Hill, 14th Hussars; Lient. Torin, 13th Hussars; Lient. Studd, 15th Hussars; Lieuts. Butcher and Burmeister, R.A.; Lient. Bathurst, 68th Foot; Lieuts. Bagnall, Grantham, Staveley, and Wood, 15th Foot; Lient. Willshire, 73rd Foot; Lient. Chute, 66th Foot; Lient. Ussher, 22nd Foot; Lient. Wolff, 7th Foot; Lient. Denny, 48th Foot; Lient. Stockley, 40th Foot; Capt. Wodehouse, 62nd Foot; Lient. Enriquez, 83rd Foot; Major Kelly-Kenny, 2nd Foot; Majors Clarke and Murdock, Lient. Col. Holberton, Riding-Master Wilkinson, and Lieuts. Pelly and Eustace, R.A.; Lieuts. Goodwyn, Lindley, and Attree, R.E.; Capt. Jarvis, 47th Foot; and Surgeons-Major Smith, Middleton, Beattie, M'Tavish, Martin, Shortt, and Andrew, and Surgeon Hodder, A.M.D.



## Home.

### THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

(Supplement to the *London Gazette*.)

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 1, 1878.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to institute and create an Order of Distinction, to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and to make certain Rules and Regulations as therein set forth.

VICTORIA, R. & I.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:—Whereas we have resolved to commemorate the assumption of Our Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an Order of Distinction, to be enjoyed by the Princesses of Our Royal House and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others to be by Us selected, upon whom We shall from time to time think fit to confer the same, agreeably to the rules and regulations hereinafter declared: Now, know ye, that for the purpose of carrying this, Our resolution, into effect, We have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs, and successors, do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction, to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same, and which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly. That the Order or Distinction shall be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of the said Order.

Secondly. That We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Thirdly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon such Princesses of our Royal and Imperial House, being of more than eighteen years of age, as We, Our heirs and successors, shall think fit.

Fourthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of such Princes in our Indian Empire, and upon such other Indian ladies as We, Our heirs and successors, shall from time to time think fit.

Fifthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India.

Sixthly. [*Description and Representation of Insignia.*]

Seventhly. That the said Order may be conferred by personal investiture, with the Insignia, upon such Princesses, and other members, as We, Our heirs and successors, may be pleased to admit thereto, but it shall be lawful for Us, Our heirs and successors, to direct the transmission of the decoration of the Order to any member with a notification of her appointment under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign.

Eighthly. That the names of those upon whom We, Our heirs and successors may be pleased to confer this Order shall be entered upon a Register to be kept under the direction of Our Principal Secretary of State for India, in which the names of the Royal Princesses and other members admitted into the Order shall be enrolled, with the dates of their respective admissions, and a duplicate thereof shall also be kept in the Foreign Department of Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Lastly. We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations, or any portion thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at our Court at Osborne, under Our Sign Manual, this thirty-first day of December, in the forty-first year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

By her Majesty's Command, SALISBURY.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the said Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon—

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia), her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), her Highness the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh, her Highness Nawab Shahjahan Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.; her Highness Maharanee Seta Velass Dawajee Ammanee Anaro, of Mysore; her Highness Maharanee Jumna Bai Saeb Gaekwar, of Baroda; her Highness Dilwar un-Nissar Begum Saheba, of Hyderabad; her Highness Nawab Kudsia Begum, of Bhopal; her Highness Vijaya Mohenu Mukta Bayi Ammanee Rajah Saheb, of Tanjore; Maharanee Hai Nomoyee, of Cossimbazar; Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Argyll; Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury; Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon; Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville; Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine; Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo; Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke; Mary Viscountess Halifax; Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart; Lady Jane Emma Baring; Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier; Edith, Baroness Lytton; Harriette Katherine, Baroness Lawrence; Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote; Catherine, Lady Frere; Mary Ann, Lady Temple; Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison; Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Khiva* sailed on Thursday afternoon with £171,600 in specie, of which £109,500 was in gold for Alexandria and £1,000 for Aden, and the balance of £61,100 was in silver for Bombay.

**NEW LOAN FOR CEYLON.**—For the purpose of further improving the harbour of Colombo, the Ceylon Government, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, are about to issue a second £100,000 in Four and a-Half per Cent. Debentures. The issue price is £105 per £100 debenture, and the allotment is to be made on the 8th instant.

**TURKISH SYMPATHIES IN CEYLON.**—A subscription has been set on foot by the Mussulman community of Colombo in aid of the sick and wounded Turks, and 10,000 rupees were remitted on Oct. 21, through the Oriental Bank Corporation, from the Ottoman Consul at Colombo to the Ottoman Consul at Bombay, to be forwarded to Constantinople. The subscriptions are collected by the Colombo Moslem Club.

**INDIAN FAMINE.**—The Mansion-house Fund was on Tuesday reported to amount to half a million, and an intimation to this effect was despatched by telegraph to her Majesty and by letter to the Prime Minister. During the day the following Royal message was received at the Mansion-house:—"Sir Thomas Biddulph, Osborne, to Sir Thomas White, the late Lord Mayor.—The Queen is much gratified at the magnificent result of the Mansion-house collection."

**SIR HENRY MAINE.**—The *Athenæum* says that there is no foundation for the assumption that, in consequence of his election as Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Sir H. Maine will leave the Indian Council. The duties of the Master of Trinity Hall are quite compatible with residence in London during the greater part of the year, and with the discharge of all the functions of a member of the Indian Council.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £265,000 in bills on India were received on Jan. 2, at the Bank of England, and only £154,500 was sold, leaving £110,500 (Rs. 1,105,000) in hand. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £104,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8-67d.; and to Bombay, £50,000, at an average of 1s. 8-62d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8-6d. and above will receive in full, nothing below. Compared with last week there is thus a fall of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**STAR OF INDIA.**—Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed his Excellency Cherif Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Khedive of Egypt, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India; Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander; and Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws and Regulations, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Department, and lately employed on special service as a Personal Assistant to the Governor of Madras, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

**INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS AND THE WAR.**—*Family Fair* says:—"We have received the following lines from an experienced official who has just returned from India, and who has had for many years constant opportunities of mixing with the higher and leading classes among the Mussulmans: 'The most intense anxiety exists among the Mohammedan community for the success of the Turkish arms. Prayers are repeatedly offered up in the various musjids, telegrams are eagerly purchased, money has been largely expended, and general wonder is expressed at the apathy of England in standing aloof from the country for which she made such sacrifices nearly twenty-five years ago. It is useless to deny the fact that an unchecked Russian advance on Constantinople would create the deepest indignation among the Indian Mussulmans; and they would feel that their faith was imperilled, although they are the subjects of a Power which could stretch out her arm to save them. There is grave reason to suppose that it will not be long before his Imperial Majesty the Sultan will proclaim a "jehad," or war of religion, in which case every Mohammedan is bound by his faith to sacrifice his all, desperate measures will be taken, fearful reprisals will ensue, and scenes enacted which will be a disgrace to civilised Europe.'"

**THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—On the 31st ult. the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. T. R. Boyson. It appeared from the report that up to the 19th of November last the general loans carried in January had been reduced in amount by £44,559. The bank's liability upon its current debentures now stood at £573,840, of which amount £68,660 was held by the bank on account of its reserve fund. The debenture liability had been decreased since the 1st of January last by

payment of drawn and matured bonds and purchases on account of the reserve fund, to the extent of £30,960. The receipts on account of interest during the year had amounted to £20,587. The great bulk of the interest in arrears and accrued interest, amounting to £18,915, was either comprised in decrees, or was the subject of suits now pending. The funds in India now invested on mortgage securities amounted to £122,400. The operations of the past tea season were disappointing, the outturn falling short by about 1,000 maunds. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said that, although there had been a material improvement in the Bank affairs, yet the result of the year was somewhat disappointing. Their greatest disappointment was the sharp fall of the tea market in Indian grown teas, which much to their great regret, made it impossible for them to declare the usual moderate dividend of 2½ per cent. Mr. H. G. G. Bambridge seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The thirtieth half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 3rd inst.; Mr. R. W. Crawford presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said he ventured to think it would be entirely to the satisfaction of every person that its contents might concern, whether those having capital invested; the government here and abroad, to whose guarantee they owed the power of raising money; or the commercial, agricultural, and other industrial classes to whom the proper administration of this large concern had become a matter of vital interest in the discharge of their business. When speaking to the shareholders on the 3rd July he stated, on the authority of a telegram, that the estimated profits for the half year closing three days earlier on the main line, was £1,309,000. The actual sum had been proved to be £1,310,800. In the case of the Jubulpore line the traffic receipts had come out at £147,796, the estimate having been £139,000. The surplus profit had been estimated at £2. 12s. per cent., of which they would receive £1. 6s., but owing to the conventional rate of exchange (1s. 10d.) not being reached, instead of 26s. 7d. the directors were only able to offer for the acceptance of the shareholders a dividend of 25s. for the half year, in addition to the 50s. guaranteed. After a passing tribute to the management abroad, the Chairman proceeded to criticise a speech recently delivered by Sir Arthur Cotton on the subject of irrigation, setting against it reports by Mr. Buck and Colonel Corbett. He contended that the figures given by Sir Arthur were incorrect and illusory. That gentleman had stated that the cost of carrying grain was one penny per ton per mile, whilst, as a fact, the East Indian Company, which had carried 138,486 tons out of a total of 152,782 conveyed by rail, only charged one halfpenny per ton per mile. Commenting on the visit of General Strachey to India, the Chairman said that the directors had deemed it right to send their engineer, Mr. Rendel, to watch their interests.—Mr. Freshfield seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

## India Office.

Jan. 5, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. A. Vallings, Staff Corps; Major A. D. Butter.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. C. E. L. Eastall, Inf.; Col. G. R. Phillips, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. F. Braine, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Begbie, Inv. Estab.; Lieut. col. F. D. Plowden, Inf.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. J. Grant, Staff Corps; Capt. C. F. Hughes, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. W. H. Rathbone, R.E., 6 mo., private affairs.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. H. W. Hastings, Staff Corps, 6 days, private affairs.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. G. W. Martin, Staff Corps; Major W. L. Samuells, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Tweedie, Staff Corps; Capt. A. J. T. Welohman, Inf.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. H. W. Hastings, Staff Corps; Col. A. Jenkins, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. F. W. M. Spring.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**BROWN**—The wife of Lieut. col. T. Brown, R.A., of a son, at Old Charlton, Dec. 31.  
**CAYLEY**—The wife of H. Cayley, Bengal Medical Service, of a son, at Clifton, Dec. 29.  
**FAULDER**—The wife of R. A. Faulder, of a daughter, at Harrow, Dec. 28.  
**GARBETT**—The wife of F. Garbett, P. and O. Co.'s Service, of a son, at Keymer, Sussex, Dec. 20.

**GORDON**—The wife of Col. C. V. Gordon, of a son, at Brighton, Dec. 24.  
**OMMANNEY**—The wife of Major E. L. Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Blackheath, Dec. 28.  
**THOMSON**—The wife of James Thomson, late of Ceylon, of a son, at Chelsea, Dec. 27.  
**TRENCH**—The wife of Major C. Chevenix Trench, R.A., of a daughter, at Wicklow, Dec. 30.

### MARRIAGES.

**CREASY**—FRECKVILLE.—Edward Creasy to H. M., daughter of the late R. R. Freckville, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at Hampton Wick, Jan. 2.  
**EDMONDES**—BOWEN.—F. Q. Edmondson, Capt. R.E., to Margaret Sabina, daughter of Surg. gen. Bowen, half-pay, Army Medical Department, at Olveston, Gloucestershire, Dec. 27.  
**GALLOTT**—HARRISON.—J. L. Gallott, M. Inst. C.E., Public Works Dept., India, to R. K. Harrison, at St. Phillip's Church, Kennington, Jan. 3.  
**SIMSON**—MACDONALD.—J. Simson, Bengal C.S., to Mary Anne Macdonald, at Viewfield, Portree, Skye, Dec. 27.

### DEATHS.

**BEALE**—Major gen. E. C. Beale, B.A., at 66, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Dec. 31, aged 61.  
**BETHUNE**—Coutts, widow of the late Major gen. Sir H. L. Bethune, Bart., at 13, Prince's-gardens, Dec. 31.  
**BOYS**—Marianne Sarah, widow of the late Rev. H. Boys, H.E.I.C.S., at Folkestone, Dec. 31, aged 69.  
**CORMICK**—Wm. Cormick, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.S.A., K.C.L.S., Physician to H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Persia, at Shepherd's-bush, Dec. 30, aged 57.  
**DALZELL**—J. A. Dalzell, late of the Madras C.S., at Edinburgh, Dec. 30, aged 85.  
**HARDY**—Jane, widow of Capt. Wm. Hardy, H.E.I.C.S., at Southwick-crescent, W., Dec. 25.  
**HARRISON**—H. A. Harrison, late of the Bengal C.S., at Denard, France, Dec. 20, aged 75.  
**HUNTER**—Phoebe, widow of the late Major Thos. M. Hunter, H.E.I.C.S., at Bayswater, Dec. 28.  
**RIDGWAY**—Vera Connel, daughter of Lieut. col. A. Ridgway, at Shipley, Devon, Jan. 2.  
**ROGERS**—Emilia Sophia Rogers, daughter of Edward Thornton, c.s., formerly of the Bengal C.S., at Cookham, Dec. 23, aged 36.  
**STEWART**—Ann, widow of the late Lieut. col. J. Stewart, at Blackheath, Dec. 28, aged 69.  
**WHITE**—Lieut. gen. W. G. White, M.A., at 41, Ladbroke-square, Dec. 27, aged 80.  
**WILSON**—F. S. Parr, widow of H. H. Wilson, late Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, at 26, Weymouth-street, W., Jan. 1, aged 69.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.—Thessalus, Calcutta; str. Proponitis, Calcutta; Maiden Queen, Maulmain; City of Liverpool, Rangoon; str. Zerbinio, Bombay.—29. Str. Sibylla, Calcutta; str. Merkara, Calcutta, &c.; str. Nizam, Bombay; Taurasia, Rangoon; Gud's Hill, Calcutta; Kit Carson, Maulmain.—30. Str. Madras, Bombay; str. Glenfinlas, China; Caitlock, Calcutta; Gaulie, Samarang.—31. Str. Imbros, Calcutta; Rooparel, Calcutta; Alnwick Castle, Calcutta; Atlas, Maulmain; County of Inverness, Calcutta; Camperdown, Calcutta; City of Benares, Calcutta; John Kerr, Calcutta.—Jan. 1. Str. Spartan, Colombo; Lucy A. Nickle, Maulmain; Lady Dufferin, Maulmain.—2. Str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta; str. Austrian, Calcutta; str. Italia, Calcutta; str. Pembroke, Calcutta.—3. Horden, Calcutta; Gloaming, Mauritius; Penrich, Manila; Zimi, Maulmain; str. Nellie Martin, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 26. Lennox, Bombay.—27. Cape St. Vincent, Bombay; str. Rose Mary, Bombay.—28. Str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; str. Anchises, Penang; Munster, Bombay; Ripoot, Bombay.—29. Cape St. Vincent, Bombay; Carricks, Galle; R. B. Fuller, Bombay; Khimjee Odowjee, Bombay.—30. Str. Orion, Colombo and Calcutta; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay.—31. Str. Serica, Bombay; Copas, Aden; Lenore, Bombay.—Jan. 1. Portland, Calcutta.—2. Str. Brazilian, Bombay.—3. Str. Khiva, Bombay; str. Zealous, Bombay; str. Dauskeig, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Europa, Jan. 5.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal and child, Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, Mr. Spencer, Capt. Welchman.  
Per Overland Route.  
Per str. Khiva, Jan. 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Inoss, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stewart, Mrs. G. Kettlewell, Mr. J. Leask, Col. and Mrs. C. L. B. Smith, Mr. Dowding, Mr. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. York, and Col. A. Jenkin.  
For MALTA.—Mrs. Bradby, Miss Bradby, Mr. Loftio, Mr. Grahame, Mr. J. J. Robbins, Mr. S. H. Morley, Mr. W. H. Morley, Lieut. C. A. Howard, and Mr. J. A. Gardner.  
Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 11.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Butler.  
Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 14.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Major Wavell, Mr. J. H. Bowey, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. G. W. Martin, and Mr. C. Gounne.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per str. Merkara, Jan. 19.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Creasy, Miss F. Cole-ridge, Mr. J. Coleridge, Mr. F. H. Stokes, Mrs. Bickle, two Misses Bickle, Master Bickle, Rev. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mr. W. R. Graham, Rev. E. F. Miller, and Mr. Mowbray. For ALLEPPY.—Mr. Dighton. For MADRAS.—Miss G. Chamier, Major and Mrs. Van Homrigh, Mrs. E. Cassy, and Mrs. Moorhouse. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. T. H. B. Younge and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Merk, Miss G. W. Rix, Miss Clifford, Mrs. and Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Greaves, Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Williamson, Dr. Murdoch, and Mrs. Gibson.  
Per str. Chyebassa, Jan. 28.—For COLOMBO.—Miss Griffin. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clive and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. S. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. H. M. Lennox, and Mrs. Hart and two children.  
Per str. Mira, Feb. 9.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goad.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Gartonnell, for Mauritius, Nov. 10, 19 S., 29 W.  
St. Mirren, for Calcutta, Dec. 3, 22 N., 26 W.  
Erin's Gem, for Calcutta, Sept. 30, 2 N., 25 W.  
Pendragon, from Calcutta, Nov. 8, 33 N., 36 W.  
Ares, for Colombo, Dec. 14, 4 S., 31 W.  
City of Lucknow, for Calcutta, Dec. 10, 5 N., 24 W.

Bay of Naples, from Rangoon, Nov. 15, 6 N., 25 W.  
 Madge Wildfire, for Kurrachee, Dec. 25, off Ushant.  
 Marengo, for Singapore, Nov. 1, 21 S., 28 W.  
 Belle of Arvon, for Rangoon, Dec. 6, 9 N., 25 W.  
 Antoinette, from Samaraug, Dec. 18, 42 N., 21 W.  
 Denbighshire, from Calcutta, Nov. 27, 8 S., 46 E.  
 Coromandel, from Kurrachee, Nov. 20, 35 S., 18 E.  
 Iron Cross, from Calcutta, Oct. 14, 8 N., 29 W.  
 Kapunda, from Manilla, Dec. 1, 18 S., 3 W.  
 Tiber, from Calcutta, Nov. 9, 32 N., 33 E.  
 Pepita, Manila to Cadiz, Oct. 28, 26 S., 67 E.  
 Rangoon, off Galle, Nov. 9, 24 S., 28 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Staffa, for Bombay, put back to Liverpool on Dec. 25, and when at anchor broke her shear and grounded below Egremont, but got off during the night, and is now in dock at Eirkenhead; is said to have sustained damage.

The Chinsura, from Calcutta, lost anchor and about sixty fathoms chain in the river Mersey, and afterwards fouled the training ship Indefatigable; had jibboom carried away.

The Glamis Castle (str.), for Higo, was in collision with the St. Monan (ship), from Calcutta, last night (Dec. 24) in Long Reach, breaking the latter adrift from her anchors, and doing considerable damage to both bows. The Glamis Castle sustained considerable damage to amidship plates, and has returned to dock to repair damage.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Gen. Scott.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. East, Mr. and Mrs. Henly and family, Mrs. Reid and party, Mrs. Waller and family, Mr. F. G. Cunningham, and Mr. A. R. Randolph.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Boker.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wraggs.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Miss Belington, Mr. Hotham, and Mr. R. Bloxsome.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Forbes, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. J. J. Madermott, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Collingwood, Mrs. King Harman, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. W. Huntley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. McAlpine, Miss McGann, and Mr. Hawes.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Grierson, Miss Hailes, Mr. A. Row, Capt. T. Shepherd, and Major and Mrs. Tweedie.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. F. Holt, Mr. R. B. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Taylor, Capt. Aloes, Mr. C. M. Gillespie, Col. Henderson, Mr. L. S. Elliot, and Col. Stevenson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Huttman, the Rev. Mr. French, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowstead.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. H. Hoare, and Madame Meleg.

SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. Lister.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. Christiansen.

JANUARY 17.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. R. Martin.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Warrant, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Heard, Mrs. Gray and two daughters, Miss Bernard, Capt. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. W. Duthoit, and Mr. Browne.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Joynt, Mr. A. A. Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fox.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Luard, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, and the Hon. C. Kemball.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Frost, and two Misses Frost.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Miss Langstone, and Mr. McIbraith.

JANUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wimberley and child.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Wimberley.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, and Mr. F. L. Steel.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Bell, and Mr. J. Cruickshank and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. M. Martin and child.

SUEZ to CEYLON.—Major and Miss Caulfield.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Dundas.

JANUARY 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Torin, and Mr. Trower.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. S. Mackenzie.

## Mails to India, &amp;c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 17.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 18.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 8d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.		97
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	86 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...		86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		81 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		84 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...		89 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...		
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...		
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 24; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 22; Calcutta, December 21.

ACCORDING to the latest famine statement for Bombay, more or less rain had fallen in most of the nine districts, with results especially good for Sholapur and Kaladgi. Prices continued to fall everywhere. The average price of the cheaper food grain was only a fraction under thirty pounds the rupee, or about half the ordinary average. But prices are still falling, and we must remember that, "as regards the cultivating classes and all persons directly dependent on them, the effect of high prices now at harvest time is very different to what it was when the whole population had to live upon the stores of grain which dealers and others had in their possession." No more weekly statements were to be issued.

FROM the weekly statement of the Madras Committee we learn that "the famine is passing away, crops have ripened and are ripening, but the after-effects of such terrible scarcity as this Presidency has experienced during the past year have been and continue to be very great. The more detailed the inquiries made in famine-stricken regions, the more serious was the distress found to be." But side by side with stories of sharp distress and terrible suffering, are to be found "particulars of the exceeding great good which 'the fund' has wrought, and the great part it has played in bringing the country back to its normal condition, and in infusing a new life into the people." Nearly fifty-one lakhs of rupees—or about half a million sterling—had already been laid out from the Famine Relief Fund. The Madras Government has notified that "there is no longer any necessity for permitting the entertainment, by local officers of any department, of any further establishments;" and it directs that after the 30th December no further establishments be entertained without the express sanction of Government. The time has also come when "a considerable reduction of establishments, entertained on famine account, can safely be made in many districts." Collectors will therefore report what reduction they consider they can safely make from time to time.

It appears that many famine-stricken people, who had previously been sent back to the North Arkot district, have since returned to Madras, in so wretchedly reduced a condition that it was necessary to give them immediate relief, or many would have died in the streets. We should like to know who is responsible for this. As the *Pioneer* puts it, "Is the Madras town relief given on such easy terms as to induce people to return in preference to seeking work at home; or are the arrangements at Arkot so bad that people prefer running the risk of starvation to remaining?"

THE Madras Government has appointed Messrs Oldham and Kisch, Bengal Civilians on Famine duty at Bellary, to be members of the Commission to inquire into and audit the famine expenditure of the Bellary district. Other members are to be named by the Accountant-General. It is stated to be beyond a doubt that large sums of public money have been misappropriated somewhere. Treasury accounts are months behind-hand. Large sums of money are unaccounted for, and the Government wish to know the reason why.

A NEW peril looms on the Madras horizon. It is reported that locusts have appeared in flights in the Kadapah district, and wherever they settle they entirely destroy the crops. At present the damage is confined to a small area, though the destruction done is very complete. Let us hope that the actual flights are not very large, since one of the remedies proposed is to brush the insects into baskets and burn them. Still at the present time the loss of the smallest portion of the upcoming crops is an affliction that Madras might well have hoped to have been spared.

It is reported that a deputation of nine Jawakis were badly received by the Amir of Kabul, who refused to help them in any way. The latest telegram from the camp at Turki reported all well in camp. It is further stated that a Tribal Jirga or council including the men of Bori, was to be held on December 18, in Jammu. The Jawakis are said to desire submission. According to the *Pioneer*, however, the general impression was that the Jawakis would not accept the terms of Government except under extreme pressure. Several attempts have been made by individual headmen to come in and interview the authorities, but this was refused, and no negotiations are permitted except with a Jirga from the whole tribe. The health of our troops continued excellent. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab had gone to Kohat, and some mountain guns had been ordered up to the same quarter, probably as a precaution.

THERE have been severe storms along the Coromandel Coast, from Nagapatam southwards. Inland the country is said to have suffered severely; telegraphic communication having been broken, and the railway between Trichinopoly and Turticorin, about 200 miles, breached in several places. The full extent of the damage is not yet known. The Christmas rains have also been severe in the Central Provinces. They had already damaged jowari, tur and cotton, and if continued would be very disastrous.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was on a tour of inspection round the Sind frontier outposts, accompanied by Colonel Nuthall. On the 20th Dec. he left Jacobabad, with the Commissioner, for Kashmir.



THE Bombay Government has granted a stay of execution in the case of Joaquim Britto, who had been condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Roonan. His execution had been fixed for the 10th January, but as the Government of Goa desired to make some representations in the prisoner's behalf, Sir Richard Temple has put off the execution accordingly.

WE regret to hear that Major Brind, of the 17th Foot, has died at Simla from the injuries received by a tree falling upon him.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that special personal allowances, such as have already been granted in the North-West Provinces, should be granted to certain covenanted civilians in Oudh, who have suffered from the block of promotion.

THE advance on Jammu, the southern stronghold of the Jawakis, by three British columns under General Keyes, seems to have been well planned and brilliantly executed. A little before daybreak on December 1 all three columns reached the mouth of the gorge leading to Jammu. An Afridi picket, on a high conical hill on the right of the entrance, was very nearly surprised and surrounded by a company of the 6th P.I. Firing off a hasty volley, they fled precipitately down the hill, leaving their blankets behind them, and their camp fires still burning. Another picket on a red-coloured ridge on the left was, a few minutes afterwards, dislodged by some skirmishers of the 29th P.I., and the three columns, moving abreast, about half-a-mile or so apart, crowned the approaches of the gorge just as daylight was dawning. This gorge—says the *Pioneer Correspondent*—"in many places only a few yards wide, winds on for about two miles through a labyrinth of high precipitous ridges, which completely command the road on either side. At its extreme end it widens out into a little basin, flanked on either side by two high mountain bluffs, the Mandaher Sir and the Durgai Sir; and here, nestling at the very foot of the main range which forms the watershed of the valley, lies the picturesque little cluster of hamlets called Jammu." Some parts of the defile were almost impassable for mountain guns, and a more determined enemy would have given our troops a good deal of trouble. "Each successive ridge was a natural fortress, and our progress ought to have been contested step by step. As it was, however, from first to last they made no determined stand; and driving them steadily before us, our skirmishers pushed them from point to point without a check. At about eight A.M. we gained the last spur, which overlooks Jammu, and from this point we could see the villagers hurrying away from their houses below, and streaming across the fields with their women and cattle in the direction of the Naro Khula Pass leading over the main range towards Bori."

WHILE the troops halted on the ground they had won, the skirmishers followed up the retreating enemy, whose attempts at further resistance were finally quelled by the advance of our light mountain guns. After burning several villages, the bulk of the troops returned to Shinda, leaving a strong garrison in Jammu. The whole of our loss was one man killed, one officer and six men wounded. One officer, Captain Hawes, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, had a very narrow escape, as the following passage from the letter above quoted will show:—

Leading some of his skirmishers up a ridge, Captain Hawes saw an Afridi a little distance in front of him, kneeling behind a rock. Seeing that the man was wounded in the leg, he ordered his skirmishers not to fire at him, and calling out to him in Pushtu, "Don't fire, and I'll save you," ran forward to secure him. He had come up within a few yards of him, when the fellow suddenly raised his rifle and deliberately fired two shots at him, both bullets whistling past his head. Seeing his only chance was at once to close with him, Captain Hawes rushed straight in at him, without swerving an inch; and before he had time to reload a third time, succeeded in cutting him down. He turned out to be the son of an influential *malik*, and the rifle he had with him was found to be a Snider, which, curiously enough, had been stolen from the 4th P.I. some few months back by a Kabuli sepoy, who deserted from the regiment at Gumbat. It is said to have been bought from the deserter for 120 Kabuli rupees. Captain Hawes was afterwards complimented by the General on his conduct; and there can be little doubt he owes his life entirely to his pluck and self-possession.

THE Jawakis, with whom our troops have lately been fighting, form one section of the great Afridi tribe of hill-borderers, which altogether numbers over 23,000 fighting men. The whole tribe is divided into the following branches:—Kuki-Khel,

Malikdin-Khel, Sipah-Khel, Kamarao, Zaka-Khel, Aka-Khel, and Adam-Khel. The first seven branches are known as the Khaibari and Tira Afridis, from the places they inhabit, namely, the country bordering on the Peshawar district from the Khaibar Pass to the Kohat Pass. The Adam-Khels are divided into Gallai, or Pass Afridis, Ashu-Khels, Hasan-Khels, and Jawakis. All these sub-divisions dwell in the tongue of hills stretching into British territory from between Kohat and Peshawar, and well to the east of the Pass. The whole triangular piece of country thus occupied is only about twenty-five miles long, by a maximum breadth of twelve miles at the base.

THE Rajah of Venkatagiri seems from his own showing to be a heavy sufferer from the recent famine in Madras. Being asked by the Madras Government to give something for the relief camps on his estate, the Rajah lately sent Rs. 10,000, together with an abject letter detailing his claims to commiseration. Owing to the drought of 1876 and the distress of 1877 his estates brought him nothing; whilst, owing to the enmity between himself and his late Dewan, the recoverable balance of 1876 was still in arrears. Notwithstanding this, the Rajah had paid the *peshkash* (or tribute) and the road fund he owed; and when the famine came, resolved to spend two lakhs of rupees on relief works. Afterwards, when his relief works were made over to Government, he gave "a cash of Rs. 50,000, and rice worth Rs. 20,000." And now the Government asks him for more help. However, he writes, "it is my desire to act in conformity with the wishes of Government, and secure more honours." Accordingly, in obedience to the orders of Government and of the Collector, "I enclose bank-notes to the extent of Rs. 10,000."

WE learn from the Indian papers that an attempt to start a new and important industry is likely to be made in the Punjab, under the auspices of Mr. H. Whympier, Manager of the Marri Brewery Company. Struck with the difficulty, which year by year increases, of obtaining, at reasonable cost, glass bottles for beer, Mr. Whympier was led to investigate the method of glass-making practised by the natives of the Punjab. The chief home of the industry appears to be Sultanpur, in the Jhelam district, some ten miles up the river. There glass of the coarsest kind and shape is made in the clumsy manner which time and custom have hitherto sanctioned. Mr. Whympier obtained specimens of this glass, and of the raw materials from which it is made, and submitted them for analysis and report to Professor Keates, of London. His opinion is very encouraging to the prospect of the enterprise. "The materials," he writes, "might be used very well in the manufacture of beer bottles; and, with skilled treatment, in glass-making, generally. The alkali submitted is also suitable for soap-making." Mr. Whympier is now carrying out at Jhelam, through the agency of a German glass-maker, a series of practical experiments in glass-making; and should the results answer his expectations, it is proposed to establish at Jhelam a limited liability company for the manufacture and sale of glass in its most useful forms. Looking at the great number of bottles yearly required by the various breweries and soda-water manufactories of Upper India, the venture, if well conducted, bids fair to succeed.

AN important personage has lately died at Siam, in the shape of one of the king's white elephants, and according to custom it was buried with the highest funeral honours. One hundred Buddhist priests, we are told, officiated at the ceremony, and the body was conveyed to its last resting-place accompanied by a procession of thirty State barges.

It appears from a Bombay paper that Siam is preparing rapidly for war. "A torpedo defence is in progress; Gatling guns are talked off; forts put in order; and the telegraph line, lately spoken off, together with a railway survey, will be put off till more peaceful times." A demand from China for a renewal of the tribute is said to be the cause of these movements. Siam, like Nepal and Burmah, once sent tribute to Peking—Siam every three years, Nepal every five years, and Burmah every ten. Nepal gave up sending the tribute in 1857, but had to send it again in 1866. Siam declared her independence in 1852, just before her treaties with the Western Powers. The last Siamese mission had been robbed on its way, and this was offered as an excuse for the step. "Seven years ago, how-

ever, Siam offered to send an ambassador to Peking by a new route; but the Chinese Government refused to hear of any innovation; and has lately sent letters threatening war in case the tribute is not sent according to the old practice."

THE following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the India Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to call in, with effect on and from the 1st day of June, 1878, all silver coins coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India before the 1st day of Sept., 1835. Until the said 1st day of June, 1878, such of the coins called in by this notification as are now legal tender will continue to be legal in payment or on account, under the conditions which now apply to them, and on demand, current coins of recent date will be given in exchange for the same at any Government treasury, or at the Presidency banks and their branches. On and from the said 1st day of June, 1878, all silver coins, so called in, will cease to be legal tender, and if tendered to any officer authorised to act under Section 16 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that section."

SOME of the Queen's—we beg pardon, the Empress's—lieges in Berar seem nearly as blind to the blessings of school teaching for their boys as are still not a few persons of the corresponding class in England. One village has petitioned that its school be removed elsewhere. "We are agriculturists, and it is quite sufficient if our boys know how to plough, harrow, &c. We do not want them to read and write. The Government is forcing nectar down our throats, but it is not in our lot to take its benefit. . . . We are poor, and being unable to employ labourers, we use our children to do the work." This eccentric document concludes with a threat that if the school is not removed, "we will leave this village, and go to reside in the neighbouring *gaons*, where there are no Government schools; because here the patel and the pandia take our boys to school by force, though we do not want them to learn." It appears indeed from the report of Mr. Narayan B. Dandekar, Director of Public Instruction for Berar, that education in that province makes little if any way. The people have been requested to pay fees for the schooling of their children; and as hitherto they thought that they were doing a kindness to the Government in allowing their boys to be taught, they consider the proposal unfair. The Director is eloquent in his lamentations over the fate of female education. "This plant of exotic growth, after all the nourishment given to it, and care taken of it, has not shown signs of healthiness since its transplantation. The soil is not well prepared for it, and the climate is unfavourable." The girls cannot remain after their tenth year, and do not profit in after-life "by the little or no difference between gain and loss during their irregular attendance." In short, as the Resident puts it, female education has "collapsed." There is also "a dearth of literature in Berar, although the Budget annually contains provision for rewarding authors. As a further stimulus, a work on practical agriculture was advertised for, and a prize of Rs. 200 promised. Nine essays were thus obtained, and it seemed as though Berar was about to be at last provided with a 'literature.' Unluckily these productions turned out to be worthless, 'wanting in correctness of language or intelligible exposition of the subject.' The Resident is rather severe on this point, and thinks the dearth not much to be regretted. Schoolmasters are the only persons who attempt to profit by the fund from which literature is to be rewarded, and according to the Resident, 'if a presumption were hazarded as to the relative values of the works produced, and of the time, paper, and labour expended on them, the result would be more just than kind to the authors.'"

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of Jan. 9, the report of the Bank of Bengal announces a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year. £10,000 are carried to the reserve fund, and £8,000 are set apart to provide for losses from the depreciation of securities.

It is now many months since Lord Lawrence raised his voice in the *Times* against a scheme still perpending at the India-office for detaching the whole North-Western frontier of India from the control of the local Governments. His latest letter is a strong and well-reasoned protest against the occupa-

tion of Quettah, as involving a needless threat to the ruler of Kabul, and the dangers of a further advance to Kandahar and Herat. It must be remembered that Lord Lawrence had always in him at least as much of the soldier as the statesman. His soldierly instincts entitle him to be heard attentively on a question of military as well as political moment. From either point of view the ere-while ruler of the Punjab and the sometime master of India's foreign policy can see no good in occupying Quettah. Such a measure too much resembles the old policy of 1838. It is either a mischievous and costly step, if we go no further, and gives wanton offence to Afghanistan; or else it is only the first step towards the occupation of Kandahar and Herat, and so points to the revival of a policy which all past experience utterly condemns. It would make the Afghans our bitter enemies and proportionately weaken our means of resistance to foreign invasion. A large additional force would be needed to hold a country not worth the conquering, our troops in the conquered country would become demoralised; they would have to depend on India for their supplies; and the loyalty of Afghan chiefs could only be purchased by costly subsidies. And all this danger and expense would be incurred through fear of a Russian invasion, which in all likelihood will never take place. If it ever were to take place, we could meet it—his Lordship justly believes—far more easily and securely by holding our present border line, where troops might be moved at short notice from one point to another, and be made equally useful against invaders from without and enemies from within. All the best military judges, from Wellington down to Sir Neville Chamberlain and Sir John Adye, have agreed in accepting our present frontier as the best available for defensive purposes. Why, then, should we push our outlying garrisons into isolated places like Quettah, where they might be cut off from aid in time of need, and where their presence may at any moment invite attack from the restless tribes around them? Because no cool-headed statesman like Lord Lawrence, but only a graceful posture-master holds the reins in India.

EVERYONE who has had anything to do with buying hardware must have felt the want of some sort of compendium of the trade. For any practical information it is necessary to consult a variety of books. Most of these are the pattern and price-books issued by private manufacturing firms, which have to be collected with great trouble and expense, and without any certainty that the best are procured. Many such books also are mere advertising media, every man puffing off his own goods to the best of his ability. This known want has led Mr. Wilson Browne, of Birmingham, whose experience of the trade, he tells us, extends over a period of thirty years, to prepare a handbook which is evidently the result of personal knowledge of, perhaps, the most intricate business in the world. Mr. Browne is well known as a commission agent of high standing, and the result of his study ought to be to the Birmingham trade what the "Illustrated Sheffield List" is to that of Sheffield. He informs us that not a penny has been paid him for the notice of any single article in his book. This greatly enhances the value of the information, as you get the unbiassed judgment resulting from long experience without the influence arising from a payment for the recommendation or notice of any particular maker's goods. Illustrations are given of such articles as require to be shown by drawings. The weights and extras of all kinds of iron, copper, brass, lead and zinc bars, sheets, plates, wire, &c., are given, with estimates for iron houses, sheds and roofs. Then follows trade lists of nails, screws, hinges, hollowware, &c., the gross lists (as they are called) being printed in red ink. The variety of articles dealt with is seen in the table of contents. It embraces locks, tubes, stoves, tinware, guns, ammunition, bedsteads, saddlery, watches and clocks, steam engines, pins, needles, fish-hooks, whips, carriages, bells, brushes, musical instruments, electro plate, cutlery, files, bedding, and the *omnium gatherum* that Birmingham, the great workshop of Europe, can alone exhibit.

ONLY seventy-five retirements having been taken up out of the ninety allotted in G.O.G.G. No. 8 of Jan. 1, 1877, for that year, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the time during which officers may retire under the terms of that order, up to March 31, 1878. Only officers who had completed twenty-eight years' service prior to Dec. 31, 1877, are eligible to retire under this arrangement.

## Odds and Ends.

MR. W. R. HANAY, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, goes as Assistant Commissioner to Jhansi.

THE 54th Regiment, who takes the place of the 12th in Fort William, left Meerut on the march to Agra on the 20th November, reached Calcutta on the 4th December. The 54th were last there in 1858.

IN the month of October last, 41,030 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 10,32,458, was exported from India, as compared with 94,632 cwts., valued at Rs. 21,28,679, exported during the corresponding month of last year.

ON the nomination of the Chief Justice, the Governor-General in Council has appointed Mr. W. J. Curtoys, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., to be the next sheriff.

DR. GRAY, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Marri, has been appointed to the medical charge of the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE REV. MALCOLM ROSS, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay establishment, has been allowed to retire from the service on pension.

MR. UNWIN, of the Civil Service, Director of Public Instruction in Burma, is going on furlough in March next, and it is most probable that he will not return to that province.

IN consequence of the outbreak of cholera in several districts adjoining the railway through the Central Provinces three assistant surgeons have been telegraphed for from Calcutta for duty.

THERE has been a severe outbreak of small-pox at Delhi. As many as 1,600 children have died of the disease since July last.

A SERIOUS grain riot took place at Baghdad on the 1st December. Seven vessels were plundered by the populace. Several arrests have been made.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. H. HEATHCOTE, whose tour of service in the Quartermaster General's Department lately expired, officiates as second in command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry during the absence on furlough of Major P. Dayrell.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN is said to have sent in his resignation of his appointment as chairman of the Bombay Town Council from the 1st January next.

COLONEL ANDREW V. FALLE, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been granted a good service pension in the place of Colonel G. Selby, who has succeeded to his colonel's allowances.

MR. G. THORNHILL, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, was going to England early in December, and is not expected to return, as he retires from the service in March next.

IT is reported that a gentleman from Cambridge will be the successor of Captain Wilson as tutor to the Maharaja of Mairur.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will visit Calcutta for the installation ceremony of the 1st of January.

MAJOR D. S. WARREN has been transferred as Assistant Adjutant General from the Rawalpindi division to army head-quarters.

MR. G. W. PLACE, C.S., assistant commissioner in Assam, has been transferred from Sylhet to the Hailakandi sub-division in Kachar.

DR. J. P. CROMARTY, civil medical officer at Goalpara, is transferred to the Garo Hills, and Dr. W. J. Mountain, from the Garo Hills, goes to Goalpara.

MR. JULIUS SCHULTZE has been appointed Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, but Mr. Hugo Vonder Heller acts as Consul during his absence.

THE profit on the circulation of Government Currency Notes for the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 20,55,142.

IN the month of September last 1,515 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 552 went to Demerara, 524 to Trinidad, and 439 to the French West Indian colonies.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RAMSEY, 9th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Political Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

MR. W. TYRRELL, Officiating Judge of Bareilly, is transferred to Mainpuri.

MAJOR F. N. MAYNARD, District Superintendent of Police at Unao, is to be employed in Mairur.

MR. G. R. SHARPE has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 24th of October last.

THE ratepayers of Simla, irritated by the proposed large increase in taxation, have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Government asking for a representative municipality in the place of the present nominated one.

MR. H. L. HARRISON is appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the place of the late Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. Wilson, who has been officiating, succeeding Mr. Harrison as magistrate at Midnapur.

THE Parayanas bridge, on the South Indian Railway, has been partly carried away by floods, and all traffic beyond Kuddalor stopped in consequence.

MR. J. H. GILLILAND is appointed professor of Civil Engineering at the Presidency College, and Mr. Martin Mowat goes from the Presidency to the Dhaka College.

MR. DORABJI PUDUMJI won the gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association at the late meeting with the good score of 394, and the National Rifle Association silver medal as well, with a score of 167.

THE Dhond and Manniar Railway is fully expected to be opened as far as Admadnagar by the 8th of January, and great efforts will be made to complete the whole of the line before the commencement of the rains.

IT is reported that Sir Salar Jang is about to establish a school of art at Haidarabad.

THE REV. T. P. HUGHES, the well-known missionary at Peshawar, is going to England on leave.

THE Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation has, we see, declared a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. for the last year.

GOVERNMENT is said to have at last sanctioned the experiment in sericulture recommended by the Superintendent of the Dun.

MAJOR M. C. FARRINGTON, of the 51st Foot, succeeds Major Warren as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Rawalpindi division.

MAJOR G. A. A. BAKER officiates as Commandant of the 6th Bengal Cavalry during the absence of Colonel H. T. Oldfield on leave.

MR. E. W. KELLNER officiates as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr. R. E. Hamilton.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES T. C. ROSS retires from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with an additional pension of £250.

MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITHE officiates as Registrar of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. W. Tyrrell.

MAJOR GENERAL H. R. BROWNE is transferred from the Agra brigade to the Sagar district command, and Brigadier General W. C. Trevor is posted to the Agra brigade.

THE REV. C. R. TOLLEMACHE, chaplain of Faizabad, goes on furlough for twenty-three months from the 22nd Dec., and the Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, for two years, from the 16th Dec.

MAJOR F. LANCE, who was a short time ago wounded in the arm by a shot from an Afridi, has been granted leave on medical certificate.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Work Department will be held at the Presidency College on Monday, the 4th February.

DR. A. T. LETHBRIDGE has been gazetted Inspector General of Jails, vice Mr. Kemble; and Surgeon W. E. Battersby succeeds him as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhagalpur.

THE Director of State Railways is expected shortly at Lahor to meet Mr. Guildford Molesworth, and accompany him on a tour of inspection over the Panjab State Railways.

THE HON. T. H. THORNTON, late Officiating Foreign Secretary, is put forward by a Madras contemporary as the probable successor to Mr. Saunders, as Chief Commissioner of Mairur.

MAJOR G. A. STROYER, who has just returned from furlough, is posted as Deputy Commissioner to the Tonghoo district, and Major George Edward Fryer as Deputy Commissioner to the Thonkwa district.

THE Calcutta Cricket Club has sent a challenge to the Bombay Parsi Cricket Club, inviting them to Calcutta to play a match at an early date, which challenge the Parsis have accepted.

MR. C. J. POWLETT officiates as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour during the time Mr. A. Colvin officiates for Mr. Halsey as Commissioner of Inland Customs.

THE officers from Bengal employed on famine relief works in Mairur are said to have received notice that their services will shortly be dispensed with.

IT is expected that the Sind and Panjab Railway will be opened as far as Sakkar from Multan on the 1st of January.

BREVET COLONEL WILLIAM H. PAGET, of the Staff Corps, retires under the field officers' retirement scheme.

MR. C. P. HILL has resigned his appointment as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Calcutta.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &amp;c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BATTALION FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. J. W. Lay (Queen's Own), Hussars, at Rawal Pindi, Dec. 15. Major F. B. S. Brind, 17th Foot, at Simla, lately (from an accident).

BENGAL.—B. J. Wolfe, Esq., late Indigo Planter of Tirhoot, Bengal Presidency, at 12, Randolph-crescent, Maidan-valo, Jan. 4. N. R. Sturt, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, at Bareilly, Nov. 23. William Connor, Esq., Deputy and Hon. Magistrate, at Aligarh, Dec. 4, aged 73. Adolphus J. Chancellor, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, at Berhampore, Dec. 10.

BOMBAY.—Mr. John O'C. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Barrister-at-Law, at Bombay, Dec. 8. Dr. S. A. de Carvalho, Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay, at Mount-road, Dec. 13. Arthur W. P. Marks, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., Jan. 5, in the Belgaum Districts.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.  
From Bombay.—Mr. J. Hopwood, R.N.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.  
From Bombay.—Major H. S. Daniel, Mr. A. Lovi, Col. G. Pomeroy-Colley, &c., Mr. W. Pirie-Duff, Col. J. A. Campbell, and Mr. Postlethwaite.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, January 12, 1878.

## RETROSPECT OF 1877.

THE past year opened in India with a grand flourish of trumpets and an unwonted blaze of viceregal magnificence, in honour of the Queen's new title of Empress of India. On the plain outside Delhi a vast and gorgeous gathering of Native Princes and nobles, English officers of State, troops of both countries, and spectators of every race and class in India, listened to the proclamation in which the new-styled Empress assured her Indian subjects of her goodwill towards them all, and her earnest wishes for their happiness. Meanwhile, over a large part of Southern and Western India, the people were in sore distress from the famine which began in the previous autumn, and the relief works were already thronged with a multitude of starving folk. As the months went on, the distress grew deeper and wider-spread, reaching its highest point about the middle of September, when three millions of people were receiving State relief in one shape or another. Happily the monsoon rains, if late in coming, fell, on the whole, in fair abundance, and the north-east monsoon of November allayed all fear of another season of sharp suffering. Before the year's end the millions kept alive by the State had been reduced to a few thousands, and the relief works were almost everywhere closed. The fears of a wide-spread scarcity in Upper India had also been dispelled by a timely downpour, and only a few districts still suffered from the effects of drought. Every effort was made by the local Governments to save life and relieve distress, but the numbers that perished from starvation or its attendant diseases may be reckoned at more than half a million. In the height of the famine the railways kept pouring vast supplies of food into the suffering districts, but millions of people who were too poor to buy grain for themselves would have perished but for the help afforded them by the State, at a total cost of nine and a half millions. For these and their families yet further relief was provided by the subscriptions which began to flow into the Mansion House last August, in answer to an appeal from the Madras Government. More than half a million of money raised by English charity was sent out to the Relief Committees in the next four months, besides smaller sums despatched from the colonies or collected in Upper India. Lord Lytton himself in the latter part of the year visited the famine districts and held important conferences with the officers of the local Governments.

On the north western frontier of India several noteworthy

events occurred. Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawar aimed at the settlement of various questions at issue between the Viceroy and Sher Ali; but the sudden death of the Envoy from Kabul brought the Conference to an abrupt end. Sher Ali's attitude towards the Indian Government remained open to grave misgivings heightened by all manner of strange rumours, which the mysterious reticence of the Indian Foreign Office did nothing to dispel. It was widely believed that he had taken deep offence at the occupation of Quetta, and that his mind was much excited by the progress of the war in Turkey. Major Sandeman's successful mission to Khelat was followed up by the despatch of a small British force to Quetta, in accordance with the policy previously accepted by the Khan, who with his chief Sirdars had been cordially welcomed to the Delhi Assemblage by Lord Lytton. The murder of Mr. Hewson, at Quetta, was declared to have no political meaning, and the work of fortifying that place as a British outpost went on unchecked. The peace of the Punjab frontier was disturbed by a series of murderous raids on the part of the Jawaki Afridis, and at last two strong columns, led respectively by General Keyes and General Ross, entered from opposite sides the Jawaki country, burned some villages, and destroyed the chief strongholds of the tribe. The invading troops were to remain in the country, enforcing a strict blockade, until the Jawakis chose to tender their submission. One of the Naga tribes in the Assam Hills also provoked, by cruel raids, the chastisement they have since received from a small British force. Among the Mussulmans of India some excitement seems to have been caused by the danger which threatened their fellow-worshippers in Europe and Asia Minor, from the advance of Russian armies. Subscriptions in aid of the Turks were collected in various parts of India, and here and there a few Mussulmans set off to take service under their alleged Khalif, the Sultan of Turkey.

Our relations with the Native States in India were satisfactory, except in Haidarabad, where, for some cause or another of which we have no certain knowledge, Sir Salar Jung provoked the Viceroy to insist upon the removal of Mr. Oliphant from his post of Private Secretary to the Nizam's Chief Minister. Baroda prospered under the able management of Sir Madhava Rao. The death of the Kapurthalla Rajah, who had for some time been insane, involves the continuance of British supervision during his son's minority. The Government of Patiala also remains in British hands for the same reason, while that of Alwar has just been made over to its youthful ruler. In our own provinces some changes of importance have taken place. Sir Henry Davies was replaced in the Government of the Punjab by Mr. Egerton; the Hon. Ashley Eden succeeded Sir R. Temple in Bengal; and Sir Richard, after completing his mission in the famine districts, replaced Sir P. Wodehouse in Bombay. Oudh was at last united with the North-Western Province, under the rule of Sir G. Couper. Sir H. Norman's place in the Viceroy's Council was filled by Sir E. Johnson. A new Bishop landed in Calcutta to replace the lamented Dr. Milman, and two new bishoprics were founded in the Punjab and Southern India.

The death of Sir Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister and virtual ruler of Nepal, in February, deprived his country of a strong and enlightened master, who had shown himself a loyal friend to the English during the Mutiny. Later in the year died the Amir of Kashgar, with whom the Indian Government had some years before concluded a commercial treaty on favourable terms. The deaths of two philanthropic ladies, Mrs. Chisholm, wife of an old Indian officer, and Miss Mary Carpenter, promoter of many reforms in Indian schools and jails, deserve passing mention. Mr. Ross D. Mangles, an old East Indian Director, and one of the oldest members of the Indian Council; General Barrow, once Chief Commissioner of Oudh; Mr. J. C. Marshman, one of the ablest of Indian journalists and historians;



Mr. R. Ellis, of the Indian Council; Mr. Vernon Schaleh, late member of the Bengal Council; Major Candy, a well-known Oriental scholar; Sir John Fordyce, of the old Bengal Artillery; Bishop Milman, of Calcutta, and several other officers, civil and military, of Indian repute, were also removed last year by death. The Viceroy's Council lost by retirement the services of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who has been succeeded as Law Member by Mr. Whitley Stokes. Sir Bartle Frere exchanged his seat at the India Office for the government of the Cape, and Sir T. D. Forsyth took his place in the Council of India, to which were also added Sir W. Merewether and Mr. R. Dalryell.

In the last days of the year Sir John Strachey expounded in the Viceroy's Council his scheme for insuring India against the effects of future famines, by means of a yearly surplus of a million and a half, to be obtained partly by provincial taxation and partly by a readjustment of existing taxes. Steady progress was made during the year with the Indus Valley Railway, and the line from Dhond to Manmar, while some of the older lines, such as the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsular, and the Madras railways reaped handsome profits from the traffic caused by the famine.

In Parliament the affairs of India received even less than the usual modicum of notice, in the face of the greater interest evoked by party politics and the war in Turkey. Mr. Fawcett tried in vain to secure the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into Indian Finances. Lord Salisbury's answer to the Allahabad High Court's remonstrances against the Viceroy's treatment of the Fuller case gave rise to a brief debate, in which Mr. Lowe took the part of the judges, whose independence the Viceroy had assailed; and a discussion in the Lords on Indian foreign policy brought out from Lord Salisbury an assurance that the occupation of Quetta involved no change in our relations with Afghanistan. Late in June Lord G. Hamilton introduced the Indian Budget to a thin House, and asked for leave to borrow money to meet the financial needs of the Indian Exchequer. Outside Parliament, however, a strong current of popular feeling impelled Mr. Bright in the autumn to deliver, at Manchester, a powerful speech in behalf of Sir A. Cotton's schemes for preventing famines by a large outlay on irrigation works; and Mr. Fawcett on another occasion announced his intention to demand a Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of Indian famines.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### TRADE RIVALRY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the commercial antagonism of Russia in Asia towards England, her best customer in Europe, is, apart from what is usually known as the Eastern Question, a fact that is year by year assuming greater importance, as the Muscovite dominion in the East increases and means of communication are improved. It should be remembered that Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia have totally different standpoints as regards trade. In the West Russia is a great exporter of raw produce, admitted free, or at nominal duties, into foreign countries, while she imposes the highest possible tariff on the manufactured goods she receives from them in return. In the East she imports cotton, tea, and silk, giving in exchange her own hardware and cotton stuffs, unsaleable in Europe, as well as superior goods of other countries, all, however, carefully provided with Russian trade-marks. It is probably true, as asserted by Russians or philo-Russians in the Indian press some time since, that no prohibitive duties are imposed on foreign manufactures in Central Asia; but the complete exclusion of foreign merchants, coupled with the refusal to permit transit trade through European Russia, is equally effectual. That English goods do reach the Khanates of Turkestan we know from Mr. Schuyler and others; but they are only allowed in the market, and that at exorbitant rates, when the Russian factories find themselves unable to provide equally saleable articles of the sort. In Arabia and the greater part of Asiatic Turkey, on the other hand, sea carriage and the superior quality or cheapness of English goods place Russian competition with England out of the question. Of the commerce of the remote island provinces of China we know so little as to

make it difficult to hazard an opinion as to the rivalry of England and Russia in their markets. There remains Persia, perhaps the only accessible field in which British and Muscovite merchants now meet on equal terms.

### FAMINE POLICY.

The *Madras Athenæum* remarks that it is the opinion of Lord Lytton's Government that the only action of Government should consist in reinforcing the carrying powers of railways and canals, in removing tolls or other restraints on free intercommunications, in improving roads in the interior, in reducing rates of railway fares, and in cases of extreme necessity constructing temporary railways or tramways connecting the main lines with the populous tracts. While we are not disposed to object to Lord Lytton's views, we yet think that there is a far higher claim on the consideration of Government which has not been realised by him. There is not only the claim of the people to be kept from starvation, but there is also the claim of the State, that the millions which are spent are not absolutely thrown away. And this, we fear, has been done and will be done to a very large extent. Any close observer of the famine in Southern India must see that the character of the expenditure has been to a great extent unproductive. Large works should have been planned, and the State should have been benefited by the labour which during 1876-1877 the famine had placed at its command. It was during famine years that the Pyramids in Egypt were built; and coming within recent historic memory the magnificent Palace at Versailles was the result of famine labour judiciously employed. Have marked and permanent results in new works or large undertakings been aimed at in India? Or rather have not in Mysor and in Madras, mere local works—excavation of tanks on the Cooum, bits of railway work destined not to be completed, roads traced, destined to be washed out with the first outburst of rain, a few wells dug, a few water holes deepened, a few embankments thrown up with haste and as rapidly effaced—have not these been the main results, the out-crop of the present famine? The great thing to be regretted is that the huge amount of labour forced on Government was wasted on labour which will “not leave a wrack behind.” It surely was not a wise policy simply to employ the starving and pay them to keep them alive. In that case they might have been paid to carry stones from one place and pile them in another and then carry them back again to their original place. We of course know that some useful works have been done, but there can be no doubt that many useless works are the result of the millions spent on famine labour. We trust that in future years legislators will profit by this experience, and that the future “famine policy” will leave works as stable as, and far more useful than, the Pyramids of Egypt and the Palace of Versailles.

### ROADS AND WATERWORKS.

The *Madras Times* does not know whether Colonel Chesney is aware or unaware of the fact that all he proposes has actually been in active operation in an Asiatic country for nearly thirty years. In 1849 Sir (then Mr.) Philip Wodehouse, late Governor of Bombay, was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and, in that capacity, introduced what is known in the island technically as the Road Ordinance, and popularly as the “poll-tax.” Every inhabitant—the Governor, Buddhist priests, English soldiers and immigrant coolies alone excepted—is compelled to give six days' labour per annum, or its equivalent in money, for the upkeep of roads within a radius of twenty miles from where he lives. All between the ages of eighteen and fifty-six are liable. In Colombo, and the larger towns, the value of six days' road labour was set at Rs. 1-8-0; in the Northern and Eastern parts of the island it is a little less. The effect of this measure, which has now been in operation for twenty-eight years, is that Ceylon is one of the best-roaded countries in the world, superior in its mileage extent and also in the excellent condition in which the thoroughfares are kept. Not a traveller visits the island who is not enraptured with the excellence and condition of the roads. The Road Ordinance may be considered to have justified its existence, but it is greatly in need of amendment, and the rates paid ought to be on a graduated scale, and not the same for all classes of society. For instance, as the law now stands, the English official, merchant, and planter, getting or making a thousand rupees per mensem, pays as much and no more than the coolie in their employ who receives seven rupees per mensem; this is manifestly unjust. As regards the other suggestion made by Colonel Chesney, viz., that village communities should undertake the repair and upkeep of tanks, Ceylon has already tried that system and found it successful. Southern India would, probably, have followed suit, for Sir Henry Ward, who initiated the system in the neighbouring colony, was appointed Governor of Madras when his period of rule in the colony came to an end, but—strangely woven are the meshes which tangle human lives—he died a few days after assuming office. But for that casualty, ten or fifteen years ago, Madras might have had an open Legislature—for Sir Henry was an ardent but safe Liberal—and a strongly-developed system of village rule. During Sir Henry Ward's period of rule in Ceylon, it was determined to revive agriculture, by the repairs of ruined tanks, &c., and the village councils, which had been



abolished in 1842 on the creation of Small Cause Courts, were revived, in which the village elders had the power of regulating all matters regarding repair of tanks and use of water according to the sacred regulations of *Mamool*. In later years the principle has received fuller development, and the Village Republics (to quote an expression used by Mr. J. F. Dickson, C.C.S., in alluding to this region), have helped to turn a deserted region into a fruitful garden, and by many improvements, which are being carried out, are driving away fever and other diseases which made a visit to Anaradhapura and Pollanarua, the scenes of ancient splendour in Ceylon, more risky than trying to find the North Pole. Under the system thus referred to, the island Government provides scientific oversight, gives sluices, and, we believe, bears the greater part, if not the whole, of the cost of the stone-work, the villagers undertaking the earth-work at their own charges. Where large irrigation works have been made at the cost of the Colony a compulsory water-rate is levied, or parties are allowed to purchase the use of the water in perpetuity by a commuted single payment.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE JAWAKI CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, SHEENDEH, Dec. 8.—The settlement of Ghureeba, which we attacked and burned yesterday morning, occupies much the same position with regard to Paiya that Jamnu does to Sheendeh. It lies in a little highland glen at the foot of the main range immediately north of Paiya, and consists of a couple of villages, protected by seven or eight strong towers. A steep precipitous ridge of red rocks runs directly across the entrance, completely shutting it out from the main valley; and, hidden away from everything but its little patch of blue sky above, it looked the very picture of a robbers' stronghold.

The attack was formed in three columns, the strength and composition of which I gave in my last letter. The right column, leaving Sheendeh two hours before daybreak, made its way along the southern side of the valley until it found itself opposite Paiya; then sweeping round to its left, across the cornfields, it crowned the plateau in its front, and moving rapidly along its crest towards Ghureeba, gained possession of the ridges overlooking the right of the village, without opposition. Meanwhile the left column, which, leaving camp half-an-hour later, had moved up the opposite side of the valley, had taken up a corresponding position commanding the left approaches. The Afridis, seeing themselves thus taken on both flanks at once, after firing a few shots, retired up the slopes of the main range, at the back of the village; and having got to what they thought a safe distance, began to open a pretty brisk but ineffectual fire on our skirmishers. The heights on each side being securely held, a party of the Guides and 5th P.I. were now sent down to fire the villages. This they did most effectively; and by the time the main column came up one of the two villages was already in flames. The other soon followed suit, and in half-an-hour or so not a house or tower was left standing. It was now eight o'clock, and the General, after going down to have a look how things were going on, gave orders for the retirement to begin at eleven; so having a good three hours' rest before us, the men piled arms, and all hands were piped to breakfast. Climbing up to the crest of the ridge barring the entrance, I got a capital view of the whole scene. From the foot of this ridge a little amphitheatre of terraced cornfields sloped gently up towards the burning villages. Volumes of dense smoke hid all beyond; but every now and then, as it lifted, one caught occasional glimpses of our skirmishers lining the rocks and peaks half-way up the mountain slopes behind. Higher up still, close under the sky-line of the main range, bringing up the background, the enemy had ensconced themselves in twos and threes among the rocks and boulders, sullenly watching the destruction going on below. It was impossible to guess how many there were of them, for you never saw anything but here and there a little puff of white smoke as they exchanged long shots with our skirmishers; but I don't think there could have been more than two or three hundred of them on the whole hill-side.

The retirement was very prettily managed. First of all the guns were sent back out into the Paiya plain, where they took up a capital position behind a little isolated hill, which during our occupation of the valley had been held by one of our advanced picquets. The skirmishers being still kept lining the ridges in front, the main body of the troops were then gradually withdrawn from the cornfields at my feet, and moving out by the nullahs which ran round either end of the ridge I was standing on, again joined together in the plain beyond, and formed up in rear of the artillery. All these being at last safe out of harm's way, the skirmishers in rear of the village began slowly retiring in alternate lines from ridge to ridge. The Afridis seeing this, raised a cheer that rang along the whole hill-side above us, and redoubling their fire began creeping down after us at a respectful distance. Our centre skirmishers having got clear of the last ridge behind the village, now ran across the

green cornfields below, and lined the ridge running across the foot of the glen. This position having been secured, the skirmishers on their right and left front began retiring in their turn. The Afridis now began to show themselves a little, crowning each ridge in succession as our men retired from it, and the firing became brisk all along the line. Suddenly, however, the guns opened from behind, and made very pretty practice, the shells whizzing just over our heads and bursting among the rocks a few hundred yards in front of us. Many of the Jawakis had by this time come down into the villages, and could be seen moving about in front of the burning houses, and I don't think more than half of the enemy were really following us up. As our last skirmishers gained the open plain and joined the main column, twenty or thirty of the enemy came on to the red ridge in front of the glen, and gave them a few parting shots. This was the point to which they cared to follow us up, and the firing having now entirely ceased, the troops marched quietly down the valley back to Sheendeh. Altogether the affair was a successful one; and the best proof, I think, of its having been well-planned and properly managed is the fact that we had not a single casualty.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 17.—The Jawakis are concentrated to the south of Bori. Our outposts are fired on every night, but without harm. The health of the troops is excellent. Colonel Rogers, commanding a detachment of the 9th Foot, and the 14th and 20th N.I., is still on the ridge above the camp. Up to the 15th there were no signs of the enemy's submission. The heavy guns have returned to Peshawar.

SHERGASHA, Dec. 18.—General Keyes has arrived here. He returns to Bagh to-morrow. A military reconnaissance of the next range is to be made. The different Kheyls held a punchayet yesterday. Mountain guns have been telegraphed for. There is a rumour about the Kohat Pass being closed; the firing at night continues. There is rainy weather.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 18.—There was a reconnaissance to-day about and beyond the Bori Pass. Further operations are under discussion. It is believed Jawakis will oppose the terms, unless under extreme pressure. Individual headmen strive for interviews, but negotiations are permissible only with a jirga of the representatives of the whole tribe.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

PENSION.—Mr. W. Hogan, Registrar in the office of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has obtained a pension of two-thirds of his pay, viz., Rs. 350 per month, from the Secretary of State for India, as a special case. The Commander-in-Chief had backed the application with a strong recommendation.

TEA EXPORTS.—From Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s Tea Report we see that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in November last was 4,867,780 lbs., as compared with 3,346,382 lbs., exported in November last year. The total quantity exported from the 1st January to the 30th November this year was 27,666,262 lbs., as compared with 25,283,719 lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last year.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Martin Mowat, Professor in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, is appointed to be Professor in the Dacca College. Mr. Mowat was for many years a Professor in the Free Church College, and is very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who will regret, for their own sakes, his departure from Calcutta. A more thorough and conscientious teacher than Mr. Mowat the educational service does not possess.

PUNJAB COMMISSION.—The following changes are spoken of in the Punjab Commission: Major Gordon Young is to be Resident at Kappurthala, vice Mr. Rivaz, going on furlough; Mr. Tremlett is to be Additional Commissioner at Jullundur, vice Major Young; Mr. Jenkins goes to Dhurmsala, and will be relieved at Sealkote by Mr. Trafford; Mr. Mackworth Young goes to Umritsur, and Mr. Roberts remains at Gurgaon; Mr. Maconochie is appointed Settlement Officer at Delhi.

MAJOR BRIND.—A correspondent, writing from Simla on the 14th Dec., says: "I am happy to state that there are some favourable symptoms in the case of Major Brind, and it is hoped that he will be able to pull through the severe accident he met with. He is still unconscious, but his pulse is more natural, and altogether there are great hopes of his life being spared. We have not had a second fall of snow now since the night of the 9th, though the general appearance of the sky betokens that we may expect another fall in a day or two.

THE TEA CROP IN KANGRA.—The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—The tea season of 1877 may now be considered as closed, so far as manufacturing is concerned. The deficient rainfall for July, August, September, and October, viz., 20 inches 7½ tenths, has, as I estimated, caused a deficient crop in general, to the extent of, I believe, not less than 25 per cent. of last year's crop. I subjoin the rainfall for the last six years for July, August, September, and October, from which it will be seen to what extent 1877 has

been a defaulter. I believe, as a general rule, over most of the tea districts of India a deficient rainy season has caused a deficient tea crop.

**SIKHS AND PATHANS.**—There is a story told by a British officer of long experience in the Punjab, who was talking to an old Sikh. "You-*British*," he was told, "don't know how to manage Pathans. When you catch a Pathan, you should put him in a sack of bhoosa; tie him up in it, and set it on fire. That is how we used to manage, and it is the only way to treat a Pathan." On another occasion the same British officer was talking to a Pathan. The Pathan said, "You British don't know how to govern Sikhs. You should do what we used to do when we caught one. You should get a large sack of bhoosa; tie your Sikh up in it, and set it on fire. That is the proper way to treat a Sikh."—*Pioneer*.

**TRADE OF INDIA.**—From the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, we see that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 22,94,02,720, as against Rs. 20,30,57,428, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 35,70,03,079, as against Rs. 33,61,96,770. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 9,97,43,464, as against Rs. 5,46,33,451, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,51,15,400, as against Rs. 2,94,53,827. The amount of import duty collected, including also the salt duty, was Rs. 2,56,19,966, as against Rs. 2,40,13,920, and of export duty collected, Rs. 20,88,452, as against Rs. 25,55,852.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. T. Smith, Officiating Judge of Midnapur, is appointed Judge of Tippera, Mr. J. B. Worgan, from Dinajpur, goes as Judge to Saran and Champaran, Mr. J. Tweedie acts as Judge of Rajshahi, and Mr. P. Dickens succeeds Mr. Worgan at Dinajpur, Mr. J. G. Charles acting as Presidency Magistrate in the place of Mr. Dickens. Mr. J. O'Kinealy is appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs when Mr. H. Bell retires; but Mr. H. T. Prinsep acts whilst Mr. O'Kinealy is at the Home Office, Mr. H. Beverley acting as Judge of the 24 Parganas in the place of Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. W. H. Verner acting as Additional Judge of the 24 Parganas and Hughli.

**SNAKE-LORE.**—A correspondent of a mofussil paper, writing from Berar, relates the following circumstance:—While out in the district the other day, I came across a snake which was beside my tent; my attention was drawn to the reptile by the barking of my terrier. Armed with a stick, I proceeded to the spot, where I found the snake and five little ones about a span long, each in a small bush. I soon despatched the repulsive looking reptile, but could not find the youngsters, although I searched high and low. My curiosity was roused, and on opening the snake found, to my astonishment, the five small snakes in the mother's stomach. Now the question arises, is it the case that the young snakes take refuge when in danger in the mother's stomach? This is worth knowing.

**WEATHER AND CROPS.**—The weekly reports on the state of the weather and crops in Bengal show almost no rainfall for the week ending the 8th ult. In Hooghly it is stated that there is no change for the better in the state of the public health. The weather is generally seasonable, and the state of the crops fairly satisfactory. In Shahabad, it is stated that where canal water was taken the crops are magnificent. A good deal of cholera and fever prevails in several districts. We regret to see it stated that "the state of the crops in the tracts between the sea and the Chilka Lake is worse than before. charitable relief is being given to those people who are unfit for work, while the rest have been employed in relief works in connection with the District Road Fund."

**THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY MR. GROTE.**—Mr. Grote, the Assistant Commissioner of Hurdul, who recently made so determined an attempt at suicide, was still alive on Thursday; the date to which our information extends. It would seem that the unfortunate gentleman shot himself twice, and he is said to be greatly disfigured, and has suffered much. Dr. Logg has been in constant attendance upon Mr. Grote ever since the sad occurrence, but for some days has been assisted materially in the necessary nursing and care of his patient by a couple of soldiers, who, alternately, watch by Mr. Grote's bedside night and day. These men were sent out at the request of the Commissioner of the Division, as it was quite impossible for the Civil Surgeon to sit up continuously without any rest at all.—*Lucknow Times*.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with General Lumsden and Staff, arrived at Ajmere, by special train from Jeypore, at five a.m. on the 7th December, and proceeded at once to Nussarabad, where his Excellency inspected the troops under General Phayre, and returned to Ajmere about noon. At Ajmere the Commander-in-Chief and Staff were the guests of Mr. Leslie Saunders, Commissioner. In the afternoon the Chief inspected the Mhairwarra Battalion, distinguished above all other local regiments in Rajputana for its splendid services in the mutiny. The battalion was under Captain Greenfield (of the Deolee Irregular Force) and Captain O'Moore Creagh, one of the finest soldiers in India. Sir Frederick Haines expressed himself highly pleased with the regiment; their march past was splendid. In physique the Mhairs are probably as fine a body of men as any in India. After the inspection, the Chief visited the Mayo College,

and witnessed some very fine feats of horsemanship on the part of the young Rajahs. At seven p.m. the same evening the whole party returned to Jeypore en route to Gwalior.—*Pioneer*.

**EMIGRANTS TO DUTCH GUIANA.**—A new order has been passed in Dutch Guiana, by which the children of Indian immigrants, between the ages of nine and twelve years, are required to attend the Government Free Schools; their parents and guardians being subject, if they fail to send them to school, to fine, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment. With regard to this order, we are informed that the Government of India have expressed a hope to the Home Government that steps will be taken to insure that no interference with the religion of the children while at school shall be permitted; and that should any immigrants suffer the penalty of imprisonment under the Ordinance for neglecting to send their children to school, such term of imprisonment may not be added to the period for which they have contracted to labour, but shall be included in the period of their engagement as so much time actually worked out.

**MISCHIEVOUS FALSEHOODS.**—A vernacular paper story was circulated last June about the captain of a river steamer, called the *Burmah*, who was said to have cruelly neglected to save the life of a native passenger, drowned at Goalpara, in Assam. The vernacular writer described the captain and his crew watching the struggles of the drowning man for ten minutes, and "witnessing the scene as one affording amusement." This obvious nonsense has been the subject of a huge Government inquiry. A bulky report from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner shows that a native was certainly drowned at the time referred to, but that all the embellishments were purely fictitious. The man got into the water by an accident that was altogether his own fault; the current was flowing swiftly, every effort was made by the steamer's people to save him, but without avail. In ten to fifteen seconds he was swept hopelessly out of their reach, though even then a boat was sent after him, and kept rowing about till all hope of recovering him or his body had gone by. The incident hardly seems to have been worth all this notice. The baboo who originally called the attention of Government to the vernacular paper story could have been answered with very little trouble:—"Sir,—The story you quote is very disgraceful to the vernacular paper that has invented it. Nobody but a fool would suppose it true." How many days of public officers' time, how many reams of paper, how much clerical copying, how much fuss, and wear and tear of temper would have been spared if that course had been taken, goodness only knows.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Str. Commilla, Rangoon; str. Baghdad, Moulmein; Lady Rowena, Bombay.—14. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Colombo; str. Duke of Argyll, Madras; Crishbrooke Castle, Algora Bay.—15. Morayshire, Bombay; Sanctor, Madras; Montgomeryshire, Liverpool; Henry Lowpe, Sourabaya.—16. Str. Statesman, Liverpool; Sir John Lawrence, Chantally; and Lady Lyceat, Bombay.—17. Str. Neptune, Colombo; Palstar, Liverpool.—18. Str. Precursor, Madras.—19. Str. Saturna, Camorta; str. Helios, Bombay; Simla, Port Louis; Cabal, Cardiff; Neachus, Bombay; Geraldine Paget, London.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Strs. Madras, Mecca, Sir John Lawrence, Viking, Polan; Stratton Audley, Pembroke Castle, Benn.—14. Warwick, Guinevere, Rio Loge.—15. Strs. Gou, P-kin, Robinio, Ooryia; Castle Holmes.—16. Str. Strathleven, Cape City.—17. Strs. Hindostan, Verice, Black Watch, Euxine, Scotts Greys, Puttialla; Aspidides, Dundee.—18. Str. Meinam, Gipsy.—19. Strs. Peer of the Realm, St. George, Belance; Thomas Hamlin.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1877.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
1 per Cent. ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 10
1½ per Cent., 1872 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 94 12
5½ per Cent., 1859-60 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 8 to 102 10

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884) ... ..	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895) ... ..	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ... ..	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1897) ... ..	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ... ..	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ... ..	115 8 to 116 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 1-16 to Is. 9 1-16
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 5-16 to Is. 9 5-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ... ..	500 ...	700 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	124 to 126
Bengal Coal Company ... ..	1000 ...	1150 to —
Coal Company ... ..	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	187 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	650 to 70
Calcutta Central Press Company ... ..	100 ...	65 to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	200 to —

Central Cachar T S Company	...	...	200	...	142	to	143
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	...	...	500	Fr.	...	to	—
Belchi and London Bank Shares	...	...	250	...	180	to	—
E. B. Indigo Company	...	...	100	...	15	to	18
East Indian Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	218	...	292	to 293
East India Tea Company	...	...	100	...	62	to	63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	218	...	280	to 285
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	250	...	170	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	250	...	147½	to	190
Holia Tea Company	...	...	Rs. 100	...	81	to	82½
Howrah Docking Company	...	...	500	...	125	to	130
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	1000	...	990	to	—
Lower Assam Tea Company	...	...	£6½	...	41	to	42
Namuth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	...	500	...	200	to	—
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	£12½	...	103	to	109
Punjab Bank	...	...	100	...	—	to	—
Sinla Bank	...	...	500	...	500	to	—
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	250	...	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	£10	...	65	to	66

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

		To London.	To Liverpool.
Sulphur, per ton	...	£3 13 6 to 0 15 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	Nominal.
Beeds	...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## AFTER THE FAMINE.

KADAPAH, Dec. 10.—My recent trip to North Arcot district enabled me to judge of the state of crops in that district as well as in this, and the effects of the north-east monsoon upon the two districts.

In this, raggy crop is being gathered everywhere, and the paddy likewise has been harvested in certain localities. The outturn is reported to be fair, on the whole. Jonna, cotton and indigo are thriving very well in the black cotton soil, whereas on high grounds they have completely withered away, and in other places they are being destroyed by insects. Paddy is just being sown in some favourable localities, and cummin seed and turmeric have also found their way into the garden lands. Dry crops of other kinds are looking healthy, and promise fair yield.

In the district of North Arcot there has been occasional falls of rain recently, but they were not of such a character as to bring an additional supply to the already emptied tanks. The state of the district in many of the eastern and southern taluqs proves the periodical season reports, submitted by the Collector to the Board of Revenue, to be exaggerated. The tanks (rain-fed) in the taluqs adjoining the Palar and those in the south, such as in the taluqs of Wandawash and Paloor, have not received full supplies during the continuance of both the monsoons. Tanks within a distance of five miles from either banks of the Palar, though that river carried heavy freshes for days and months together, have received only partial supplies, and the ryots, depending upon future supplies from the north-east monsoon, raised paddy crops under them. As no surplus water escaped through the calingula of any of the rain fed tanks, the future is cast with gloomy forebodings. The haggard face of the ryots, which was brightened up immediately after the fall of the first rain, is now being rendered worse by the thick melancholy shade crowding in chaotic confusion. He is now heaving a heavy sigh and is mourning his lot more than he has ever done. After a severe trial during the course of one full year, and after his having passed through an ordeal unprecedented in its nature, he has the misfortune of incurring additional liabilities in the way of loans from Government for cattle and seed and for the excavation of wells, and from the village money lenders for his maintenance and the re-thatching of his house, besides his liability to pay the Government syst for the land he has cultivated, which forebodes a sure failure. The supply in the majority of the tanks is only enough to allow the ears to appear, and is not sufficient to ripen them to maturity, except those that have wells for their additional irrigation. Total failure in the rest is considered to be the inevitable result. Words are wanting to describe the present state of his felling. Labour and money is being lost, and he has nothing to maintain himself and his family till the appearance of the next favourable season. The Government demand for the arrears of revenue which was kept in abeyance during the continuance of the failure, under the suggestions of Sir Richard Temple, is heavily pressing, simply because the prospects appear to be favourable. No consideration appears to have been shown to him on account of his past misfortunes, while the present and future are not in the least under the consideration of the taluq and village revenue officials. All that they want is the money due to Government, and every possible step is therefore taken to ensure the recovery of that amount. What will become of him before the pongul appears it is impossible to describe.

Dry grains of all kinds are doing well. In this part of the year raggy and jonna crops are not raised in that district as in Cuddapah. All that the ryot depends upon are the dry grains and the paddy, which failing, he must be considered to be a doomed man.—*Madras Athenaeum Correspondent.*

## STATION TALK.

RANGOON, Dec. 1.—A son of the Prime Minister of Siam arrived here this week to be educated in our High School. This is, I believe, the second relative of a high Siamese official who has come to Rangoon to be trained. The knowledge of the Burmese language is found very useful in Bangkok, where there are some 30,000 Burmese residing, and where trade with Burmese from Moulmein is annually increasing.—The new B. I. steamer *Pemba* took away from here for the benefit of his health a gentleman who has made Burma his home for very many years. Mr. E. Fowle, our Siamese consul, and the proprietor of the new Town-Hall, one of the finest buildings in Rangoon. We all hope his trip to sea may restore Mr. Fowle to his usual health. He has been in Moulmein and Rangoon for the best part of half a century, and is appreciated by all who know him, whether European or Burmese.—It is said the B.I.S.N. Company have other new steamers like the *Pemba* building for the Burma trade. If we could only get them to go a little faster we should be very pleased. A cargo steamer, the *Tenasserim*, recently left this for Calcutta, and arrived in less than eighty hours. Now our mail steamers take upwards of one hundred hours to do this same journey! Surely the community have a right to complain when their letters and newspapers are delayed like this, and when they see cargo steamers, which have no particular reason for making excessively rapid passages, doing the journey between Rangoon and Calcutta in about a fourth less time than the mail contract allows.—Two Deputy Commissioners, Majors Stover and Fryer, have arrived by the last steamer. They are posted to Tonghoo and Thongwa respectively, where two assistants had been officiating.—Samples of very good cinnamon growing near Bhamo have been sent by Mr. Cooper, the assistant political agent there, to the secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Garden in Rangoon. It is thought it will be possible to introduce this tree in several places in this province.—An Assistant Commissioner recently sentenced a man to Rs. 5 fine for cutting up a teak tree valued at Rs. 30. The Conservator of Forests has represented to the Judicial Commissioner the inadequacy of the punishment, and Mr. Sandford has called for the proceedings.—There is a report here that Mr. Sandford is to be made Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, and that the Recorder, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, is likely to be promoted early next year to the High Court at Allahabad.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

GOLD MINING.—The prospects of the Alpha Gold Mining Company in Madras are improving, for a special telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Devalah, on the 3rd inst., says:—"Sixty-two tons of Alpha stone from Wright's Level has produced over thirty ounces of rich gold, averaging nine pennyweights per ton. Messrs. P. Orr and Sons have bought the gold. Specimens of quartz are about to be forwarded to the Duke of Buckingham. The commissioner has visited the works. A proposal to work the Alpha on an extensive scale is mooted. The capital proposed is fifteen lacs.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. WYNTER.—Captain Wynter, 14th Hussars, met with a severe accident at Bangalore on Saturday evening, Dec. 15. During the gymkhana sports, while Captain Wynter was attempting to spear an egg placed on the ground, his horse came in collision with that of one of the troopers employed in keeping the ground, swerved violently, and then reared and plunged, sending Captain Wynter violently on the ground. He appeared to fall on his back, and every one expected that a fatal accident had occurred, but, happily, this was not the case; but he received a fracture of the leg just below the ankle joint.

REMNANTS OF FAMINE.—The *Spectator*, remarking that "the Indian famine is officially pronounced at an end," proceeds to compliment Lord Salisbury, "under whose guidance the famine campaign has been fought out." Lord Salisbury's share in the famine may seem clear enough and praiseworthy in London; but out here, to judge from such of his minutes as have been published, he made but few attempts to influence the famine management; and once or twice, it seems, his influence was very properly resisted. Nor is the *Spectator* right in supposing that the Indian famine is at an end. It has still to be stamped out of the original famine area of Madras; and it is spreading, unfortunately, to the north-eastern corner of the presidency, and still further into Orissa. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam actual famine is now almost inevitable; and Government are making active preparations for relief. The Chief Engineer and Secretary for Irrigation have been called upon to report immediately on any larger irrigation schemes, and canal communications that could be carried out as relief works. Some time must pass, however, before these could be prepared; local establishments are kept too low almost to get through current work, and can hardly invent large schemes in a day. So famine in Vizagapatam and Ganjam will find Government acting hurriedly; and there is a chance of some preliminary reverses. The reports from Pooree in Orissa state that the tracts between the Chilka Lake and the sea are in a worse state than ever. In the interior the old enemy, cholera, is at work; and in a part of Balasore a fever is pre-

valent, which seems like the Burdwan epidemic. In the Chitka tracts charitable relief is given to the people unfit for labour, whilst others are employed on relief works in connection with the District Road Fund.—*Pioneer*.

**BALLOONING.**—Ballooning in Bombay has led the *Neilgherry Courier* to revive some memories of similar "fleeing through the air" in times past. Referring to the first aeronaut, a Mr. Kight, the *Neilgherry* paper says:—From Calcutta Mr. Kight came to Madras. His first ascent there was from the present Penitentiary, at that time abandoned as a "hot-bed of disease." It was the land-wind season, but the sea-breeze was blowing. The balloon took a westerly direction, then met the land-wind, and was blown right away to sea. All horse and human legs, all carriages, buggies, phaetons, &c., rushed to the beach. There the balloon was seen floating on the "mighty deep." Nearly every ship in the Madras roadstead sent a boat for rescue, and Kight was saved while clinging to the network of the balloon for his life. We do not know what the sum realised on this occasion was, for, to the credit of Madras, people said, "We will stand outside the walls of the Penitentiary and witness the ascent; it will not cost us anything." This ascent stood Kight in a good amount of money. The balloon was valued at Rs. 1,500, and the gas could only be produced at Rs. 500. On the occasion of his second ascent from the Penitentiary, Mr. Kight was honoured by the presence of the late Nawab of the Carnatic. The balloon fled inland, in the direction of the Adyar. "The soul of his Highness," as his Private Secretary said, "was wrapt in the adventure," and two troopers were ordered to follow the aeronaut to the end of the earth. Kight descended about four miles from the Adyar, but the horse of the trooper who brought the intelligence fell dead on reaching Chepauk. Kight received Rs. 5,000 from the Nawab. Pursuing his aeronautic speculation, Mr. Kight next visited Mysor, where he was handsomely rewarded by the late Rajah; and at Travancore alighted once more on the sea, when he was saved by the boat of a dhoney which happened to be in sight.

**WEATHER AND CROPS.**—Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th December, 1877, state that in Madras excessive rain is reported to have done some damage in parts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly; prospects are, however, generally good, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The total number on works is now 208,507, 29,280 less than last week, and on gratuitous relief 317,001, 48,588 less than last week. Only light showers have fallen in Mysore; sowing and harvesting continue, and the standing crops are in good condition; the number on works on the 1st instant was 66,277, and on charitable relief 19,480—6,810 and 1,978 less than in the previous week. In Bombay heavy showers are reported from Khandeish and Nasik, and lighter falls from Ahmednuggur, Poona and Sholapur; rain is wanted in Guzerat and Kaladgi. In Sind the river continues high; its sudden rise did some damage to the crops in the low-lying lands. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, except in the Eastern Districts; it was heavy in the Sarpura and Nerbudda Valleys: the *rabi* has much benefited, but the *kharif* has in parts been somewhat damaged; general prospects are, however, very favourable. In Berar four inches of rain are reported from Amraoti; the *kharif* and the *rabi* have both slightly suffered in consequence. In Central India general, and in many places heavy, rain is reported from Malwa; it has everywhere been beneficial, and prospects have greatly improved. In Rajputana reports have been received only from Ajmere and Marwar; in the former rain has fallen. In Bengal slight but beneficial rain has fallen in several districts of Behar, Chota Nagpore and the Bhagalpur and Rajshahi divisions; the harvest of the late rice progresses, with an out-turn above the average, except in parts of the Patna division; the state of the crops in the south of Pooree continues to grow worse, and relief works have been set on foot. In Assam prospects are good. In Burma there has been no rain; the crops generally promise well. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain fell throughout the provinces between the 8th and the 10th; its effect on the *rabi* crops and on pasturage will be most beneficial. In the Punjab also there was a general fall, extending to the Southern Districts, where it was most needed; prospects are now very favourable.

**HAIDARABAD RAILWAY LOAN.**—In the *Times of India* of Dec. 1st there is a letter, headed "Honest Controversy," and signed "Fair Play is Bonny Play." There is something in this signature and superscription so taking with Englishmen that it seems likely to run away with the English public in India, unless some one who is acquainted with the facts of the case comes forward to pull off the sheep's clothing. The writer says:—"In the singular farrago of absurdities which your daily contemporary puts forth to-day in the form of a leading article on Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung, the Herars question, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales's companions, Lord Salisbury, and the holiest duty of Englishmen, one of the mis-statements of fact is of such a kind that it is perhaps as well to rectify it. It is boldly asserted that "a little knot of capitalists and speculators floated a loan for Sir Salar in London without the knowledge and against the wish of the Government of India." As a matter of fact, no loan was raised, as asserted. One-half the

capital of the Haidarabad Railway was raised in the usual way in the London market. The Government were duly informed of what was intended, and asked if any objection would be raised. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken, and no legal objection whatever was found to exist; the Government saw no political objection to so simple a transaction, and the affair was formally sanctioned by the India Office after due consideration. It is unpardonable to distort facts so well-known and placed on record not only officially but in all the journals of the day." . . . The air of authority with which all this is put forward is very impressive; and the climax is well reached in the virtuous indignation of the last sentence; and yet stern truth compels us to state most positively that it is a well-known fact, notorious to all who have paid any attention whatever to the subject, and publicly and generally canvassed in official circles at the time, that such a loan was raised in 1875—that it was raised in London without the knowledge or approval of the Governor-General in Council, who was said to have heard of it through Reuter's telegrams—that the Government of India protested against it as soon as it was known out here—and that such loans were then stigmatised as illegal, and as contrary to the invariable policy of the Government of India. It was rumoured at the time that no hindrance would be offered to the particular transaction complained of, because it was said that some blundering at the India Office had given the promoters of the loan a sort of claim to immunity; but it was perfectly well-known in all well-informed circles and we challenge authoritative contradiction of this statement—that the Government of India thoroughly disapproved of the whole transaction.—*Englishman*.

**TANJORE.**—Of all places of interest Tanjore is perhaps one of the most interesting. It boasts now of a Judge, whose fame as a learned man is widely spread; it possesses historic memories as remarkable almost as those of Trichinopoly. Tanjore has been a great battle-field as well as the scene of labour of a famous missionary, whose name is closely connected with its advancement and improvement. The ancient crenelated walls are still standing round the city, and curiosities abound everywhere. Close to the station is a modern house, once the residence of the District Engineer, with a ballroom whose floor is built on carriage springs. Here all sorts of comic scenes take place, and a waltz on this strange floor becomes a wild series of bounds and odd antics. The soberest dancers appear to be dancing the Highland fling, and a quiet polka grows into a romp of the wildest and most eccentric character. In the old temple is an enormous bull, cut out of a single stone. Stones of this kind and of such dimensions are not to be found for miles about Tanjore, and the legend has it that the stone in question has grown from a small image to its present huge size, and that it continues to grow yearly. When I last saw it, it was certainly twenty-five or thirty-five feet in length. How such an enormous monolith could have been conveyed so great a distance is a puzzle to engineers of the present day. Adjoining the temple are the beautiful gardens, in which more than one *alfresco* entertainment has been given by the Tanjore society to their friends in Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The palace of Tanjore bears some resemblance to a Parisian curiosity shop. In the library (catalogued by Dr. Burnell) are Sanskrit works of inestimable value, precious as fine rubies or priceless diamonds to the student of Sanskrit. There are gaily illuminated volumes, which are treasures in themselves, fine editions, beautifully printed, of French and English works of note, and prettily bound books in close contact with tattered volumes, ragged and dusty, and wicked novels remarkable for folly, in the well-known yellow and green covers. In another direction you come upon ingenious clock work toys, exquisitely finished and wonderfully manufactured, side by side with roughly-hewn wooden horses, with carelessly-made toy houses, with shapeless lambs and unmeaning puppets. The palace has its skeleton in the cupboard—not a ghost, not an ugly haunting memory, or a strange awful secret, but an actual skeleton—delicately made in ivory, and perfect as a study in anatomy. But this is only one curiosity among many. A really magnificent statue of one of the old rajahs (a friend of the great missionary Schwartz), seems curiously out of place close to a collection of Dutch dolls; whilst in one or two of the rooms you pause, amused to find the walls covered with pictures cut out of illustrated journals, rudely coloured and fastened on to cardboard. The wardrobe alone is a collection of valuables unmixed with tawdry finery or gilt. The old rajah's robes, a species of heavy kilt, embroidered richly in gold, over full, loose trousers, may be found here; the carpets and shawls in velvet and gold, the fine turbans, are one and all worth seeing.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15, Str. *Ava*, Calcutta; str. *Rajpootana*, Bombay; str. *El Dorado*, Calcutta; *Suffolk*, Natal.—17, Str. *Hobart*, Cochin; str. *Viceroy*, London.—18, Str. *Pekin*, Calcutta; str. *Polam*, Calcutta.—19, Str. *Hindustan*, Southampton.—20, Str. *Tonnasserim*, Rangoon; *Chinsura*, London; *Czarewitch*, Rangoon.—21, Str. *Meinam*, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14, Str. *Acadia*, Callao.—15, Hoogli, False Point.—16, Str. *Katepona*, Bombay; str. *Rajpootana*, Calcutta; *Iceberg*, Calcutta.—18, Str. *Pekin*, Southampton.—19, Str. *Ava*, Bombay; str. *El Dorado*, London; *Prince Arthur*, London.—19, Str. *Ethiopia*, Rangoon.—20, Str. *Hindustan*, Calcutta.—21, *Randolph*, London.



## Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 22, 1877.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	39 pm. steady.
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	2½ to ½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	1870	1 prem.
5 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	1872	

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-6
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## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £2. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S INDIAN TROOP-SHIP "JUNNA."**—H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Junna*, 4,173 tons, Captain G. Parsons, sailed on Saturday Dec. 22, for Portsmouth, with 51 officers, 17 ladies, 18 children, 1,018 men, 57 women and 115 children.

**QUETTAH.**—Winter has set in at Quettah unusually early, and with extreme severity. There are constant rain and snow storms, with severe frosts—the thermometer in the tents at night going down to 25 degs.; communication is in consequence interrupted, and the posts delayed.

**FAMINE CENSUS.**—Sir Richard Temple has given orders that a census is to be taken on the night of the 19th of January next of the inhabitants of two taluqs in the Sholapur districts, and two in each of the districts of Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar, to ascertain how far the numbers of the population have been affected by the famine.

**SON OF THE RULER OF BOKHARA.**—We are glad to learn that Huzrut Abdool Molukhan Bahadoor, eldest son of the Khan of Bokhara, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last. This Prince is the same who, dissatisfied with the conduct of his father in having submitted to the Russian sway, rose in arms against the Russians and defeated them. He has recently returned from Constantinople, where he was for six months an honoured guest of the Sultan. The Prince returns to his native country in a few days.—*Mokhbare Saroor.*

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOP-SHIP "SERAPIS."**—H.M.'s Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Commander D. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Friday, Dec. 21, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 13th November, calling at Queenstown on the 16th November, Malta on the 28th, Port Said on the 3rd December, and Suez on the 6th. She has brought 43 officers, 10 ladies, 6 children, 1,034 men, 46 women, and 46 children. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

**THE LATE FORT MURDER.**—It was rumoured on Monday, Dec. 17, that Messrs. Adrian and Frederick Britto had been arrested by the police on a charge of having conspired at the escape of Joaquin Britto, after he had murdered Mr. Roonan. We hear that after consulting the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor, the Commissioner of Police decided that proceedings should not be taken against the brothers. We think the public will fully approve of his determination.

**DEATH OF MR. LANGLEY.**—We learn with sincere regret of the early and unexpected death of Mr. Langley, solicitor, of the well known firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley. Mr. Langley was taken ill with fever only four or five days ago, and on Saturday, Dec. 22, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he died of the attack at his residence on Malabar-hill. He was comparatively a young man, and had apparently a fair career open before him. He had many friends in Bombay, who will hear of his death with unfeigned sorrow.

**RAJKOT.**—The weather has been cloudy at Rajkot since the 14th inst., and there was a fall of rain to the extent of 72 cents. on the 17th. Cholera is said to have appeared at or near Bhownuggur and Verawul, and is spreading to some extent. This is notified by the Political Agent in the *Agency Gazette* of Dec. 13, who adds that "he trusts that as in 1875-76 every effort will be made to check the disease, and that the States whose subjects are attacked will employ extra medical aid, if necessary," and that travellers should be put under supervision, and the advent of strangers discouraged.

**ADEN.**—The following is the news report of the Political Agent, Aden, for the week ending the 5th inst: "The people of Al Maar have entirely left the Feudhlee country; their leaders went to Ali

bin Mana, the Houshabee Sultan, for the purpose of obtaining his consent to the tribe living at Ruhia, in the Houshabee country, to which place the tribe had proceeded, but both the Houshabee and the Alawi have refused to give these people refuge or an asylum. Sultan Ahmed bin Hoosain, after having had all the Al Maar forts razed to the ground returned to Shugra, where he now is with all his army.—H.M.'s s.s. *Wild Swan*, Commander Powlett, left on the 5th for the Red Sea."

**SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.**—A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Tanna at five o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 16. We have heard from a gentleman at Parell that he, too, felt a shock about five o'clock on Sunday morning, and thought it must have been occasioned by an earthquake, or a great explosion. Mr. Rienzi Walton informs us that a few minutes after five o'clock on Sunday morning he was awakened, in his bungalow at Toolsee, by a vibration similar to what would be caused by the passing of a number of heavily-laden waggons close to the house. The glass drops of a chandelier jingled, and glasses on a table knocked together. Shocks have also been felt at Mathevan, Bombay, and Jamnuggur.—*Times of India*, Dec. 24.

**ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO MR. F. D. PARKER.**—Mr. F. D. Parker, who has been for some years connected with the Bombay agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, left by Monday's mail steamer to assume charge of the Aden agency. A few years since, Mr. Parker officiated as agent for the company at Madras, and when Captain Henry met with a fatal accident this year, he was appointed to act as agent until the arrival of Captain Keilock. His departure from Bombay will be regretted by all who knew him as he had gained the good-will and esteem of all who had any relations with him. On Saturday evening, the *employees* in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's offices presented him with a handsome silver card-stand of Cashmere workmanship, together with an address.—*Times of India*, Dec. 24.

**THE HON. LIONEL ROBERT ASHBURNER, C.S.I., MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—An old Haileybury Civilian, and a member of a family whose name is well known in India, Mr. Ashburner, came to this country in 1847, and was first posted to Guzerat, where he spent ten years, until he became Collector of Kaira in 1857. Then he took furlough, and on his return was posted to the Konkan, returning for a short time to Guzerat as Collector of Ahmedabad in 1861, and in 1862 going as Collector to Khandeish. It was for his services here as a district officer that he was made a C.S.I., such special services having consisted in persuading the Conservative native cultivators to abandon the growth of their own indigenous cotton for the superior varieties from the Berars, known as Hinghughat cotton. By doing this he made the cultivators not only prosperous but rich, and well earned his reward. In 1867, he went home on sick leave, and soon after his return acted as Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division; again he returned to Khandeish, until, in 1871, he was appointed Commissioner of the Northern Division, so that he may be truly said to have made acquaintance with all parts of the presidency, except Sindh. Finally, at the beginning of this year, he succeeded Mr. A. Rogers, as Member of Council. He is a man of great energy and capacity for work, and will prove of material assistance to Sir R. Temple, who is a stranger to the ways and wants of the Western Presidency, though he may be no great orator in debate or able to write so flowery a report as the new Governor. His general good spirits have made him a favourite in society.—*Buck—Charivari.*

**COURT-MARTIAL ON A SERGEANT OF THE ARTILLERY.**—A Court-Martial has been sitting at Karachi on a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery, charged under sections 308 and 326 of the Penal Code, which came to a conclusion on Wednesday, the third day of the sitting of the Court. Colonel Price was the President, and Major Staveley, R.A., prosecuted. The witnesses examined were five natives and four European soldiers. The story told by the natives was interesting in the highest degree, and both strange and original. Shortly, they stated that one Sumar, a cultivator, and his wife met the sergeant accused, and on his asking where they were going, replied that they were about to make a complaint to the sarkar of their son, a youth of twenty years, having been beaten; whereon the sergeant, without a word, but with intense gravity and deliberation, raised his gun to his shoulder, placed its muzzle within a few feet of the doomed Sumar, and solemnly shot him. Some people object to courts-martial as of little use, but the curative effect of this particular court-martial on poor Sumar was remarkable. He came before the President, creeping sadly and slowly, in terrible anguish and pain as it seemed, from the leaden pellets once lodged in his neck; but he left the Court upright and vigorous, with a bright and happy countenance. The European soldiers declared that the gun went off, when the sergeant was surrounded and being attacked by seven natives, and that at the time of firing, the gun was being held by the sergeant above his head to guard himself from the sticks used against him. The sergeant was in fact severely beaten, and the story told by the soldiers was supported by other facts. It has been stated that the sergeant killed not only a man but also "an animal held in veneration." Whatever this mysterious beast may be, it was certainly not killed on this occasion, neither was any man, woman, or child.—*Bombay Gazette.*



**INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.**—A correspondent, writing of the Indus Valley State Railway, says that "good progress is being made on the lower portion of this line, the Superintending Engineer being the right man in the right place this time, which is not always the case on our State Railways. On the 15th November, a material train for the first time on this line ran through from Kurrachee to Radhan, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. Plate-laying in the Lower Scind District is being pushed on towards Sukkur at the rate of a mile a day. About the end of December the train will be able to run from Kurrachee to Sukkur; a break takes place here, which is to be the spot for crossing the Indus, nothing at present being decided on as to the design for the bridge to span this river at this point. The bridging will not be a difficult matter, as the river is not very wide; with good firm banks and only one channel, beyond Sukkur, the line is laid to Mooltan, so that by Christmas a journey from Jhelum to Kurrachee can be made by rail. Mr. Lambert, the Superintending Engineer of the Lower Scind District, and late of the Great Chenab Bridge of the Punjab Northern State Railway, deserves the greatest credit for the way in which he has pushed on the works under his care during the short time that he has had charge. This is one effect of having an old experienced railway engineer on work that he is adapted to and thoroughly understands, which is more than can be said of those he has to back him up. The engineers now coming out from Cooper's Hill are under the impression that they are not sent out here to work, as they are, but ape the military officer just joining his regiment. They strut about, give orders, look large, draw their pay, and "peg." It is a very bad example to the young men from Roorkee and other Indian Colleges, who really do work, and show something for their bread and butter."

**THE GOVERNOR IN KACHH.**—At the dinner given to his Excellency by the Darbar on the 30th, the Rao of Kachh read the speeches which follow, proposing the toast of the Empress and the Governor:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise to propose a toast to which I am sure you will all most cordially and heartily respond, and which cannot but give rise to feelings of loyal attachment and devotion in the mind of every one present. It is the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The virtues of Her Imperial Majesty are well known throughout her vast dominions, and we have even here in India repeated tokens of Her Gracious Majesty's love for her people and desire for their prosperity. She has but recently proclaimed her desire to see liberty and equity spread and maintained in her Indian Empire. She has given repeated assurances of her solicitude for the welfare of the Native Princes, and there has been in this part of her vast Empire such a period of peace during her reign as was never known before. My late revered father had the pleasure of meeting their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, from whom he met with very kind and considerate treatment, and the messages which have since been received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales fully evince the regard which the Royal Family entertains towards my house. The Alfred High School in Cutch and the Albert Edward Breakwater at Mandvi are living proofs of the sincere attachment and the devoted loyalty of my family to Her Majesty's Crown. As a Native Prince, therefore, proud of this reciprocity of feelings, I beg you will drink the health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India with a cordiality equal to the pleasure I feel in proposing it.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—I now rise to propose the toast of the evening, the health of our worthy and distinguished guest, Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. His Excellency has long been known to the Indian world as a brilliant administrator. In the Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bengal, and Bombay, and in the Departments of Finance, Diplomacy, or General Administration, whether acting as Secretary, working under the orders of a Chief, or as Chief himself directing the administration of a large province, or as a Special Delegate for Famine in Bengal in 1874, and in Madras in 1877, Sir Richard has earned for himself a reputation as an earnest and indefatigable worker, and as a sagacious and beneficent ruler. In the short space of time during which his Excellency has been presiding over the Government of the Western Presidency, he has seen the greater portion of it, and has already personally promoted and encouraged many useful institutions. It would be superfluous for me to dilate upon his Excellency's character or achievements, but this much I may be permitted to say, that the Bombay Presidency has been most fortunate in having Sir Richard Temple for its Governor, during the recent time of famine and distress. I fully appreciate the kindness of his Excellency in thus favouring us with a visit so soon after assuming his present high post, and hope that what he may now see in Cutch will induce him to come again. It is with no ordinary pleasure, therefore that I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink his Excellency's health with all honours.

**MURDER BY A HINDOO WOMAN AT LOWER MAHIM.**—On Thursday evening last, Dec. 30, a most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated by a young Hindoo woman named Laddoo at a chawl situated at Lower Mahim. The unfortunate victim was a young girl named Essoo, about seven years of age, who was murdered by Laddoo for the sake of petty ornaments, consisting of a pair of gold earrings and three gold beads, of the collective value of Rs. 12, which the deceased had on her person on that day. It appears that Narayan Essoo, the father of the deceased, saw her playing in front of his house at about one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday last. Shortly after that hour he heard Laddoo talk to the deceased and ask her to take the frying-pan, which she had borrowed from her father two days previously, to be returned to him. Laddoo then asked the girl to accompany her to her house close by, as she was to share with her some sugar-cane, which she had then purchased.

The conversation between Laddoo and the deceased was distinctly overheard by the father sitting in his room. It was not at all unusual for Laddoo to take the girl to her place, and bring her back to her father's. As the girl did not return in time, the father sent his son Succaram, about nine years of age, to inquire into the cause of the unusual delay on the part of the girl in returning to her home. The boy went to Laddoo's chawl, but the door of her room was closed. The father then went himself. He saw the woman standing in the doorway and inquired if Essoo, his daughter, was at her place. Laddoo replied in a defiant tone, "What! have I hidden your daughter here?" As the girl could not be found there, he called at the house of his friends, neighbours, and acquaintances to see if she had strayed over there. Having failed in his attempts to find his daughter, he gave information to a police naigue, who took him to his superior officer, the havildar, at Worlee. Before it was sunset, the father, the havildar, and the naigue, after making due inquiries at one place and another, proceeded to the house of Laddoo. She was then observed walking down the oart, and in reply to the question of the havildar, said that she knew nothing about the girl. The ground floor of her house was searched, but nothing was found. They then went up into the loft with a light, and observed the girl lying prostrate on her face. A heavy stone mortar was put on her left shoulder, and a coir-rope was observed tied round her neck, one end of which was fastened to a rafter in the roof. She had been dead for some time. The murderers had exchanged the ornaments for others which were found in her room. On Friday a Coroner's inquest was held at Lower Mahim. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquiry was adjourned till the 26th Dec.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17. Assyria, Bussorah; str. Euphrates, Kurrachee; str. Chanda, Calcutta; str. Tunis, Negapatam; Exporter, Newcastle; Albuera, London.—18. Str. Lena, Sunderland.—19. Queenscliff, Moulemin; I. G. S. Kwangtung, Aden; str. Indus, Suez; John Moore, Calcutta; Agnes Oswald, Cardiff; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Aden.—20. Hastings, Singapore; str. Evelyn, Cariff; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—21. H.M.S. Sorapis, Portsmouth.—22. Str. Pearl, Mangrove; str. Assiria, Genoa.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. J. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Rivaz, Mrs. K. Becher and infant, Mrs. MacAndrew and child, Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Mr. P. C. Wheeler, Mrs. G. E. Ward, Mrs. Hodnett, Miss Robson, Miss Loughton, Mrs. Moore, Mr. A. K. Trotter, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanes and three children, Miss Gerrard, Mr. T. Stanes, Mr. W. Stanes, Mr. J. Stanes, Mr. N. Gray, Mr. Lieberwood, Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. J. Wentzell, Mr. Colby, Miss Abbott, Mr. J. Sharple, Mrs. Tomlinson and two children, Mr. G. H. Phillips, Mrs. M. L. Stone, Mr. J. Jowitt, Miss Dennis. From MALTA.—Mr. B. V. Fernandes. From VENICE.—Mr. Whitney, Major Lambert, Mr. W. A. Hardie, Mr. J. Terrie, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. A. Skinner, Mr. C. Killick, Mr. Hennmans, Rev. Dr. Broadhead, Miss Walsh, Mr. K. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Signor Adriani. From BRINDISI.—Mr. C. Wallis, Mr. J. E. Baillie, Mr. H. Maude, Mr. Boie, Mr. A. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Northrop, Lieut. Col. Miles, Mr. A. C. Hammond, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Stanborough, Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, Col. Oliphant, Mr. E. Marieson, Mr. J. Paton, Mr. Quilly. From SUZ.—Mr. A. C. Campbell, Mr. Sheridan. From ADEN.—Dep. Surg. Gen. Moore.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17. Lanarkshire, Rangoon; Scawfell, Rangoon; str. Zambesi, Southampton, &c.; str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Inspector, Rangoon; str. Sestos, Coast and Calcutta.—19. Str. Shadwan, Antwerp; str. Assyria, London; Dunbriton, Calcutta.—20. Agra, Rangoon; County of Carnarvon, Elephant Point; Eastern Belle, Callao; Blairhoyle, Elephant Point; str. Ganoe, Calcutta; str. Asia, Madras; str. Marlborough, Colombo; str. Euphrates, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—21. H.M.S. Diamond, —; Florida, Rangoon; Lord Lytton, Callao; Mallowdale, Diamond Island; Wilhelm Anton, Akyab; str. Ettore, Trieste, &c.—22. Morna, Diamond Island; Elwell, Rangoon; Mathilde, Zanzibar; str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool, via Canal; str. Royal Crown, Marseilles; str. Penang, Coast and Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Woodburne. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Hopwood, R.N. For BRINDISI.—Major H. S. Daniel, Mr. A. Lovi, Colonel G. Pomeroy-Colley, c.s., Mr. W. Pirie-Duff, Col. J. A. Campbell, and Mr. Postlethwaite. For MARSEILLES.—A lady.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 24, 1877.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 1-2d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 7-16d. Debit.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 975

Frere Press Company (Rs. 350) ... ..	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ... ..	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ... ..	Rs. 1235
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ... ..	235
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ... ..	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all) ... ..	665
Maragon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ... ..	580
New Bank of Bombay (all) ... ..	684½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ... ..	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ... ..	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ... ..	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ..	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ... ..	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 6,000) ... ..	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ... ..	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan ... ..	Rs. —
Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 ... ..	91½
Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ... ..	94½
1842-43 ... ..	10½
1854-55 ... ..	per Rupee
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ..	18-4-0
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ..	18-14-0
Gold Leaf ... ..	18-4-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 105 touch ... ..	
Ditto Pekin ... ..	

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ... ..	each Rs. 11-8-0
Spanish Dollars ... ..	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars ... ..	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ... ..	106-8-0
Sycee Silver ... ..	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**HORTICULTURAL.**—A horticultural show was to take place on the 19th and 20th December, when the collection of Ceylon products to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition would also be on view. The show was to take place in the Museum grounds.

**THE LATE MR. RUTHERFORD.**—The death in Scotland of Mr. Rutherford, of an attack of liver, has deprived the Survey Department of a most trusted and valued officer, whose loss will be deeply felt in the department. Year by year the best hands of this trying branch of the Government service are falling away, the victims of long toil in unhealthy districts, during the most inclement seasons; at the present time but few remain of the old survey officers.

**MR. MORRIS.**—The retirement of Mr. Morris, Government-Agent, North-Western Province, is announced, on account of failing health from a long residence in an unhealthy district. The loss of this able and zealous officer will be felt by the Government and the people. The claim of Mr. Sharpe to succeed him in the fixed appointment is very strong, yet there are some who believe it will fall to Mr. Saunders, Acting Agent Western Province, in which case, no doubt, Mr. Sharpe would decline the acting appointment, as he could not well be expected to act for a junior in the service.—*Ceylon Times*.

**CROPS AND WEATHER.**—Accounts of the current crops continue very unsatisfactory as regards garden parchment and Kandy native, both of which are reported nearly at an end; accounts of plantation crops appear rather more favourable than they were some time ago, and we hear of several properties forming remarkable exceptions to the general rule of deficient yields. The block on the railway has kept back much of the Kotmalie and Ambagamuwa crops, scarcely any of which has yet come to hand. The weather continues favourable to the progress of the breakwater works, which are now making rapid progress, borings being at the same time taken along the line of the proposed Mutwal arm.—*Ceylon Times*.

**THE HON. MAHARAJAH NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHADUR'S** term of office as a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council has expired, and he retires in consequence.

The rate of exchange for overland money orders has been reduced to 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

**MR. J. E. OLIPHANT**, Magistrate of Puna, has resigned the Bombay Civil Service from the 25th September last.

The amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 29th November was Rs. 1,08,01,271.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. de Kantzow have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

**COLONEL B. T. REID**, late Superintendent of Chamba, in the Panjab, has retired under the field officer's retirement scheme.

FROM January 1st to October 17th the total value of the caravans which have passed the Bolan Pass was Rs. 7,10,694, the custom dues Rs. 20,491, and escort fees Rs. 6,724.

An exhibition of fine arts is to be held under the patronage of Sir Richard Temple at the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art in Bombay, in the first or second week of February, to inaugurate the new building for the school.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL TREVOR** has taken over the command of the Agra brigade from Major-General Browne.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 15.)

**BEADON, H. S.**, is app. to be inspr. gen. of registration, from the 1st prox., v. Mr. H. Beverley, but to continue to act as mag. and coll. of Cutch in the 2nd grade.

**DAVIES, F. C., C.S.**, senior attache and offic. asst. secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., to be under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., v. Mr. L. Neill, C.S.

**MACPHERSON.**—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. J. M. Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to be dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative Council.

**MORGAN.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to nominate Mr. E. C. Morgan, Calcutta, to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**NEILL, L., C.S.**, under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., to be inspr. gen. of registration, supt. of stamps and comr. of excise, v. Major Bloomfield.

**PAUL.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to nominate the Hon. G. C. Paul, barrister-at-law, offic. advocate gen., to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**POPERT.**—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to confirm the notific. prom. Mr. E. P. Popert, asst. conservator of forests, of the 1st grade, to offic. as a dep. conservator of forests, of the 3rd grade, from Oct. 13 to Jan. 12, and to offic. in the 3rd grade of dep. conservators of forests from Jan. 20 last.

**THOMAS, Capt. C. F.**, mily. accountant, 3rd class, on return from the leave granted him, is app. to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, from Nov. 9.

**VAUGHAN, T. E.**, Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 8th ult.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

The following appointments are made in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, dep. comr., 1st class, to be comr. of the Chatisgarh div., v. Lieut. col. A. Cumberlege, retired.

Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, dep. comr. of the 2nd class, to be dep. comr. of the 1st class, v. Lieut. col. L. Smith.

Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr. of the 3rd class, to be dep. comr. of the 2nd class, v. Lieut. col. Newmarch.

Major H. M. Repton to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class, v. Major Grace.

Major A. Bloomfield, inspr. gen. of registration, supt. of stamps and comr. of Excise in the Central Provinces, to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class, v. Mr. H. Read, retired.

## MYSORE COMMISSION.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furl. of Capt. E. Shaw, asst. comr., 1st class, and the retirement from the service of P. Krishna Rao, dep. comr., 4th class, the following proms. are made in the Mysore Commission, subject to such changes as may be hereafter considered necessary by the Govt. of India, in view of the termination of the minority of his Highness the Maharaja:—

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to act as asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. E. P. Maltby, asst. comr., 1st class, and offic. dep. inspr. gen. of police, to be dep. comr., 4th class, but to continue to act as dep. inspr. gen. of police, until further orders.

Major C. S. Blair, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. J. Lacey, B.L., asst. comr., 4th class, to be asst. comr., 3rd class.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 12.)

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Kutgaon div. of the Rungpore dist.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is transfd. to Burdwan.

Mr. F. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Major F. Collingridge, comdt. of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, reported his return from leave on the 17th ult.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, returned to duty on Nov. 19.

Mr. W. M. Clay, joint mag. and dep. coll., who reported his return from url. on Nov. 29, is posted to the dist. of Rungpore.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy is app. to be supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs from the date on which the retirement of Mr. H. Bell takes effect.

Mr. O. Kinealy will continue to be employed under the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

Mr. H. Beverley is app. to be a dist. and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and is app. to be additional judge and additional sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, offic. dist. and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. O'Kinealy.

Mr. H. Beverley, additional judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is app. to act as dist. and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Verner, joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act as additional judge and additional sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, dist. and sessions judge, Midnapore, on furl., is prom. to the 1st grade of dist. and sessions judges from the date on which the retirement of Mr. F. C. Fowle takes effect.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, offic. dist. and sessions judge, Backergunge, is app. to be a dist. and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. L. R. Tottenham.

Mr. F. Jones is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. H. C. Sutherland.

Mr. J. P. Grant, offic. dist. and sessions judge of Hooghly, is promoted to the 1st grade dist. and sessions judges, from the date on which the retirement of Mr. E. Drummond takes effect.

Mr. T. Smith, offic. dist. and sessions judge, Midnapore, is app. to be a dist. and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. P. Grant. Mr. Smith is app. to be dist. and sessions judge of Tipperah.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, dist. and sessions judge, Dinagopore, on leave, is app. to be dist. and sessions judge of Sarun and Chumparun, v. Mr. E. Drummond.

Mr. J. Tweedie is app. to be a dist. and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, from the date on which the retirement of Mr. H. B. Simson takes effect. Mr. Tweedie is app. to be additional judge and additional sessions judge of all the dists. in the Rajshahye div., but to continue to act as dist. and session judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. F. Bignold, or until further orders.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, offic. chief mag. of police, Calcutta, is app. to be judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, v. Mr. J. Tweedie, and to act until further orders as dist. and session judge of Dinagopore.

Mr. J. G. Charles, joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagulpore, is app. to act temp. as a presy. mag. for the town of Calcutta.

Mr. W. Kemble, offic. mag. and coll., Purneah, is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, from the date on which the retirement of Mr. E. D. Lockwood takes effect.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, mag. and coll., Midnapore, is app. to be secy. to the Board of Revenue, v. Mr. J. Geoghegan, dec.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, offic. secy. to the Board of Revenue, is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, from the date on which the retirement of Mr. W. Wavell takes effect, and is app. to be mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. F. Wyer is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. R. H. Wilson, and to be mag. and coll. of Bogra.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. F. Wyer, but to continue to act until further orders as dep. comr. of Cooch Behar, in the 3rd grade.

Mr. G. Toynbee is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. G. J. B. T. Dalton, but to continue to act until further orders as mag. and coll. of Patna.

The Rev. W. W. Nicolls is app. temp. to offic. as chaplain of Bankipore, from Nov. 26.

The Rev. T. D. Gray is app. temp. to offic. as chaplain of Berhampore, from Nov. 30.

Mr. W. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Gya, is app. temp. to be ex-officio sub registrar of that station.

Mr. M. Mowat, professor in the Civil Engineering Dept. of the Presy. College, is app. to be professor in the Dacca College.

Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A., offic. insp. of schools, Eastern Circle, having resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 26, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him is cancelled.

Dr. A. S. Lethbridge is app. to be insp. gen. of jails, v. Mr. W. Kemble, from 1st prox.

Surg. W. E. Battersby, offic. supt. of the Central Jail, Bhagulpore, is confd. in that app., v. Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, from 1st prox.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 8.)

Mr. C. J. Powlett, C.S., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnor as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. G. H. Hickie, coll., Inland Customs Dept., to be coll. of customs of the amalgamated divs. of Jhansi and Agra from the date on which he may take over charge.

The app. by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P. of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite to offic. as registrar, from Nov. 17, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. W. Tyrrell, is hereby confirmed.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, offic. dep. comr., Rae Bareilly, on being relieved by Mr. P. Whalley, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. comr., 1st grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi dist.

From the date of Mr. E. P. Flynn's prom. to an asst. commissioner-ship:—Maulvi Karim Baksh, extra asst. comr., 2nd class, to be an extra asst. comr., 1st class; Mr. W. R. Tucker, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, to be an extra asst. comr., 2nd class; and Mirza Muhammad Jafir Bakht, extra asst. comr., 4th class, to be an extra asst. comr., 3rd class.

The following proms. and reversion are hereby notified:—

From July 6, the date on which Mr. F. H. Fisher received charge of the Mainpuri dist.:—Mr. R. G. Hardy, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. Macpherson, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From July 13, the date on which Mr. J. M. Pease proc. on sick leave:—Mr. W. Crooke, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From July 18, the date on which Mr. G. L. Lane assumed charge of the Aligar dist.:—Mr. F. B. Mulock to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From July 11, the date on which Mr. J. S. Mackintosh resumed charge of the office of secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.:—Mr. G. Butt, offic. secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., to revert to his substantive app. as settlement officer, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. W. Muir, offic. joint mag., is transfd. from Mirzapur to Mainpuri, from the date on which Mr. Parsick returned from priv. leave.

Mr. H. B. Punnett, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Bareilly to Bijnor.

The services of Mr. A. Colvin, mag. and coll., Bijnor, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Dec. 6.)

Surg. major R. Gray, offic. civil surg. of Murree, is app. to the med. charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

Surg. major J. B. C. Reade, attached to the Murree Depot, is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Murree.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, asst. comr., from the Delhi to the Rohtak dist.

Mr. J. T. Christie, dist. supt. of police, is placed on special duty at Peshawar as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. A. B. Bock, sub engr., Sirhind Canal, is permitted to resign his app.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 8.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. E. B. Fernand, asst. conservator of forests in the Central Provinces, to be mag. of the 2nd class in the Nimar dist.

Surg. H. S. Browne, app. to offic. as civil surg., Seoni, received charge of the civil med. duties of the Seoni dist. on the 20th inst., and of the Seoni Jail on the 22nd idem.

The Rev. L. G. Gray, chaplain of Jubbulpore, reported his arrival on return from furl. on the 21st ult.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 8.)

BUCKLAND—BURLTON-BENNET.—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. in the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

GOWAN.—The services of Capt. W. E. Gowan, gen. list, inf., are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C.

HASSARD, Surg. major H. B., Army Medical Dept., to offic. with temp. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Lahore Circle, v. Dep. surg. gen. J. Lamprey, M.B., proceeding on furl.

RAMSAY—MONTRESOR.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, 6th foot, offic. squadron officer 9th Bengal cav.; and Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, 8th foot, offic. squad. officer 7th Bengal cav.

WINGATE, Lieut. G., sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 15.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Major W. Anderson, Madras S.C., offic. wing comdr., Malwah Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George, from the date on which he may be relieved by Major J. Miller.

BODDAM—LAMBERT.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors W. W. Boddam, and E. A. C. Lambert, from Dec. 12.

GIBBS—RADCLIFFE.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S.C., from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—Lieuts. M. I. Gibbs, 73rd foot, wing officer 31st (Punjab) N.I., from June 21, 1876; and A. W. T. Radcliffe, 2nd batt. 12th foot, offic. wing officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) N.I., from Oct. 23, 1876.

JACKSON, Capt. and brevet major G. C., late 2nd European L.C., A.D.C. to the Viceroy, to offic. as comdt. of H.E.'s Body Guard, from the date on which he may assume charge of the app., v. Capt. and brevet major H. P. Peacock, whose services have been placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

PEACOCK.—The services of Capt. and brevet major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European L.C., comdt. Gov. gen.'s Body Guard, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

RATTRAY—CRIPPS.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., are admitted to the col.'s allowance, from the dates specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet cols. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., from Dec. 10; and J. M. Cripps, Dec. 11.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. A. Baylay, from Dec. 11.

Capt. W. H. Wilkins, R. H. Palmer, C. G. B. Grylls, J. Finnis, C. E. Macaulay, from Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. T. G. Thomson, Bengal S.C., from Dec. 8.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. cols. W. Carnell, Bengal S.C.; A. H. Cooke, Madras S.C.; J. Macdonald, Bengal S.C.; R. Y. Chambers, Bengal S.C.; L. D'A. Dunsterville, Bombay S.C.; and R. V. Handyside, Madras S.C.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the service, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. D. Manning, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised £5,781., from Dec. 11, £5,000 to be paid in England; balance in India.

Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, staff corps, ordinary pension £191. 12s., annuity £205. 10s., from Dec. 11, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. Duffin, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalised value of annuity £3,949, from Dec. 12, £3,200 to be paid in England; balance in India.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 4 to Dec. 10.)

BEADON, Major R., late 4th European L.C., is posted to Fort William, for gen. duty.

BEATSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, making the following app., with effect from July 2:—Lieut. S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal lancers, having rejoined from the temp. com. of Fort Michni, will resume his app. of offic. squad. officer, on prob., and offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. E. E. Money.

BEAVER, Capt. P. K. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Fort William, and join No. 16 baty. 9th brigade, into which he has been prom.

BROWNE—TREVOR.—The following transfer and posting are ordered:—Major gen. H. R. Browne is transfd. from the Agra brigade to the Sangor dist. Brigdr. gen. W. C. Trevor, C.B., is posted to the Agra brigade.

CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut. J. F., to be adjt. 34th regt., v. Carter, proceeded to the regtl. depot.

CORDER, Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Jubbulpore, for duty with the R.A., Sangor dist.

DERING.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. E. W. W. Dering, 25th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at regimental depots.

DITMAS, Lieut. F. R., squad. officer 5th Bengal N.I., to be adjt., in succession to Capt. S. D. Turnbull, vacated on prom.

FARRANT—LONSDALE.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the exchange between Qrmrs. E. Farrant and H. Lonsdale, of the 12th and 25th regts. respectively, is cancelled.

FRASER—RICHARDSON.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified:—Lieut. J. L. Fraser, 2nd batt. 12th foot; Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, 1st batt. 12th foot.

GERARD, Lieut. H. D., 65th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, is to be offic. wing officer 34th N.I., on prob.

GOWER—THUILLIER—WOOD.—Capt. B. S. Gower, squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to be squad. comdr. v. Capt. Swiney, dec.; Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier, offic. squad. officer, is confd. in the app., in succession to Capt. R. H. S. Gower; Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, supernum. on the estab. of the 12th Bengal cav., to be offic. squad. officer.

GRAVES, Lieut. S. H. P., staff corps, from the 13th N.I., to be offic. wing officer and offic. adjt. 26th N.I., v. Lieut. T. Lewis, app. to the Commissariat Dept. on prob. Capt. W. P. Graves, R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Peshawar, and join No. 13 baty. 9th brigade, into which he has been prom.

HAINES, Lieut. B. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Dinapore for duty with C baty. 4th brigade (late C baty. 11th brigade).

PLAYFAIR—MEACHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, making the following apps., consequent on Col. H. King, comdt. 13th N.I., having assumed temp. com. of the Agra brigade:—Lieut. col. W. Playfair, wing comdr. and 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. W. M. Meacham, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr. and 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available.

RAE.—The name of Lieut. V. R. Rae, 1-14th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots.

READ, Lieut. H., offic. wing officer 38th N.I., to be wing officer 15th N.I., in succession to Capt. H. F. Woodcock, app. perm. to the Pay Dept.

THOMAS—RAVENSHAW.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 8, making the following offic. apps., from Nov. 7, consequent on the app. of Lieut. T. L. Lewis, adjt. and offic. qrmr. 28th N.I., to the Commissariat Dept., on prob.:—Lieut. R. E. N. Thomas, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

WILLIS, Lieut. H. V., is directed to proceed from Agra to Delhi and join E baty. 4th brigade (late E baty. 19th brigade) R.A., to which he has been transfd.

#### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be capt. 5th fusiliers, from Nov. 17.  
Major and local lieut. col. J. W. S. Moffatt to be col. 2nd batt. 15th regt., from Nov. 8.

Lieut. P. Edgumbe to be capt. 44th regt., from June 23.

Capt. W. W. Dunslop to rank as capt. 67th regt., from Nov. 21.

Lieut. C. Robert to be capt. 72nd highlanders, from Nov. 10.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on Oct. 15, and following days, of the officers attending the 24th course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in Part II., Examinations A and B. Officers of British regiments whose names appear in the following list are held to have passed the "Special Army Examination," laid down in Horse Guard's G.O. 65 of 1870:—

Lieut. col. G. F. Beville, 21st Bombay N.I.; Major J. H. Gordon, 23rd Madras N.I.; Capt. C. H. P. Ducat, 109th foot; W. H. M. Francklyn, 38th Madras N.I.; J. M. Heath, (3) 26th Bombay N.I.; W. F. Hume, (3) 11th Bombay N.I.; J. McCleverty, (1) 45th foot; F. H. Mathias, (1) Madras Sappers; C. M. A. Morant, Madras cav.; P. Quirk, 67th foot; A. G. Spencer, 56th foot; and C. W. Walker, (1) (2) (3) (4) 19th Madras N.I. Lieuts. A. W. G. Gausson, (3) 43rd foot; H. C. Hogg, (2) (4) 3rd Sind Horse; E. H. LeMarchant, 67th foot; H. Mansfield, (1) 83rd foot; T. Mayne, 2-17th foot; E. A. Mostyn, 7th foot; C. O. Nicholls, (4) 5th Bombay N.I.; H. Porter, 7th foot; E. D. N. Smith, 3rd Sind Horse; and R. C. Temple, (3) 21st foot.

(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law.

(2) " " Fortification.

(3) " " Military Surveying.

(4) " " Tactics.

#### GRANT OF PASSAGES.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The following rules regulating the grant of passages at the public expense to officers of the Military Department in India, are promulgated in supersession of all previous orders:—

I. An officer appointed permanently to the post of controller will not be allowed free promotion.

II. An officer moved within the presidency of which he is serving to act as controller will not be allowed free passage; but if moved from one presidency to another on account of such acting promotion, he will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the duty extends over six months.

III. An officer below the grade of controller, moved from one appointment to another in the interests of the public service, whether permanently or temporarily, will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the move is permanent, or on account of duty of a permanent nature extending over six months.

#### MEDICAL.

ADLEY, Dep. Surg. Gen. W. H., with temp. rank, to have permanent rank from June 22, v. Dep. Surg. Gen. J. P. Walker, M.D., retired.

ADLEY, Dep. surg. gen. W. H., is posted to the Allahabad circle.

BARKER—JOYNT.—Surg. F. C. Barker and Surg. major C. Joynt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat dist. jail on the 5th inst.

BEATSON.—The services of Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., C.S., Nagpur, offic. dep. surg. gen., are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept., from the date on which he may be relieved of the duties of offic. dep. surg. gen., Agra circle.

BROWN.—The services of Surg. S. H. Browne, M.D., offic. med. officer, wing 28th (Punjab) N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

CALDECOTT, Surg. R., 1st regt. Central India horse, to offic. temp. as residency surg., Indore, from the date of assuming charge, v. Surg. major Beaumont, on leave, on m.c.

DERENZY, Dep. surg. gen. A. C. C., is posted to the Dacca circle.

FERGUSON, Surg. J. E., 24th Bombay N.I., to be in temp. med. charge of the 1st regt. Central India horse and Western Malwa polit. Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Surg. R. Caldecott.

JOHNSTON—CAMERON.—Surg. major J. W. Johnston, M.D., and J. Cameron, M.D., are brought on the estab. of surgs. major to fill existing vacancies.

KEEGAN, Surg. D. F., 2nd regt. Central horse, to offic. as residency surg., Indore, from the date of taking over charge from Dr. Caldecott.

KITTLEWELL, 1st Class Vet. Surg. G., is prom. to the grade of staff vet. surg.

M'KAY, Surg. H. K., in med. charge 25th N.I., is transfd. to the medical charge of the 32nd N.I.

MILLS, Vet. surg. J., R.H.A., is directed to proc. from Allahabad to Bareilly, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

MORICE.—The services of Surg. major J. C. Morice are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab, from the expiration of his present leave.

ROE.—The services of Surg. W. A. C. Roe, offic. junior civil surg., Allahabad, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

ROSS, Surg. D. R., Bombay med. estab., is app. civil surg. at Bushire, from the date of assuming charge, v. Surg. J. C. Lucas.

ROSS, Dep. surg. gen. J. T. C., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250.

SHAW, Surg. major J. C., of the med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surg. major to fill an existing vacancy.

SPENCE.—The services of Surg. major R. Spence, M.D., Army Medical Dept., are available for duty with troops proc. to England during the ensuing troping season.

STOKER, Surg. R. N., Indian Med. Dept., to the med. charge of the Fort Attock garrison.

SWAINE, Surg. C. L., Madras Med. Dept., to be offic. med. officer 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, v. Surg. major H. Crocker, M.D., on furl.

TOMES.—The services of Surg. A. Tomes are replaced at the disp. of the Mily. Dept., with effect from Nov. 1.

YELD, Surg. H. P., is confd. in the med. charge of the 15th Bengal cav., v. Surg. major W. H. Adley, prom. to the rank of dep. surg. gen.

## ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be surgs. in H.M.'s Indian Mily. Forces in the Presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgs. D. M. Jack, W. Owen, W. B. Smyth, J. G. Hancock, W. Conry, E. L. Robinson, G. F. Kellie, J. Mullare, A. W. Mackenzie, J. Crofts, D. Mullen, W. Gillies, D. Basu, J. A. Nelis, A. M. Crofts, W. Coates, and J. Blood.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. C. R. Tollemache, chaplain of Fyzabad, for twenty-three months, from Dec. 22. The Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, for two years, from Dec. 16. Mr. W. F. Male, exec. engr., 4th grade, Lucknow dist., Lucknow provincial div., for one year and eleven months, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. H. M. Finlay, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Major G. A. Russell, R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. S. E. Pemberton, R.A., to Lucknow and Dinapore, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 24, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. H. V. Braithwaite, 2-11th foot. Lieut. J. G. C. Robotham, 63rd foot, to Kasauli, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31. Lieut. A. M. Carthew-Yorston, 73rd foot. Vet. surg. J. A. Woods, 9th lancers, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. D. W. Martin, 1-8th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. H. P. Garnett, 33rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. E. C. M. Lushington, 33rd foot. Qmrmr. J. Knox, 48th foot. Capt. C. O. James, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Major (brev. lieut. col.) W. H. Mackesy, Bengal staff corps, on private affairs, for one year. Major A. D. Butter, Bengal staff corps, on private affairs, for two years. Capt. J. Hay, Bengal staff corps, on private affairs, for one year, two months, and twenty-three days. Major F. H. Gregory, 15th hussars, to remain at Meerut, from Nov. 20, to date of retirement from the service, on private affairs. Major H. A. Tracey, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, 2-15th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major and brev. lieut. col. A. H. Utterson, 1-17th foot, to remain in England, from March 19, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1878, on urgent private affairs, in ext. Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, 2-22nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. J. W. F. Kane, 48th foot, from date of embarkation. Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Vet. Surg. J. A. Woods, 9th lancers, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. P. Garnett, 33rd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. B. Keith, 39th foot, to Kasauli, until March 31. Major L. S. Warren, 65th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major J. McN. Beatty, British Med. Service, from date of embarkation.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 18.)

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D., is perm. to resign the Madras Civil Service, from Jan. 1.

HAMMICK, M., is admitted a member of the Madras Civil Service, and to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary.

HOLMES, W. C., asst. to coll. and mag. of the dist. of Godavery, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

JACKSON.—The services of Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, 4th grade (temp.), are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

MARTIN.—The services of Lieut. M. Martin, C.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

MILLET, E., acting dep. coll. and mag. in the dist. of Tanjore, is app. a mag. of the 1st class.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 18.)

FENTON, Lieut. A. B., H.M.'s 66th foot, squad. officer 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) L.C., is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Oct. 20, 1876, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HESSEY, Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. H., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 16; ordinary pension, £456. 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £3,727; to be paid in England.

SHERARD, Col. G. P. B., staff corps, dep. judge advocate, 1st Circle, to offic. as judge advocate gen. during abs. on furl. of Col. Marshall.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Madras staff corps:—

To be lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service:—Majors T. H. Way, from Dec. 12; N. Swanston, J. G. Bell, and H. A. Justice, from Dec. 13.

To be majors, having completed twenty years' service:—Capts. H. W. Hastings, E. Shaw, A. F. Dobbs, W. Cunningham, G. Chrystie, and A. F. Orchard, from Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of major by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval, with Madras staff corps:—Capt. H. G. Pritchard, from Dec. 12.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col. G. R. F. Bardin to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Col. H. P. Hawkes to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. col. B. F. Haysham to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Col. R. Q. Mainwaring to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. E. A. Bruce to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. A. Clark Kennedy to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Capt. W. Cooke, staff corps, wing officer 9th N.I., to be sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, from Dec. 10, v. Col. R. Benson, succeeded to col.'s allowance.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Dec. 6 to Dec. 7.)

THOMPSON.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of 2nd Lieut. J. Thompson, 9th foot, being posted on his recent app. to the 2nd batt. of his regt.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following alterations will take place affecting officers of the Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency:—

Lieut. H. H. Costobadie, C batty. B brig., prom. capt. into D batty. 1st brig., stationed at Aldershot. Capt. Costobadie will proceed to England forthwith to join his new battery.

Major F. C. Elton, No. 12 batty. 8th brig., has been app. to C batty. A brig.; to join his batty. at Lucknow.

Capt. J. E. Gubbins, 9th brig., at present on leave in England, is prom. major, and posted to No. 12 batty. 8th brig.

Major A. Wynch, D batty. 6th brig., at present on leave in England, retires from the service.

Major W. E. Lockhart, from the seconded list in India, is posted to D batty. 6th brig., v. Wynch; to join at the expiration of the duty on which he is now employed.

Lieut. J. T. Bury, No. 16 batty. 8th brig., is prom. capt. into F batty. 6th brig., v. J. F. Houston, placed upon the supernum. list.

Lieut. H. W. Brakenbury, K batty. 1st brig., has been app. to F batty. A brig.; to proceed from Thayetmyo to Umballa, to join his new batty.

Lieuts. N. Powlett and R. W. O'Grady, on the supernum. list, are prom. capt.

Lieut. C. L. Casey, 6th brig., is app. to C batty. B brig. R.H.A.; to join at the expiration of the duty on which he is now employed.

## TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

Capt. J. Kentish, 14th hussars.	Capt. D. M. Potter, 67th foot.
Lieut. T. J. P. Kelly, 44th foot.	Lieut. H. A. Tapp, 67th foot.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH.**—Mr. R. V. Mayer, asst. director of Revenue Settlement, Chingleput, has leave for two months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. W. G. Gausson, 43rd foot, for three months, from Dec. 3, or date of departure, on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of transfer to 2-25th foot appearing in G.O. Major G. M. Cardew, 67th foot, from Oct. 12, 1877, to Feb. 10, 1878, pending embarkation for India. Major J. H. E. Johnson, staff corps, for two years.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 13.)

CRAWFORD, D. B., 2nd class dep. coll. in Sind, to act as 1st class dep. coll. from Sept. 8, until date of Mr. Forman joining his app.

ELPHINSTON—RICHEY.—Mr. J. Elphinston, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ratnagiri, to act on his return from furl. as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Dharwar, and political agent, Dharwar, and Mr. J. B. Richey to revert to his app. of extra 1st asst. coll. of Kaira, in charge of Panch Mahals, coll. of stamp revenue, and agent for the Gov., Panch Mahals.

FLETCHER, W. M., asst. supt., revenue survey, Southern div., having been transfd. to the Southern Maratha Country Survey, was transfd. from the Poona and Nasik Survey on Nov. 10, and received charge of the office of the dep. supt., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, from Capt. T. M. Ward on Dec. 4.

MACARTNEY, Capt. M. J., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Northern Konkan, from Mr. F. B. MacLaran on Nov. 28.

TRUEMAN, Major, staff corps, was relieved of his famine relief duties in the Sholapur Collectorate on Dec. 3.

WILSON, G. H. D., to revert to his app. of 1st asst. coll., Kaira, on being relieved of his duties by Mr. Richey.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 20.)

HAMMICK, S., is app. to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi as a temp. measure.

KENNEDY, H., joined his app. as acting dist. supt. of police, Kanara, before the expiration of the priv. leave granted to him.

RIDEOUT, Col. J. W., mily. acct., 1st class, 1st grade, on return from furl., is app. to offic. as controller of mily. accounts, Madras, from Nov. 5.



**PRICE.**—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps is entitled to the col.'s allowance from the date specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. U. Price, Dec. 10.

**EXAMINATIONS BEFORE PROMOTION.**—The following Horse Guards' G.O. No. 68, dated Oct. 1 last, is republished:—Officers who may hereafter be promoted provisionally, before passing the requisite examinations, will be expected to qualify within twelve months, failing which their promotion will be cancelled.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. S. Daniell, dist. supt. of police, Ahmednagar, priv. leave for two years and twenty-four days. Lieut. gen. Sir A. Taylor, K.C.S., R.E., offic. insp. gen. of Mil. Works, priv. leave for sixty days, from Jan. 20.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. L. Dashwood 2nd batt. 15th foot, to remain at Mahabeshwur from Dec. 19 to Jan. 18, in extension. Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, 2nd batt. 22nd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. J. Thorburn, 83rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Col. J. A. S. Faulknor, offic. comdt. 6th N.I., to remain at Matheran from Dec. 28 to Jan. 24, in extension. Brevet col. T. C. Crew, C brigade R.H.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. M. Finlay, 6th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major G. A. Russell, No. 14 baty. 9th brigade (late No. 5 baty. 15th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major W. Strahan, E baty. 2nd brigade (late 4th brigade) R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. W. F. Nelson, B baty. 2nd brigade (late B baty. 4th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. P. H. Bowen, E baty. 4th brigade (late E baty. 11th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. H. Drummond, offic. 2nd in com. 1st grens. N.I., for thirty days, from Dec. 14, in India, on private affairs.

**COURTS-MARTIAL.**—At an European General Court-Martial, held at Belgaum, on Saturday, Nov. 17, Private J. Smyth, 2nd batt. 7th Royal fus. regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1. Having, at Belgaum, on or about Oct. 30, failed to appear at evening parade at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer. 2. Having, at Belgaum, on or about Oct. 30, made away with the following articles of his kit, viz., two puggies, one pair serge trousers, two white jackets, two pairs white trousers, 2 pairs ammunition boots, one razor and case, one pair braces, four pairs worsted socks, and 1 sheet. 3. Having, at Belgaum, on or about Oct. 30, lost by neglect the articles of his kit, &c., specified in the second charge. 4. Insubordination, in having, at Belgaum, on or about Oct. 30, when questioned about his kit by No. 2,144, Lance Sergeant W. Andrews, of the 2nd batt. 7th Royal fusiliers, used insubordinate language to the said Lance Sergt. W. Andrews, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "put your eye in my . . . ." 5. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Belgaum, on or about Oct. 31, struck with his clenched fist No. 2,144, Lance Sergt. W. Andrews, of the 2nd batt. 7th Royal fusiliers, the said Lance Sergt. W. Andrews being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court find the prisoner guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second charge; not guilty of the third charge; guilty of the fourth charge; guilty of the fifth charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 2,580, Private J. Smyth, 2nd batt. 7th Royal fusilier regt., to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, with the sanction of Government; the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in the Yerrowda Central Jail. At an European General Court-Martial, held at Neemuch, on Friday, the 23rd day of November, 1877, Gunner Patrick Preston, E bat. 2nd brig. R.A., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Neemuch, on or about the 8th September, 1877, used violence against No. 4,146 Sergeant George Humphreys, of the E bat. 2nd brig. R.A., by seizing him by the arm and endeavouring to strike him, at the same time using insubordinate language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You . . . , what are you saying about me," the said Sergeant George Humphreys being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. (Signed) H. H. JAMES, Colonel 10th Regiment N.L.I., President, European General Court-Martial.—Neemuch, November 23. Confirmed, but I remit the discharge with ignominy from the service. (Signed) C. STAVELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.—Bombay, December 11.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—At Allahabad, Dec. 20, wife of H. T. Balfour, son.  
BARNES—At Mysore, Dec. 10, wife of T. W. Barnes, daughter.  
BULL—At Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Dec. 5, wife of Charles A. Bull, son.  
CLIFFORD—At Benares, Dec. 10, wife of W. W. Clifford, District Superintendent of Police, son.  
CONSTANT—At Jhelum, Dec. 10, wife of Surgeon-Major Constant, 12th B. C., son.  
COOK—At Madras, Dec. 12, Mrs. Cook, daughter.  
COSHAN—At Madras, Dec. 12, wife of R. A. Coshan, son.  
DEANE—At Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Dec. 10, wife of G. W. Deane, Lieut. 13th Bengal Lancers, daughter.

DOUGLAS—At Rangoon, British Burmah, Dec. 3, wife of Capt. W. Douglas, R.S.H., son.  
EVANS—At Madras, Dec. 16, wife of George Wyndham Wright Evans, daughter.  
FRYER—At Dehra Ghazi Khan, Dec. 14, wife of F. W. Fryer, C.S., son.  
HICKLING—At Foo Chow, China, Dec. 28, wife of H. Hickling, daughter.  
HILL—At Dharmasala, Punjab, Dec. 8, wife of Col. R. J. Hill, 1st Goorkhas Light Infantry, son.  
MACMULLEN—At Delhi, Dec. 13, wife of Capt. Fred. MacMullen, station staff officer, son.  
MAN—At Rangoon, Burmah, Dec. 5, wife of E. G. Man, barrister-at-law, son.  
MARSDEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, wife of F. J. Marsden, son.  
MARTIN—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, wife of T. A. Martin, son.  
OLIPHANT—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Dec. 16, wife of A. C. Oliphant, son.  
PELLEY—At Bolarum, Dec. 17, wife of Rev. C. H. Pelly, Chaplain, son.  
RAWLINSON—At Mangalore, Dec. 6, wife of S. R. Rawlinson, Madras staff corps, son.  
REID—At Agra, Dec. 11, wife of Surg. A. Scott Reid, M.B., 8th regt. N.I., son.  
REINHOLD—At Agra, Jan. 8, Mrs. C. Reinhold, daughter.  
ROSS—At Cachar, Dec. 3, wife of J. Rowan Ross, daughter.  
RUSSELL—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 19, wife of John G. Russell, son.  
SALISBURY—At Madras, Dec. 18, wife of J. Balfour Salisbury, son.  
SZCZEPANSKI—At Yeotmahl, Dec. 4, wife of Major Szczepanski, son.  
WRIGHT—At Akola, West Borar, Dec. 14, wife of H. Wright, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BEAHAN—EDMONDS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, J. J. Beahan to Minnie Edmonds, of Calcutta.  
BELL—DEBEAUX.—At Madras, Dec. 14, Edwin T. B. Bell to Julia H., daughter of the late J. L. DeBeaux, chemist and druggist.  
LLOYD—DAVIDSON.—At Agra, Jan. 3, Rev. J. Lloyd to Eleanor L., daughter of the late J. Davidson, B.C.S.  
MANSON—WALKER.—At Calcutta, Dec. 4, F. B. Manson, son of the late Rev. A. T. G. Manson, D.D., D.C.L., to Emily Walker.  
MONTEITH—FERGUSON.—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, James D. Monteith to Charlotte, widow of the late S. Ferguson, of Calcutta.  
REID—WRIGHT.—At Allahabad, Dec. 12, D. N. Reid, of Suddowah, Sarun, to Sara L., daughter of the late Rev. W. Wright, D.C.L., head master, Royal Grammar School, Colchester.  
SAWARD—MAISEY.—At Simla, Dec. 12, Capt. M. H. Seward, R.H.A., to Katherine I., daughter of Col. F. C. Maisey, Bengal army.  
SMITH—BROWN.—At Rangoon, Dec. 6, Thomas Smith, agent, Bank of Bengal, Moulsmein, to Agnes S., youngest daughter of Andrew Brown, Glasgow.  
TORRIE—BIDIE.—At Madras, Dec. 17, L. J. Torrie, 29th regt. M.N.I., to Isabella A. S., daughter of Surg. major G. Bidie, M.B., socy. to the surg. gen., I.M.D.

### DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Nov. 16, Arthur C., son of S. J. Andrews, aged one year.  
BARNETT—At Toungoo, Nov. 29, Mary E., daughter of the late J. H. Barnett, of Madras, aged 20.  
BULLOCK—At Lahore, Dec. 12, Edith M., daughter of F. D'O. Bullock, aged ten months.  
BULMAN—At Gujranwala, Dec. 16, Norman G., infant daughter of R. Bulman, [aged 25].  
CHANCELLOR—At Berhampore, Madras, Dec. 11, A. J. Chancellor, C.E., [aged 20].  
CRUSE—Dec. 11, Clifford, son of the Rev. F. Cruse, sub lieut. 11th foot, [R.E.].  
CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, N.W.P., daughter of Capt. A. Cunningham, [aged 20].  
DAVIES—At Bijnour, Dec. 7, J. Davies.  
DRUMMOND—At Cannanore, Dec. 14, H. P. Drummond, of Kinchin Koorta, Coorg, aged 31.  
GUBBOY—At Calcutta, Dec. 17, wife of E. S. Gubboy.  
HILLIER—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, Lucy E. I., daughter of W. E. Hillier, aged two years.  
JANSSEN—At Madras, Dec. 17, Frances M., daughter of J. M. Jansen, of the adjt. gen.'s office, aged one year.  
LAY—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 15, James W. Lay, capt. 4th (Q.O.) hussars.  
MARK—In the Belgaum Districts, Bombay Presy., Jan. 5, A. W. Mark, asst. supt., Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, son of the late Lieut. A. R. Mark, R.A. (late Bombay), aged 25.  
MARTEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, George D., child of George P. Marten, aged 15½ months.  
MCMILLAN—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, Capt. John McMillan, ship *Ben Macdhui*, aged 84.  
SCOTT—At Bangalore, Dec. 8, John Scott, late Manager Positive Life Assurance Company (Lim.), aged 52.  
SCOTT—At Madras, Dec. 15, Augustus A. Scott, aged 22.  
SMALE—At Nellore, Dec. 7, Samuel E., son of Mrs. Smale, School Mistress, aged 9.  
STURT—At Bareilly, Nov. 28, Napier R. Sturt, Assist. Supt. Govt. Telegraph Department.  
THOMAS—At Jullunder, Dec. 14, Mabel (Dottie), daughter of Capt. Frank H. Thomas, aged 3½ years.  
WILCOX—At Rampore, Dec. 14, George H. T. D. W., son of Geo. H. Wilcox, aged 14.  
WILSON—At Madras, Dec. 15, George W., son of William H. Wilson, aged six weeks.  
WILSON—At Dinapore, Dec. 15, Letitia E. M., daughter of Wilhelmina A. Wilson, aged 20.

## Home.

### MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The following in the order of merit are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition, held in November and December, 1877, for cadetships in the Royal Military College :—

J. F. Daniell, C. de Courcy Etheridge, H. M. Twynam, C. A. Bray, A. M. Brabazon, F. J. D. Lugard, L. W. Bodé, W. G. Hamilton, J. B. W. Atkin, G. Wemyss, C. Haynes, M. U. Weyland, E. B. Urnston, S. K. Levett-Yeatts, A. E. F. Rich, J. Sillem, W. C. Giffard, C. E. W. Ewart, R. F. M'Lean Johnstone, H. Rose, F. C. Carter, C. J. A. Thomson, O. C. Armstrong, F. S. Derham, E. E. Robertson, C. P. Barchard, D. S. Lewis, W. J. Newell, H. D. A. Harkness, C. R. M. O'Brien, F. Graham, W. F. J. Hardisty, W. P. Cunningham, A. B. Blackburn, F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh, Lord E. W. Hamilton, G. S. C. Swinton, S. C. Gordon, P. W. A. A. Milton, H. R. Browne, T. N. Roberts, F. S. Barton, W. Fry, Hon. W. D. Murray, R. C. Broome, W. Giles, J. H. A. Anderson, A. Morrison, H. C. Holland, C. H. S. Plumtree, R. A. Fraser, C. G. B. Saunders, C. M. O'Donel, F. B. W. Richardson, R. W. Franklin, E. L. S. Cocks, F. M. H. Marshall, J. C. Drummond, T. C. F. Somerville, H. James, A. M. Boisragon, H. C. Gribble, J. E. Watson, E. K. Daubeney, E. C. F. Hore, H. C. Cure, C. J. Cockburn, E. L. Hight, F. S. H. Rickards, H. B. B. Watkis, E. A. D. A. Thomas, J. S. Willett, G. W. Maunsell, F. G. R. Ostrehan, C. E. Duff, G. Mackintosh, H. L. Smith, St. G. L. Steele, A. B. Ridley, C. R. H. Hardy, S. D. Maul, W. Weallens, J. Chichester, G. M. Cheyne, H. W. Thatcher, C. B. Wood, S. P. Peile, R. B. Fell, C. P. W. Pirie, H. H. F. Fagan.

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination :—

R. Dundas, C. H. Butler, O. J. Daniell, J. C. Hamilton, J. I. Bonomi, J. W. Dent, D. A. Kinlock, C. W. Selwyn, G. S. Ormerod, A. C. Christopher, A. D. Lang, H. L. Haughton.

The following Queen's and Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College :—

Queen's Cadets : C. O. Hore, T. J. O'Dell, M. E. O'Donoghue. Indian Cadets : G. H. H. Couchman, R. D. C. Davies, W. E. Hill, A. F. Hogge, A. M. Lloyd, G. A. M'Marthy, E. J. Medley, G. W. Mitchell, M. T. Thomson, P. A. Watson.

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the army :—

J. D. Baird, Hon. W. Brownlow, F. H. Carrol, R. G. W. Gordon, E. Harding, R. G. W. Long, A. C. Newton-King, W. W. V. Pakenham, C. S. Pelham-Clinton.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Surat* sailed on Thursday for the East with £403,241 in specie. Of this £211,400 was in gold for Alexandria, and the remainder was in silver as follows :—For Bombay, £66,000 ; for Calcutta, £28,000 ; for Hong Kong, £89,931 ; and for Shanghai, £7,910.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—At the previous minimum of 1s. 8½d. per rupee, all the weekly India Council drafts were disposed of on Wednesday, by the Bank of England, together with £110,500 unallotted on Wednesday last. The total taken up is, therefore, 37,55,000 rupees (say £375,500), Calcutta receiving £256,800, Bombay £113,300, and Madras £5,400. Tenders on all Presidencies at the above minimum obtain about 74 per cent. of applications. Silver this afternoon was still quoted at 53½d. per oz.

**THE NEW INDIAN ORDERS.**—Dr. Robert Mair, editor of "Debrett," writes :—"The Orders of the Indian Empire and the Crown of India, which were founded on the 1st inst., are not orders of knighthood, and there will only be one grade in each. The gentlemen who have been nominated Companions of the former will take precedence immediately after the Companions of St. Michael and St. George, and will employ the initials 'C.I.E.' to signify their dignity. The ladies upon whom the second-mentioned decoration has been conferred will neither gain a title nor increased precedence, nor will they use initials to indicate their admission as 'members' of the order."

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The undermentioned draughts are ordered to be held in readiness to proceed from Aldershot to Portsmouth to embark on board of the troopship *Crocodile*, for conveyance to India :—Lieutenant Brown, 92nd Highlanders ; Lieutenant Stainsforth, 65th Regiment ; 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 100 rank and file of the 72nd Regiment ; Lieutenant Devonport and 20 rank and file of the 83rd Regiment ; Lieutenant Cleaves, Lieutenant McCree, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 69 rank and file, 6th Brigade, R.A. ; and Captain Burstow, 72nd Foot, and 31 rank and file, 44th Brigade Depot, have also left Colchester and Warley for embarkation on board the *Crocodile*.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. Kelly, which left Bombay on Dec. 6, and Malta on

the 28th, arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th inst. There were two deaths, a man and a child, during the passage. The *Malabar* brought home the 11th Hussars, consisting of 16 officers and 346 men, who have served eleven years in India ; the B Battery 5th Brigade R.A., consisting of 6 officers and 135 men ; a detachment of the 109th Foot, consisting of 8 officers and 116 men ; 11 invalids, 9 insane persons, 341 time-expired men, 15 men of various details, 70 women, and 178 children, making a total of 1,221 persons. The Hussars have proceeded to Colchester, the Royal Artillery to Woolwich, the 109th Foot to Gosport, and the invalids and time-expired men to Netley.

**ROBBERY AT THE INDIA OFFICE.**—A strange robbery was effected at the India Office last Tuesday night. The Museum Department, which is situate at the top of the building, was left in its usual state on that evening, and on Wednesday morning it was discovered that the locks of all the desks and drawers belonging to the head of the department (Dr. Forbes Watson) had been broken, and a large number of valuable documents stolen. They were private and official papers, and included several letters from Lord Salisbury to Dr. Forbes Watson. Considerable violence had been used, the instrument employed being apparently a large chisel ; the wooden front of one drawer was entirely broken away, owing to the resistance of the lock.

**BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.**—A telegram received at Lloyd's on Wednesday afternoon from Calcutta states that the *City of Hankow*, which arrived at Calcutta on the 8th inst., had passed the *Glenrich*, of Liverpool, on fire and abandoned, on Dec. 11, in lat. 30 S. long. 87 E. The iron ship *Glenrich*, of Liverpool, sailed from Sunderland for Singapore on Aug. 28 last with 2,444 tons of large coal, valued at £1,222, shipped by Messrs. Lumsden, Byers, and Co. She was quite a new vessel, having only been built last year. She was classed 100 A1, and registered 1,735 tons net, 1,804 gross. The telegram does not state whether there was any appearance of boats about the wreck, but it is very probable the crew have been saved by some passing vessel, and that advices may shortly be received concerning them. When she left Sunderland she was under the command of Captain John Ramsay Gordon, and the following men and boys compose the crew : Alexander McKay, mate ; John D. Wood, second mate ; Louis Weichert, carpenter ; Henry Dougherty, cook ; Carl W. Brown, boatswain. Able-bodied seamen : George Wellington, Alfred Allan, Henry Cornish, Peter Dabersch, Antonio Bokero, John Calagous, George Nicholas, James Higgin, Thomas O'Brian, William Henry Yaurh, George Tipper, John Frauks, Theodore Williams, James Wilson, George Harden, John Fuchs, Charles Davies, John Thomas, James M'Nee, John Collins ; C. A. Hamerton, O.S. ; John Malcolm, steward ; John Haire, Charles Harrison, and James Athey, boys ; Robert Davison, apprentice.

**INDIAN FAMINE.**—The following letter addressed to the late Lord Mayor has been received at the Mansion House :—

Downing-street, Whitehall, Jan. 3, 1878.

SIR,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to thank you for your letter of the 1st inst., informing him that the amount contributed to the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House has reached half a million sterling. His lordship has great pleasure in hearing of the continued success of the appeal.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) J. F. DALY.

The weekly statement (Dec. 15) of the Executive Committee was received at the Mansion House on Monday last. The Committee report :—"So successful have many of the district committees proved themselves in the judicious distribution of the large funds originally intrusted to them, that, distress still continuing to be very great, further allotments have been made upon occasion being shown for increased aid. The famine is passing away, crops have ripened and are ripening, but the after effects of such terrible scarcity as this presidency has experienced during the past year have been and continue to be very great. The more detailed the inquiries made in famine-stricken regions the more serious was the distress found to be, especially in Trichinopoly. But side by side with records of poignant distress and terrible suffering are to be found particulars of the exceeding great good which the fund has wrought, and the great part it has played in bringing the country back to its normal condition in infusing a new life into the people." The committee also report that the amount sent to the district committees is Rs. 50,93,933, the total sum received from all sources being Rs. 79,00,000 ; also that the increased deaths in Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Bellary numbered 34,992, and the decreased number of births to 4,607.

## India Office.

Jan. 10, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. L. R. Smith (Uncov.), P. C. Rubie (Uncov.), R. D. Falkiner (Uncov.), R. F. Guise (Uncov.), E. N. Roman (Uncov.), and J. S. Hewitt (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. J. R. Barker (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. C. B. Izon.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps; Lient. E. P. Leach, R.E.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. G. H. Trevor, Staff Corps; Dep. Surg. gen. G. J. Lamprey; Capt. D. T. Hatchell, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major C. Swinhoe, Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. R. Lea (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.; H. Loyd Jones (Uncov.), 1 mo.' furl.; C. Innes (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.; J. B. Ramsay, pilot, 2 mos.' s.c.; H. F. D. Moule, 6 mos.' s.c.; C. W. Moore, 6 mos.' furl.; D. J. Mackintosh (Uncov.), 3 mos.' special; G. Pettitt (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.; J. R. Wells, pilot, 6 mos.' s.c.  
**Madras Estab.**—Messrs. W. A. Happell, 6 mos.' s.c.; H. W. Wellesley, 6 mos.' s.c.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. A. J. Cowan (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. T. T. Allen, J. Simson, J. C. Veasey, A. T. Maclean, M. Morris (Uncov.), H. G. Wilkins (Uncov.), F. W. F. Wiese (Uncov.), W. Andrews (Uncov.), R. R. Forbes (Uncov.), J. L. Gallott (Uncov.), E. R. Christian (Uncov.), E. N. Homan (Uncov.), C. W. Hope (Uncov.), C. L. Davies (Uncov.), T. G. Trevor (Uncov.), and P. C. Rabie (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. J. Moss (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. C. Chambers (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major C. H. Luard, R.E.; Lient. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E.; Capt. F. Barrow, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. E. Allen.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. E. S. Skinner, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lient. E. A. Barclay, Staff Corps; Major C. F. James, Staff Corps; Lient. col. H. R. Bushe, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*

## BIRTHS.

**CANDY**—The wife of Major G. H. Caudy, R.A., of a daughter, at Brighton, Dec. 30.  
**MANSEL**—The wife of R. H. Mansel, 103rd Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a son, at Caerleon, Jan. 5.  
**MINTO**—The wife of G. N. Minto, late of Hong Kong, of a daughter, at 167, Highbury New Park, Jan. 4.

## MARRIAGES.

**CRASTER—LEE**—E. C. Craster, late Bengal Civil Service, to Barbara S. Lee, at Glamorgan, Jan. 3.  
**CUNNINGHAM—NORTON**—A. F. D. Cunningham, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, son of Major gen. A. Cunningham, c.s.i., to S. Isabella, daughter of J. B. Norton, late Advocate gen. Madras, at the Pro-Cathedral, South Kensington, Jan. 8.  
**DUNLOP—HART**—H. C. Dunlop, Lient. R.A., to Edith Vaughan, daughter of W. Hart, late of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, at Somerset, Jan. 9.  
**HORSFALL—REEVES**—T. C. Horsfall to Frances Emma, daughter of the late H. W. Reeves, Bengal Civil Service, at Bath, Jan. 3.  
**MAYER—DURANT**—W. L. Mayer, M.D., F.R.C.S., son of J. E. Mayer, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c., Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army, to Lavinia, daughter of the late Rev. F. O. Durant, M.A., at Shifnal, Jan. 8.  
**SPROT—DOVEYTON**—Col. Sprot, Commanding the 46th Sub District Brig. Maidstone, to C. E. Doveyton, at All Saints' Church, Corston, Jan. 5.  
**WILLIAMSON—MILLER**—J. W., son of the late J. E. V. Williamson, of the 17th Regt., grandson of the late Brigd. Wm. Williamson, c.b., of the Madras Army, to M. M. Miller, at St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 3.  
**YOUNGER—SHAKESPEAR**—Capt. John Younger, R.H.A., to Caroline Isabella, daughter of Major gen. G. B. Shakespear, R.F.R., R.A., at Southsea, Jan. 3.

## DEATHS.

**DOUGLAS**—William A., son of the late Capt. Douglas, M.S.C., and stepson of A. J. Tetley, Lient. 81st Regt., at Lucknow, Dec. 9, aged 19½ months.  
**GREAVES**—Charlotte, wife of the Rev. R. Greaves, and daughter of the late General Martin White, H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Bath, Jan. 7.  
**GUNNING**—Spencer O., son of Major Charles C. Gunning, M.S.C., at Bayswater, Jan. 4, aged seven days.  
**HODGE**—Ethel Maria, daughter of General Sir E. Hodge, K.C.B., at 26, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., aged six years, Jan. 4.  
**ROSS**—B. Elizabeth, widow of Surg. Major W. H. B. Ross, H.M.'s Indian Service, at Brighton, Jan. 5.  
**ROSS**—Elizabeth Margaret, relict of Field-Marshal Sir Hew D. Ross, c.b., at Stoulhouse, near Carlisle, Jan. 5, aged 85.  
**TRAILL**—George S., son of Major G. B. Traill, R.H.A., at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, Jan. 6, aged two months.  
**WILLIAMSON**—Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Capt. T. G. Williamson, H.E.I.C.S., at Soho-square, London, Jan. 1, aged 74.  
**WOLFE**—B. J. Wolfe, late indigo planter, of Tirhoot, Bengal Presidency, at 12, Randolph-crescent, Maida-vale, Jan. 4.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Donald Ferguson, Singapore; Verona, Samarang; Island City, Samarang; Merella, Maulmain.—4. Bates Family, Calcutta; Oxford, Gopaulpore; Sirrocco, Cochin; str. Historian, Calcutta.—5. Str. S. A. Gall, Calcutta; str. Yrurac Bat, Manila.—6. Berteaux, Madras.—7. H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay; str. Cathay, Calcutta; str. Childwall Hall, Bombay; Satsuma, Mauritius; Maha Buleshwar, Calcutta.—9. Str. Maud, Calcutta; Champion, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2. Str. Helena, Bombay.—3. Arvonina, Singapore; str. Albula, Bombay; British Navy, Calcutta; str. Lady Frances, Bombay.—4. C. A. Belyea, Bombay; Indiana, Bombay; str. Syrian, Bombay; Simla, Bombay; Churchstow, Singapore.—5. Str. Alethea, Bombay; str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Bianca, Rangoon; str. Europa, Bombay.—6. Str. Hallamshire, Jeddah, &c.; str. Navarino, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Emilia, Rangoon; Ulysses, Penang; str. Jeune Otto, Bombay.—7. Aberfoyle, Bombay; Aztecs, Penang.—8. Adeline, Singapore; Lima, Singapore; Mysore, Bombay; Inverallan, Madras; Haddington, Bombay; Stockbridge, Bombay; Ayrshire, Bombay; Lorenzo, Bombay.—9. Adriatico, Singapore; Pegasus, Bombay; M. and E. Cox, Bombay; Lizzie Bell, Bombay.—10. Str. Surat, Calcutta; str. Staincliffe, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Navarino, Jan. 5.—For COLOMBO.—Capt. and Mrs. Bicknell and infant, Miss Challoner, Mr. W. H. Broudhurst, Mr. P. D. Warren, Mr. M. W. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garland, Mr. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones and child, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. D. Sinclair. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Johnstone, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Robson. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Mitchell, Rev. J. Trafford, Rev. W. James, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mr. F. Malam, Rev. P. T. Wilson, Mr. James Ferguson, Miss R. Ferguson, Mrs. S. Collins, Mr. L. Bradford, Mr. C. E. MacLeod, Mr. J. Phelan, Mr. C. B. Mackenzie, and Mr. E. M. Laughton.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Surat, Jan. 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MALTA.—Gen. Scott. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. East, Mr. and Mrs. Henly and family, Mrs. Reid and party, Mrs. Waller and family, Mr. F. G. Cunningham, and Mr. A. R. Randolph. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Miss Beltington, Mr. Hotham, Mr. R. Bloxson. For MADRAS.—Mr. McAlpine, Miss McGeau, Mr. Hawes. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Forbes, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. J. J. Macdermott, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Collingwood, Mrs. K. Harman, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. W. Huntly. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Grierson, Miss Hailes, Mr. A. Row, Capt. T. Shepherd, Major and Mrs. Tweedie. For PENANG.—Mr. Christiansen.

Per str. Surat.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Huttman, the Rev. Mr. French, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowstead. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. H. Hoare, Madame Meleg. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hoker.

Per str. Surat.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. F. Holt, Mr. R. B. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Taylor, Capt. Ales, Mr. C. M. Gillespie, Col. Henderson, Mr. L. S. Elliot, and Col. Stevenson.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per str. Merkara, Jan. 19.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Creasy, Miss F. Coleridge, Mr. J. Coleridge, Mr. C. B. Shand, Miss K. Harries, Miss Griffin, Mr. F. H. Stokes, Rev. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mr. W. R. Graham, Rev. E. F. Miller, Mr. Mowbray, and Mr. J. Lynch. For ALLEPEY.—Mr. Dighton. For MADRAS.—Miss G. Chamier, Major and Mrs. Van Hoinrigh, Mrs. Cassy, Mr. W. Mackenzie, and Mr. Barclay. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. T. H. B. Young and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Merk, Miss G. W. Rix, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. and Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Groaves, Mr. E. Bultiel, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Saunders, Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Williamson, Dr. Murdoch, Mr. J. S. Davidson, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mrs. Hart, Masters C. and J. Hart, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Gibson, Master Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. W. Weir, and Mrs. Rainsdon and child.  
 Per str. Chyebassa, Feb. 2.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss Julia Dixon, Miss Jane Dixon, Mr. Weston, Mr. J. W. Trail, Mrs. Bickle, two Misses Bickle, and Master Bickle. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clive and child. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, and Mr. H. M. Lennox.  
 Per str. Mira, Feb. 9.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goad.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

St. Malcolm, for Calcutta, Dec. 10, 5 N., 24 W.  
 Struan, for Bombay, Nov. 3, 21 S., 28 W.  
 Medora, for Rangoon, Nov. 11, 19 S., 30 W.  
 Semiramis, for Rangoon, fifty days out, 3 N., 29 W.  
 Maha Buleshwar, Bay of Bengal to London, Nov. 29, 5 S., 17 W.  
 Inch Marnock, for Sumatra, Dec. 19, 7 S., 34 W.  
 Denbighshire, from Calcutta, Nov. 27, 24 S., 8 E.  
 Cockermouth, Callao to Mauritius, Nov. 1, 52 S., 82 W.; all well.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Syrian (str.), Garvie, of and from Glasgow, for Bombay, with iron and machinery, put back to that port on Jan. 1. The master reports that while going down the Clyde, Dec. 29, she grounded at 9.15 p.m. on the Roseneath patch. She did not touch heavily, but slipped along till she brought up; as the tide ebbed she lay over on her starboard side. The owners' tender came to her assistance about 4 a.m. on the 30th, and when the tide made, at 8 a.m., she floated, and next morning returned to Glasgow under her own steam, making about five inches of water per hour in the engine-room, the sea-cock having got started. The vessel went into dock and discharged part of cargo; she is now out again, and reloading.  
 The Queen Margaret (str.), for Calcutta, put into Gibraltar on Jan. 5, with machinery damaged.

Bombay, Jan. 10.—The P. and O. Company's str. China, from Venice, and the Austrian Lloyd str. Polluce, from Trieste, have arrived here.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## JANUARY 17.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. R. Martin.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Warrant, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hearn, Mrs. Gray and two daughters, Miss Bernard, Capt. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. W. Duthoit, Mr. Browne, Capt. W. S. Hore, Capt. and Mrs. Wratislaw, Mr. H. F. Wilson, and Mr. J. Elphinstone.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Joynt, Mr. A. A. Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fox.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Luard, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Hon. C. Kerball, Col. Trevor, Mr. Morsji, and Mr. Fitzjames.  
 SUZ to BOMBAY.—Lient. Haynes.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Frost, and two Misses Frost.  
 VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Clarke.  
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Loftie.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Miss Langstone, and Miss Hornby.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. Lelashur.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Finlay.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. W. Halford.

## JANUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wimberley and child, Mr. R. King, and Mr. Durnford.  
 VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Wimberley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lient. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. F. L. Steel, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Miss de la Poer, and Miss Cotes.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Bell, Mr. J. Cruickshank and child, and Mr. Blackhall.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Codd.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. M. Martin and child.  
 SUZ to CEYLON.—Major and Mrs. Caulfield.

VENICE TO CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Reeves.  
BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Miss Rigg.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Dundas.

JANUARY 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Torin, Mr. Trower, Miss J. Edwards, Mrs. A. H. Fraser, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. M. R. Trower, Col. J. A. Smith, and Major and Mrs. Stevens.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. S. Mackenzie, and Mr. A. Howell.

FEBRUARY 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Browne, Miss E. A. Browne, Mrs. Cockshott and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and three children, Miss Lamb, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Christison, and Mr. and Mrs. Marks and two children.

VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Maken, and Mr. Moir.  
BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Timms, and Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Murray and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Walker.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE NEW ORDER FOR LADIES.

The *Daily News* remarks that in England the new Imperial Order of the Crown of India is already bearing its natural, but at the same time very undesirable, fruits. Already voices, shrill or soft, as the case may be, are heard murmuring at certain inclusions, and still more at certain exclusions from it. The Countess A. cannot understand the admission of Vicountess B., and the wife of General C. is wholly unable to comprehend her own exclusion, seeing that Lady D. E., of all persons in the world, figures in the list. At a moment when the better education of women and the direction of their interests to worthy and elevating thoughts and pursuits occupy the best minds of their own and of many of the other sex, an invitation is given to foolish disputes about claims to distinction and to a frivolous love of decorations. Orders and decorations sometimes serve a useful end. They are a cheap acknowledgment of service. As an indication of approval and confidence, they give weight and authority to the position and statements of our representatives abroad. Seeing that they exist and must be used for some purpose, it is as well that they should be used for this purpose. They are a language which is understood by those to whom it is addressed. As a rule, an Order is respectable from its age and associations. A new Order is like a brand-new ruin, it is an anachronism and a sham, and, unless it have a very special justification, it is an absurdity. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India is likely to be mischievous in addition to being absurd, though absurdity on the part of persons in power is in itself a mischief. It is a further development of the tawdry policy which thinks to rule India by ceremony and finery and sham; and it is a distinct step in the worse education of women in the upper ranks of society. It is a premium offered for the encouragement of the amiable qualities of frivolity, social jealousy, and the love of display.

## Mails to India, etc.

Th Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 8 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 17.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 18.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	86 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ...	86 87	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	86 87	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling-taking Co.'s Rs.	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1,000 as equivalent to	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	£100.	84 85
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		81 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...		81 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...		81 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		83 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 13-16d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 13-16d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 13-16d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 13-16d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2 1/2d.	5s. 4d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	54d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	53 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...		103 to 103 1/2
	India 5 per cent. ...		102 1/2 to 102 1/2
	India 4 per cent. ...		
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ...		
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...		89 to 90
	India Stock Debentures, 1853 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1868 ...		
	India Debentures (1873) ...		101 1/2 to 101 1/2
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Sdk. 4 per cent. ...		100 to 102 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...		3 1/4 to 40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...		33s. to 35s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114 1/2 to 115 1/2 x.all
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	
20	Do. Issued nt 10s. prom. ...	2,300	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	125 to 126 1/2 x.all
Stock	Do. Irrad. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	East Indian ...	100	125 to 126 1/2 x.all
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	120 1/2 x.all
20	Ditto (new) ...	13	
20	Ditto ...	6	
Stock	South of India, gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	112 x.in.
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	102 to 103 x.in.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	116
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	111
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilkand, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 1/2
	Ditto Debentures (a) ...		102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	111 to 113 1/2
20	Ditto ...	23. 8s.	
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
	Nizam's State Railway ...		
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	23 to 29
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	
25	Delhi and London ...	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	100 rd.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 1/2 to 44 1/2
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	24 to 25
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph ...		17 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	59 to 64
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26. 5s.	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
10	Upper Assam ...	10	4 1/2
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	7 1/2
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	44 to 45 1/2
10	Leibong ...	all	13
20	Berong-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	6 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	7 to 7 1/2
5	Do. New ...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 23
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	4 to 4 1/2 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	38 to 40
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	20	7 to 9
25	National of India Land ...	1 1/2	9 to 7 dis.
20	Suez Canal ...	all	3 1/2
	Yarnagore Jute ...		5 to 7



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Mild in their operation, they create appetite, promote  
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Prepared by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere-street, London, W.  
Sold by all Chemists, in a square green package.  
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. Ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious  
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Mr. PRYCE tenders his Services to Officers proceeding to India, for the Shipment of Baggage, &c., and he requests that he may be favoured with Instructions in advance for its collection.

Officers are requested to instruct Tradesmen in London to consign Packages to F. H. PRYCE, Portsea, Portsmouth, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, under letter of advice to him.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE WAREHOUSED.

**MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF LORD  
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.**

By Public Meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1876, a  
Committee was constituted under the Presidency of Sir  
RICHARD TEMPLE, to collect Funds for the Erection of a  
Fitting Memorial of LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA,  
for which they require about £5,000. About £2,800 has  
already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Com-  
mittee (named below) has been formed in London to  
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### Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 31; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 29; Calcutta, December 28.

THE event of the week in India was the uttering of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement, the substance of which was telegraphed to this country some weeks ago. The full report of the Statement and of Lord Lytton's ensuing speech, as published in the Indian papers, contains nothing very new. The close, however, of Sir John Strachey's speech is worth quoting:—

I will only further detain the Council to say that if one fact has been more certainly established by experience than another, it is this, that, in carrying out really effectual and satisfactory measures of relief in time of famine, sound principles and good administration are far more important and far more efficient agents than the lavish expenditure of money. It would be easy to show that, during the late famine, the districts in which we find false principles, bad supervision leading to every sort of dishonesty and speculation, and reckless waste of the public funds, are the very places where the extremity of suffering has been reached and lamentable loss of life has occurred. On the other hand, in districts where the failure of the crops was quite as complete, and the difficulty of saving the people from starvation was as great, it has been shown that sound principles and good administration can make wise economy compatible with the most efficient system of relief. It is a truth which cannot be too distinctly recognised by the Government and by the public, that it is not only by the expenditure of money, or by merely material means, by railways, roads, and works of irrigation, that we can protect the people against famine; but that much progress in their social condition and increase of wealth, as well as improvements in the every-day administration of the country, are also conditions which must be fulfilled before complete and permanent protection against famine can be obtained. To fulfil these conditions a thoroughly sound financial position is an essential preliminary, and it is this that we seek to establish.

MR. EDEN spoke at the same meeting of the Council for Bengal, pointing out the need of taxing all classes in his province more or less, in order to raise the £300,000 demanded by the Viceroy towards famine insurance. All things considered, he proposed to levy "a licence-tax, of which the maximum rate should be Rs. 200, that maximum to be only leviable upon joint-stock companies, and a few of the very largest traders and bankers. Substantial traders of a lower class will be taxed at the rate of Rs. 100, Rs. 32, and Rs. 10,

while small traders and artisans will pay Rs. 4, Rs. 2, or Rs. 1, according to their means." Calcutta will be taxed according to the system already working there, only that no classes will be exempt from the new levy. For the interior of Bengal Mr. Eden asks leave to pass "a Licence Tax Act, under which the highest rate levied upon a joint-stock company, or any wholesale dealer, will be Rs. 200. The license fee upon other classes will be graduated in a few clear and distinct grades, down to one rupee. The rates, while we hope they will be very productive, will, it is believed, fall very lightly indeed upon any class; and the various grades will be capable of easy classification, without any direct reference to income or any sort of inquisitorial proceeding on the part of assessors."

MR. HOPE then introduced and explained his "Bill to amend the Salt Law," by lowering the duties in some provinces and raising those in others. The Bill first raises the sea import duty throughout Bombay and Madras from one rupee thirteen annas to two rupees eight annas per maund. Section 5 makes the duty on salt imported by land equal to that on salt imported by sea, and Sections 6 and 7 ensure that the excise duties shall also be equal to the import duties, while Sections 8, 9 and 10 complete the new measures, by making the price of salt sold by the Government equal to the sea customs duty *plus* the cost of manufacture. The last Section of the Bill will enable the Government to re-arrange the graduation of the salt duty down the Orissa coast, so as to shade it off from the Bengal rate to the new Madras rate.

SOME of our readers may remember Mr. Lear's amusing lines beginning "Who, or why, or which, or what, is the Akond of Swat?" This is the mysterious personage whose death has just been telegraphed from India. The Akhund, or "tutor" of Swat, lived in a remote corner of the highlands bordering the Punjab, and wielded among the surrounding Mohammedans a spiritual power akin to that still enjoyed by the Pope of Rome. The fame of his sanctity and his asceticism spread far and wide, and many an outbreak on the Punjab frontier was ascribed, perhaps unjustly, to his instigation. There is more reason to believe that he sometimes dissuaded the frontier tribes from waging war with the English, and it is certain that he caused the expulsion of a colony of Hindu plotters from Swat. He was more than eighty at the time of his death.

THE *Pioneer* reports a further advance against the Afridis. On the 25th December our troops marched to the next range of hills, through the Pushtoni Pass, in two columns, under Colonel Buchanan and Doran. One Jawaki was killed. An advance was then to be made on Pushtoni *via* Bori; General Keyes advancing at the same moment *via* Ghariba. In consequence, however, of heavy rains, these latter operations could not take place before the 29th. It would seem from the latest telegrams that they only took place a few days ago.

It appears that even since Mozima was taken the Angami Nagas have been giving much trouble. They have intercepted and plundered two dakhs, killing two constables; have endeavoured to destroy the road and cut the communications; and are otherwise showing unexpected stubbornness. The expeditionary force had suffered no losses or reverses, but was not considered strong enough, since other villages were proving unfriendly, and seemed disposed to help Mozima;



100 men of the 43rd Regiment had therefore been ordered down from Dibrugarh as a reinforcement.

We are glad to learn that Major Brind, whose death from a serious accident at Simla was mentioned in our last issue, is still alive, and, according to the *Pioneer*, was doing well when the mail left Allahabad.

A TELEGRAM from London informs the *Pioneer* that a modification of Lord Lytton's scheme for the separate management of the Frontier tribes has been agreed to by the Secretary of State; and that Major-General Roberts, Quartermaster-General, will probably be the First Commissioner. In that case, according to the *Pioneer*, few men who could be named combine so many of the special qualifications desirable. On the other hand the present scheme, if finally adopted, will be so unlike that which the Viceroy originally designed, that it could not fairly be called "Lord Lytton's scheme." It is obvious that "a military commissioner, with no civil authority in the border districts, whose duty it will be to manage the tribes through the agency of officers over whom he has no control, can hardly, whatever his merits, prove a valuable servant to the State." The original scheme with all its faults was, at all events, a complete project, with possibilities of success. "It rode roughshod over the sensibilities of the Punjab, but with a definite aim in view. As metamorphosed now, it seems a scheme for humiliating the Punjab, and then stopping short."

COLONEL DUNCAN, the Resident of Mandalay, is coming home to England on two years' furlough, and will be succeeded by Colonel Tweedie, the Governor-General's agent at Murshidabad. Mr. H. M. Durant succeeds Mr. Dawkes as First Grade Political Assistant, and will act as Assistant-Secretary in the Foreign Office.

A RUMOUR was current amongst the medical officers of Madras that instructions had been received at the Surgeon-General's Office to stop all promotion in the Department, and to make no more civil appointments, except provisionally, pending the settlement of a scheme sent home for the reorganisation of the service.

THE *Pioneer* quotes some telling instances of the hardship involved in a strict enforcement of the Indian Salt laws. The duty of the Indus Salt Department is to prevent contraband salt crossing the Indus—and all salt that comes across without a pass is contraband. "Working on that plain rule, the Indus Salt patrols can never be circumvented. Sometimes a little salt is mixed with rice, to preserve it from insects. When such rice attempts to impose on the patrol at Attok, he sifts it, and if he finds, say half a seer of salt in a load, has the rice confiscated, and the carrier fined." Again, a good deal of salt is necessarily used in curing hides. In trans-Indus territory the duty is only two annas per maund, while cis-Indus consumers pay three rupees, so it is best to get hides cured on the other side of the river. "It is related that a certain energetic patrol, turning this over in his mind, conceived that he was being imposed upon. He pounced on a parcel of prepared hides, soaked them in water, obtained salt from the liquor by evaporation, and sent the case to the magistrate. The magistrate is said to have convicted the hide merchant, but one can hardly believe that. One more instance, and our readers must acknowledge that the officers of her Majesty's Inland Customs Department are wonderful men. Not long ago a frontier mess imported some hams in canvas bags. The patrol smelt them, and detected a briny odour. With the promptitude in action characteristic of great minds, he ripped the bags open, and found, as he had suspected, that the hams had been packed in salt. Did he seize the hams? Not at all. He merely seized the salt, and sent forward the hams carefully cleaned. That they turned bad before they reached their destination was of course an accident which the Customs agent could not control, and a proper penalty for the daring attempt of their owners to smuggle salt."

THE *Englishman* has lately commented on the case of Mr. E. C. Churcher, who went out into Etah in the time of the Mutiny, when the whole country was in a blaze of insurrection, pacified the district single-handed, and restored the people to their allegiance. In the opinion of the *Pioneer*, the

case is one of ingratitude on the part of the Government "so black that one can scarcely believe in its reality." The same journal adds its testimony to the justice of the *Englishman's* protest. "Mr. Churcher is a simple-minded and not a needy man, who, in the beginning, did the duty before him in no calculating spirit, and for a long time afterwards made no fuss about his claims, and this accounts for the way he fell out of notice while Mutiny service rewards were being eagerly given about. Later on, when it occurred to him that he had been badly treated, Government had grown tired of Mutiny heroes, and that is the whole story of the case—barring one faulty link in the chain of Mr. Churcher's testimonials. It would weary the reader to go into this detail, but the truth is that the one ungenerous letter that appears in the series of reports about Mr. Churcher's achievements did him a most unmerited wrong. Sir William Muir, who knew all the circumstances, was fully aware of this, and would no doubt bear testimony to that effect, if there is any chance that Government may be persuaded to review the claim." It is not yet too late, we trust, to repair the oversight to which attention has thus been called.

DURING his recent visit to the capital of Kachh Sir R. Temple congratulated the young Rao on the progress he had made in his English studies at so early an age, namely, about thirteen years. He also dwelt on the need of developing the isolated province of Kachh by means of railways, telegraphs, and maritime communications. He was particularly happy to see that the improvement of the harbour of Mandvi, the chief sea-port of Kachh, was being secured by the construction of the Albert Edward Breakwater—a work which will enable the province to maintain its old connections by sea with Persia, Arabia, and the African coast. Sir Richard's reference to the relations subsisting between the Rao and his Bhayads was specially significant. As Sovereign of Kachh the Rao has to defend the whole country, to carry on its entire administration, to keep the peace, and promote the general well-being. But as things stand half the revenues of the State are divided amongst his "Bhayads," who have no share in the general expenses of the country. This seems to be unfair. It is admitted that the British guarantee to these Bhayads, of which so much was made by Colonel Shortt, when Political Agent in Kachh, sought to protect them in their lands and possessions; but as the Governor of Bombay well observed, in according that guarantee the Government expected them to do their duty towards the Darbar, and to fulfil the obligations attached to their tenures. It has been found that some of the Bhayads have been invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction, which they are unfit to exercise. The evil arose from basing this authority chiefly on their possessions and not on their intelligence or education. Sir Richard Temple reminded them that the continuance of their present civil and criminal functions will depend on the amount of intelligence and industry they show in their exercise, for his Excellency "cannot promise that jurisdiction will be confirmed to those who are not qualified by their education and ability to personally exercise." He assured them at the same time that "if the Bhayads duly fulfil the duties and responsibilities which I have just enumerated, the British Government will be always glad to see the *Gadi* of his Highness the Rao surrounded by a body of his own kinsmen, who, by their position, intelligence, and experience will, from generation to generation, support the administration of the country."

THE *Pioneer* points out the mistakes made by the London *Spectator* in the parallel it tried to draw between ordinary convict prisons and the Thug cantonment at Jabalpur. It is true that the Thugs are murderers, but the village and manufactory in which they dwell is by no means a prison in the ordinary sense of the word, nor do the Thugs answer in any way to common British ruffians. The School of Industry, as it is called, "is a large open courtyard full of beautiful trees, and surrounded by workshops. Opposite the school is a large village, in which the wives and families of the gentle though erst bloody Thugs reside, for the comfort of their lords. The worthy Thugs spend their days in carpet-making—their carpets being eagerly bought up by London houses, and sold as Persian and Turkish, at large prices,—in tent-manufacture, carpentry, and other trades." They are under little restraint, and lack none of the comforts befitting men of their class. Those who are approvers, under life sentences, are lodged for

the night in the Central Prison. "But even there they are treated as guests rather than prisoners. They have a snug barrack, with a pretty green lawn round it, a kitchen where they cook their own dinners at their pleasure, and conclude them with the enjoyment of a soothing pipe. They have as much occasion to run away or resist the authority of the benevolent old officer who has charge of their welfare as any respectable people who may be found in the enjoyment of plenty to get, and nothing or little to do." Some of our readers will be rather surprised to learn from the *Pioneer* that when the Prince of Wales visited Jabalpur, "some of the most accomplished stranglers were summoned by his desire, and mimic murders performed, according to the most scientific method, in the august presence." Perhaps the *Pioneer* has been misinformed.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram of January 13, reports from Madras show progressive improvement in the famine districts. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief has been reduced to 233,342. The general harvest prospects are described as fair. The reports from Mysor are not quite so satisfactory; prices are slightly easier, but the outcome of the harvest has somewhat disappointed expectations. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief shows, however, a further reduction of 1,720, the total number being 14,943.

THE same informant states that both our little frontier wars have come to a standstill from the difficulty of discovering a tangible enemy. The Jawaki expeditions have "assumed almost a comical phase," as the Jawakis, having deserted their territory *en masse*, have left our two splendidly equipped frontier forces in undisputed possession, without an enemy to encounter. "This unconscious stroke of masterly diplomacy has completely upset all the previously concerted plans. It is difficult to forecast what new turn the Government policy will consequently be compelled to take." The Nagas, for their part, are said to be as defiant as ever, and to have offered a reward of 500 rupees for every Englishman's head.

FROM the same source we quote the following items:—

The *Pioneer* states that as a consequence of the apprehension of famine in the North-West a complete scheme for a provincial network of cheap railways has been devised, which, though within the scope of the famine relief works, is also in its entirety a grand provincial project. On the map a series of lines is delineated, which, when complete, will not only increase enormously the circulation of the railway traffic through the Province, but will form a narrow-gauge system so linked together that the rolling-stock of the whole system will be available for concentration wherever special requirements may occur. If this be effectually carried out and similar systems be constructed in the other Provinces of India, the famine will have proved, instead of a calamity, an incalculable boon.

It cannot be too often repeated that the latent resources of India are almost boundless, and only await a stimulus of capital and facility of carriage to develop into infinite and active health. No better illustrations can be afforded than the recent wonderful developments of the jute and tea industries. If the various local Governments will open up cheap carriage ways and insist upon the due protection of the interests of English capitalists, there is no reason why India should not prove as attractive a market for European investment as any country in the world.

The total value of merchandise imported into British India for the first eight months is Rs. 269,174,043, as compared with Rs. 238,808,992 for the same period last year. The exports are valued at Rs. 402,933,184, against 379,702,106. The treasure imported amounted to Rs. 129,666,523, against 65,314,450; while that exported was Rs. 17,507,817, against 33,132,449. The import duty was Rs. 29,893,326, against 28,240,270. The export was Rs. 2,343,267, against Rs. 2,758,950 for the corresponding period last year.

THE only matter for regret in the foregoing extracts is the alleged extension of the narrow gauge system. It has been shown again and again that the metre gauge is unsuited to the bulk of Indian traffic, and that light lines on the standard gauge can be made and maintained as cheaply as narrow-gauge ones; while the nuisance involved in a break of gauge is more likely to increase than diminish with the growth of traffic.

A CALCUTTA telegram of Jan. 16 states that, in that day's sitting of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Andrew Clarke stated the policy of the Indian Government respecting public works, and especially with reference to the famine. He adverted to the causes of the famine, and discussed the question of the food supply, contending that in the worst famines India was able to feed herself. Proceeding to treat of the extension of the canal system, Sir Andrew Clarke pointed out the difficulties connected with the subject arising from the limited and uncertain nature

of the sources of supply, the social condition of the people, and the opposition met with from them. He explained the results of past schemes, and showed that the cost of extending them to the whole of India would, according to the various plans proposed, be from £200,000,000 to £700,000,000 sterling. £24,000,000 had already been spent on a system of irrigation supplying 14,000 square miles, or a cost of under £3 per acre. The Government, Sir Andrew continued, promised to continue irrigation wherever useful, and he believed that the practical course was to provide means by sending the surplus from one part to meet the deficiency in others. The land communications were the great mainstay during the recent famine, and always showed that the railway system in India was profitable, and must continue to expand. Sir Andrew Clarke described what the railways did in 1877 in saving Southern India both from a grain and grass famine. Alluding to the Railway Conventions, he explained the action of the Government in restricting the preference for food traffic until it became necessary. He deprecated interference by the State in traffic or trade, and commented upon the assertion that the alignment of the railways was being dictated by military ideas and showed that their usefulness for the army meant greater usefulness in famine relief. Sir Andrew Clarke considered that the railways had already saved the country £30,000,000. Noticing, in conclusion, the more immediate proposals, he urged that a review of the past, instead of profuse promises for the future, would convince all that the Government were now earnestly dealing with the famine question.

A CALCUTTA telegram of yesterday's date tells us that the Jawakis have retired into the mountains before the advance of the British troops.

AMONG the new books which demand our notice is a little volume compiled by Mr. Wollaston, translator of the "Anwar-i-Suhaili," and published by Messrs. Allen, of Waterloo-place. The "Elementary Indian Reader" is a well-chosen collection of maxims, anecdotes, and longer tales, designed mainly for the use of students in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of India. In the compass of 182 pages Mr. Wollaston gives some 150 choice extracts, from a maxim of two lines to Hans Andersen's "Little Daisy" of nearly five pages, and an eight-page story from "Old Deccan Days." Some of the extracts are English translations from Persian originals, which will, doubtless, have a special charm for their Oriental readers, and care has been taken to avoid that excess of idiomatic phrases which makes most books of the kind such hard reading for young Indian scholars. In a few instances the idioms themselves have been replaced by simpler words or expressions. The compiler has fairly succeeded, we think, in combining amusement with instruction, and a good many readers in this country as well as in India might reap some profit from the result of his labours.

LORD NAPIER OF ETTRICK has taken up the challenge offered by the redoubtable Lord Lawrence. But the two are ill-matched on this occasion. Lord Napier's letter to the *Times* is a fair measure of the weakness of the cause it strives to justify. It implies in fact that having gone to Quetta for some inscrutable purpose, we are bound to stay there for fear of the difficulties involved in retreat from ground once held. "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*"—especially while Russia keeps going ahead. Russia must remember that Central Asia claims "a divided dominion," of which her share excludes Afghanistan. We have no wish to annex the latter country, but Russia must take care to respect the Afghan frontier, and we ought to let her know clearly the lengths to which we are prepared to go in support of our Afghan neighbour. Instead of being angry with us for occupying Quetta, the Afghans ought rather to thank us for coming forward to shield them from the dangers of Russian ambition, and to lead them into the paths of civilised improvement. If Bokhara and Khiva have been "subdued to peaceful influences," may we not hope for equally good results from our benign efforts to civilise the barbarous Afghans? Their savage independence will surely melt away "under the contact of superior wealth and power." A strong and friendly Afghanistan would be India's best barrier against foreign invasion, whereas our retirement within our own frontiers would surely send the princes and people of Central

Asia "with one accord to the feet of Russia." About the military expediency of holding outposts like Quettah, Lord Napier declines to argue with Lord Lawrence, but he does not see why the destinies of India should be risked on a single line of defence, and he thinks that we are equitably bound to defend Baluchistan and Afghanistan by "English mediation, if not by English arms." In pursuance of this policy first started by Lord Mayo, we have come to a friendly agreement with the Khan of Khelat, and Quettah has been occupied as "a guarantee for the transit between Khelat and India by the Bolan Pass." In this Utopian fashion reasons the sometime Governor of Madras. Unluckily fancy plays a more prominent part in his reasoning than fact. We are not yet landed in the Millennium. Will Lord Napier deny that, by our armed advance to Quettah, we have estranged Sher Ali at an awkward moment, thus undoing the work of many years; to say nought of the folly of planting a small British post at the wrong end of the Bolan Pass, nearly eighty miles beyond Jacobabad? Lord Napier assumes that we shall go no further, but it is perfectly certain that our Afghan friends regard the movement as a step towards Kandahar. To talk of conciliating the Afghans by a measure which, rightly or wrongly, they deem hostile, must sound like utter mockery to students of Afghan character and history. The Ethiopian may be expected to change his skin before the Afghans lose their love of "savage independence" and pugnacious freedom. To provoke their ill-will is hardly the way to strengthen our Indian frontier. Nor is it unlikely that Quettah may some day tempt the wild Baluchis into acts of sudden, if not dangerous hostility. There is not, in short, one shred of sound reason for holding Quettah, unless it be the possible danger of retracing our steps. Our correspondent "T." however disposes curtly even of this exception.

THE following reference to the late famine occurs in the Queen's message:—

I am thankful that the terrible famine which has ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end. Strenuous and successful exertions have been made by my local Governments to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty they have been powerfully seconded by the liberal aid of my people at home and in my colonies. I have directed that an inquiry should be made into the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

The last sentence hardly seems to refer to Lord G. Hamilton's notice of his intention to move for the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire as to and to report upon the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loan." Mr. Fawcett, for one, is not content with this notice, for he purposes to move that the committee should "also inquire into the best means of preventing or mitigating famines in India; and further, whether by greater economy in the military and other charges under the control of the Home authorities a fund might not be provided which would render it unnecessary to impose on the people of India a taxation so burdensome as that involved in the contemplated increase of the salt duty." On the fiscal side of the question he seems to be supported by Sir G. Campbell, who has promised on the 25th to "call attention to the taxation of India."

## Odds and Ends.

THE actual receipts from nine sales of Bengal opium and eight months' duty on Malwa opium has exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 4,660,655, of which Bengal opium has furnished Rs. 4,556,480 and Malwa opium Rs. 1,04,175.

DR. CORNISH, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, will leave for Calcutta by the first steamer in January to join the Census Committee, which is to assemble here in that month, to consider the question of how the next census should be taken.

MR. HAMILTON MAXWELL, of Messrs. Nichol and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. WILLIAM WALKER MUNNIE, of the firm of Messrs. Walker and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras.

MR. J. T. CHRISTIE, District Superintendent of Police, has been temporarily placed on special duty at Peshawar.

It is now announced that the Ghat division of the Holkar State Railway from Choral to Mhow will be opened for traffic on the 1st of January.

MR. P. O'SULLIVAN, who has been officiating for some time, is to be confirmed as Advocate General of Madras, in the place of the Hon. H. S. Cunningham.

DR. BLANEY is to succeed Mr. Maclean as Chairman of the Bombay Town Council, and Captain Morland is to be appointed to the vacant seat in the Council.

THE Siamese Prince, who is at present staying in Calcutta, was received by the Viceroy on Saturday Dec. 8, being introduced by Mr. A. Apear, the Consul for Siam.

THE quantity of cotton exported from British Burmah in October last was 5,820 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,26,425.

FIVE HUNDRED mules from the Rawalpindi Depot have been ordered to be sent at once to Peshawar by double marches.

THE Government of India in the Financial Department has, we learn, empowered Local Governments to grant marching allowance at full or half rates for periods of halt on duty with or away from standing camp.

THE Lieutenant Governor has abolished the municipality of Adamwahan in the Panjab, but we are not told in what way the commissioners had offended.

DEATHS from small-pox are steadily increasing in the Panjab from week to week, and the disease is especially severe in the towns of Ambala and Delhi.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has, it is satisfactory to see, so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to start on his tour of inspection to Bellari.

THE Sheriff elect has appointed Mr. E. T. Roberts, of the firm of Messrs. Chauntrell Knowles and Roberts, to be Deputy Sheriff during the period of his incumbency.

MILITARY.—The whole of the six infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent are to be armed with the Enfield rifle. The magazines of the Contingent are in future to be dubbed depots, though their abolition is still under serious consideration.

THE HON. DAVID ARBUTHNOT, second member of the Board of Revenue, retires from the service in a few weeks. He has already been granted an additional year's service.

MAJOR LOWNDES will start for Mandalay as soon as he returns from Mouhmein, to relieve Colonel Duncan as political resident at Mandalay.

CAPTAIN SPEEDY, of Indian Mutiny and Abyssinian fame, is understood to have resigned his appointment of Assistant British Resident at Laroot, Perak, in sheer disgust at the treatment he has received at the hands of the Colonial Office and the Straits Government.

WE hear from Kaudahar that an envoy is to be sent from the Amir of Cabul to the Sultan at Constantinople.

THE rate of mortality in Bombay last week was 43.49 a thousand of population per annum. The total number of deaths was 561 including 188 from remittent fever.

COLONEL POMEROY COLLEY, Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Lytton, was a passenger to England by the Mail of Dec. 24. The Hon. Capt. Villiers will officiate in that office.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has, we understand, received an invitation from the Viceroy to spend a fortnight in Calcutta, after visiting the Punjab and Rajpootana.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, has been appointed to liquidate the affairs of the late Punjab Bank.

THERE is to be a Court of Inquiry on the native doctor who neglected to tie up Captain Swiney's arm when wounded. Captain Swiney was the officer killed by the Afridis in a skirmish near Fort Mackeson.

A FAMINE MINUTE, said to be important, and written by Lord Salisbury, is expected by the Indian Government.

COLONEL FARQUHARSON, commanding the 7th B. C., proposed retiring from the service at the end of last month.

FIVE of the mail bags lost in the Indus have been recovered at Attock; no trace of the remaining five, in which were the registered letters. It is believed that they and the mail cart have been swept down the Indus.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Tighe, 70th Regt., by a fall at Dahanu, Dec. 20. Quartermaster Daniel Daly, R.H.A., at Palaveram, Dec. 12. Major J. P. B. Forster, late 4th King's Own and 83d Regts., at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Jan. 10, (suddenly). Major Edward Fugion, at 75, St. George's-road, S.W., Jan. 9, (suddenly). Lieut. Clifford Cruise, H.M.'s 11th Foot, near Poona, Dec. 11, aged 20, drowned while out shooting. Lieut. Col. F. G. Finch, B.A., D.C., London, P.G.S., of 21, Crooms-hill, Greenwich, Jan. 7. Lieut. F. L. Joy, 10th L.I., at St. Leonard-on-Sea, Jan. 14.

ROYAL NAVY.—R. B. Cay, Esq., H.M.S. *Undaunted*, of Holyhead, at Bombay, Dec. 25. Admiral Robert Winthrop Simpson, China Navy, in his 80th year, at Valparaiso, Chile, Dec. 28.

BRITISH.—Dr. R. C. Bose, Civil Surgeon of Goojranwalla, at Delhi, Dec. 16. Madras.—James A. T. Tans, Taluk Overseer, Department Public Works, at Ganjam, Nov. 30. Col. A. F. Williams, 14th N.I., at Madras, in Dec. Just. Rev. G. H. Evans, late Chaplain, H.E.L.C.S. Madras, at Belmont, Strand, Jan. 13, aged 72. Major Gen. Richard Hall, Madras Army, at Haverstock-hill, Jan. 13, aged 73. Lieut. Col. Edward Baker, late Madras Army, at 40, Grosvenor, Bath, Jan. 9. H. W. Wellesley, Esq., Madras C.S., at St. James's-street, Jan. 11.

BOMBAY.—W. F. Lunter, late of Bombay, at Hendon, Jan. 10, aged 65. Mr. J. O'Leary, B.A., First Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, at Bombay, Dec. 24. CHINA.—A. Macpherson, Esq., of the Imperial Customs of China, at Paris, Jan. 5, aged 35.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. From Bombay.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. Williams, Mr. F. C. Osborn, Major F. N. Gregory, Mr. J. Davis, Mrs. Brandford and child, Mr. Standing, and Mr. F. E. Godfrey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. From Bombay.—Mr. Val Prinsep, Mr. E. Gammon, Mr. Maclean, Major and Mrs. H. H. Lee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, January 19, 1878.

## A RUSSIAN LADY'S DEFENCE OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

THE events of the past fortnight must have gone far to dispel the fears at first aroused among us by the announcement of a Parliamentary session to be held some weeks before the usual time. The numerous public meetings in this country, the resolutions of all the great Chambers of Commerce, Lord Carnarvon's reply to the South African Deputation, and the overtures which Turkey has made to Russia at the advice of our Foreign Minister, have had their due effect in soothing the public mind, and producing a marked change in the language of those journals which have so long done their worst to inflame the popular feeling against the Power which took upon itself the task of enforcing the public policy of all Europe against the Turks. That the war party had its supporters in the Cabinet is by no means unlikely; but it has always seemed to us a question whether people are justified in regarding Lord Beaconsfield as an active member of that party. There is such a thing as "speaking to bunkum," and the mystery which surrounds the Prime Minister's real views may in part be explained by a desire to stand well with certain classes of his countrymen. If his own utterances have pleased the gallery and the stalls, those of his leading colleagues may be taken to interpret the drift of his more serious thoughts. The frequent Cabinet meetings which caused so much anxiety or hope in different minds were duly attended by Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir S. Northcote. While such men remain in the Ministry, we may sleep securely in the belief that no rash attempt to embroil England with Russia on behalf of Turkey or of the road to India will be sanctioned by the official guardians of England's destinies. The Queen's Message to Parliament on Thursday last, as interpreted by Sir Stafford Northcote, gives further assurance to the same effect. Meanwhile the popular jealousy and mistrust of Russia are facts which must not be overlooked, for the very reason that they are founded mainly on prejudice and misconception. If we knew her better and viewed her from other standpoints than that of our own insular self-complacency, we should learn to judge her more fairly. Our ignorance and our absurd pharisaism conspire to blind us to many things which might be pleaded in defence or palliation of our Northern rival. Let us put ourselves, for instance, in the place of "O. K.," the Russian lady whose

letters on behalf of her countrymen have just been published with a preface by Mr. Froude.\* The writer, according to her English sponsor, is well acquainted with England, and has "seen with regret the misconceptions which she considers prevail among us as to the character of her countrymen." She certainly gives us in excellent English a number of fair reasons for refusing to interfere in the present war. The Russian enthusiasm against the Turks she likens, with good faith and probable justice, to the spirit of the English people in the days when Sir Philip Sydney went forth to fight the Spaniard in the Low Countries, and Sir Francis Drake swept the Spanish Main. The Slav Committees of whom in 1876 we heard so much that was obviously mythical, were neither secret societies, nor have they ever sought to raise their countrymen against the Czar. They did not even bring about the insurrection in Herzegovina which ultimately led to the present struggle, whatever they may since have done to aid their "brethren in race and in religion," the Rayahs of Northern Turkey. "O. K." bears out Lord Salisbury's statement that the Russian people threw themselves heart and soul into war for the deliverance of the Southern Slavs. It was Moscow, not St. Petersburg, which really expressed the popular feeling, and enabled the Czar to redeem his pledge of the previous autumn. The heavy sacrifices which Russia has already made in men and money are adduced to prove the disinterested nature of her present aims. Nothing that Turkey can offer her in the way of indemnity can really compensate her for the losses entailed by war. In Europe, even if she wanted it, she can gain no increase of territory for herself. With regard to Armenia, it may be necessary for the protection of the Armenians to annex some part of the country. The Russian hatred of the Turks is explained, says "O. K.," by the remembrance of those dark centuries, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth, when Russia groaned under the Tartar yoke; and Moscow "twice suffered the fate of Batak." In other letters the writer shows how much of the English prejudice against her country rests on grounds no longer tenable, in view of the growth of a powerful Germany, and of the great reforms which have marked the Government of the reigning Czar. Why, then, should England hark back to the obsolete traditions of the Crimean War? With regard to Central Asia again, why should the conquerors of India begrudge the Russians the unremunerative task of maintaining order among the savage Turkomans? "India is yours, and improved by your rule. May it remain yours for ever! But the happy possessors of that magnificent Empire should not reproach us for our poor Tartar steppes." In Central Asia, too, "Russia suppresses the slave-trade as you do on the African coast." Englishmen talk of Russia's broken promises in respect to Khiva, although the Khan "reigns in all his glory in Khiva at this hour." The Russians have not opened the markets of Central Asia to the manufactures of all the world; but, asks the writer, "were you free-traders when you first conquered India?" Such are the arguments urged by a patriotic Russian lady in defence of her countrymen against the aspersions of their numerous ill-wishers. That they are all equally sound and pertinent we are not prepared to show; but the good faith with which she urges them, and her own knowledge of the facts on which they chiefly rest admit of no question. Let us hope at any rate that her well-meant appeal to our common-sense and love of justice will not be lost on all whose minds have not been hopelessly smothered with stale cant about British interests, Russian treachery, and the road to India.

\* Is Russia Wrong? A Series of Letters by a Russian Lady. 1878. Hodder and Stoughton.

COLONEL MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction in Madras, is expected shortly to retire from the service.



## Correspondence.

### QUETTAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to invite your attention to a letter from Lord Napier and Ettrick, published in the *Times* of yesterday. That nobleman writes: "But whatever the resolutions of our Government may be on the subject, I cannot recognise the wisdom of making those resolutions public."

Secrecy is the hope of a weak Government which has plunged into difficulties, and hopes that the chapter of accidents may extricate it.

The British Parliament and the British public have refused to sanction secrecy with reference to the affairs of our North-West Frontier in India. I have before me two huge Blue-books, containing 893 folio pages of printed matter, relating to the affairs of Kelat, a fifth-rate Power. These were published by order of Parliament last year, and can be purchased by anyone for a few shillings.

To digest this mass of information has caused some trouble. It appears that the Chief Frontier Officer did not understand the character and policy of the great Murree tribe, and mismanaged the Koords and the Brahooses; that he mistook the word *federal* for *feudal*; and that he got all the affairs of the province of Beloochistan into such a mess that he was compelled to ask for a British military force to re-establish order. This the secret Government of India was not inclined to give, but supported another officer subordinate to him in initiating a new policy. The astonishment of the Belooches, Brahooses, and Murrees must have been great on finding a subordinate officer defying the peremptory commands of his English superior.

Such is the result of injudicious secrecy.

Let us inquire for a minute what can possibly be the use of secrecy in the narrative of the quarrel between Lord Lytton and the Afghan nation; it is the common talk of the market-places in Northern India. It has already done us incalculable mischief. Lord Napier and Ettrick indicates this by his question—"Suppose that her Majesty's Government was moved to order the evacuation of Kelat and Quettah to-morrow. If they withdrew the British flag behind the mountains where Lord Lawrence desires to plant it, how would this retrogression be interpreted by the Belooches and the Afghans?" Which means, if you have got your hand into a hornet's nest, you must not pull it out.

But we did pull it out in the first Afghan war. We effected a wise retrograde move by a change of Ministry at home. Now I should be exceedingly sorry to see Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote resign their seats in the Cabinet. Either of those statesmen would govern India with rare judgment. On the 17th of August last I quoted a portion of Sir Stafford Northcote's admirable speech, in which he instructed us how India should be governed. Lord Derby, nearly thirty years ago, travelled through the northern part of India, and acquired a great deal of valuable information. Sir H. Rawlinson, in page 351 of his "England and Russia in the East," has quoted the following from Lord Derby's speech on the 8th of May, 1874:—

To maintain the integrity and territorial independence of Afghanistan is in our judgment a most important object of English feeling; and any interference with the national independence of Afghanistan would be regarded by her Majesty's Government as a very grave matter, requiring their most careful and serious consideration; and is one which might involve serious danger to the peace of India.

Throughout the 893 pages of the Blue-books on Beloochistan there is not one word to justify our establishing a British military force at Quettah. Major Raverty, in page 289 of the *Geographical Magazine* for November last, has shown that the valley of Shawl is not Belooche but Afghan. To occupy Quettah while the Afghans were friendly to us was indiscreet, and could only result in encouraging and supporting the party in Kabul hostile to a British alliance. To continue to occupy Quettah when the Afghans are exasperated against us is to hold a false position.

What is Quettah? A heap of stones, as Major Raverty informs us. To the north are the Afghans; to the east are the Kakurs, who are said by Dr. Bellew to regard neither God

nor devil; to the west is a desert; to the south is the unhappy plain destitute of water.

Major Sandeman can inform Lord Lytton that the occupation of Quettah by British soldiers, contrary to the wishes of the Afghans, in no way facilitates trade, either through the Bolan and Moolha Passes, or through Kelat. No trade can be carried on with Central Asia without the permission of the Afghans; all caravans destined for Central Asia must stay at Quettah, the heap of stones, till the Afghans permit their progress northward; no caravans from the north can reach the heap of stones without the permission of the Afghans.

Lord Napier and Ettrick refuses to discuss the military question. All I ask is, that the three best military officers we have should be consulted, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir Neville Chamberlain; the latter has had great experience in Afghan warfare, and can give Government much curious information (which has not been kept secret) regarding the campaign in the Umbeyla Pass in 1863.

It is madness for civilians ignorant of war to take up a false military position, which may cause ruin to 240 millions of the human race.—Your obedient servant,

T.  
Jan. 16.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### LESSONS OF THE FAMINE.

The *Pioneer* holds that the Government possesses (at all events in Southern India) an elaborate machinery, under which the occupier of every acre of land is brought into direct communication with the revenue authorities. The system which records in detail the occupant, and the assessment of each acre of the land of each village, has within itself the machinery for recording the position of the inhabitants of each village; so many infirm, so many dependent on daily wages, so many partially labourers, partially cultivators, so many cultivators of means. Similarly with stocks of grain. Does any one believe that the village headmen are not aware what grain the wealthier ryots of the village have stored in their pits, or that such stores could not be approximately ascertained and recorded, were Government to insist upon the information being provided? We affirm that the Government possesses all the necessary machinery for ascertaining and tabulating the position of the people, so as to estimate at any time how many souls a failure of crops would throw upon Government relief, and what grain must be imported for their subsistence. It is the duty of the Government to employ that machinery, and to be always prepared for a failure of rain, and consequent distress among its poorer subjects; and should that duty be neglected, we may look to see the sad history of the last twelve months repeated at every period of scanty rainfall. Instead of being furnished with a careful diagnosis of the requirements of the country, such as we have suggested above, the merchants have been led to infer that a majority of the twenty-three millions inhabiting the "famine districts" would require imported grain; and it has been more than once hinted that, owing to transfer difficulties, it would not be possible to supply the markets of the interior sufficiently. The trade has been urged throughout to import, and to continue importing, to the fullest extent of its resources. The result has been a constant fluctuation and uncertainty of prices. In November 1876 prices in Madras were about Rs. 8-8 per bag for the ordinary qualities; by the beginning of January they had risen to Rs. 10-4. From that point they steadily declined (owing to excessive imports), until early in March they had touched Rs. 7, a fall of 30 per cent. They then rose gradually, as stocks decreased, through April, May and June, until early in July the fall had been recovered. They then continued to rise, until by the end of August they had touched Rs. 11-4, a rise of over 60 per cent. from the lowest price of March. They again declined in September, and suddenly, owing to large imports and failure of demand, collapsed in October to Rs. 6-8; a fall of about 45 per cent. in two months. Now all this was mainly to the disadvantage of the consumer and the State. The range of prices has for much of the last year been unnecessarily high, and much extra suffering has been caused to the poorer classes. Prices in Bengal, the great source of Madras supply, have as a rule followed the Madras market. As prices rose in the south, a dearth of grain was declared to exist in Bengal, and rates advanced rapidly; as prices declined in the south, an abundance of grain, at much lower prices, was at once offered in Calcutta. Had the requirements been accurately declared, the course of the market, instead of the convulsive fluctuations of the last twelve months, would have shown a steady and even flow of grain from the north to the south, at such rates as would have left a fair margin for trade profit, at the minimum hardship to the consumer which the failure of local crops would permit. No private trade can work with permanent advantage, or with any confidence, when exposed, by insufficient or incorrect data, to such startling vicissitudes of market; and

the lesson of the past twelve months, however it may be dealt with by Government, will long be remembered by merchants. Unless the Government, in future cases of famine, can give accurate statistics of requirements, the "private trade" will be very chary of ascertaining what the actual requirements are, by practical experiments at merchants' risk. In the Bengal famine the Government suffered from incorrect estimates of requirements of grain. In the Madras famine the merchants have been misled in a similar way. In the next famine it may perhaps be the unfortunate consumer who will pay the penalty. But the experience of the past should be the gain of the future. If the lessons of the Bengal and the Madras famines are properly taken to heart, the next failure of the food-supply will find India forewarned and forearmed.

#### NATIVE EDUCATION.

The *Englishman* thinks there can be no doubt that the tendency of our educational system in India has been to teach the great majority of those affected by it to despise and abandon their own proper work, and so far to disorganise society. The mischief has not, indeed, yet gone so far as to cause any serious mischief to society in consequence of necessary work being neglected. It has gone far enough, however, to give rise to another evil of very serious dimensions and character, for it has produced a vast crowd of candidates for a very few places, who, as long as their ambition is not gratified, are content to live a life of idle expectancy, feeding, the meantime, on their more honest neighbours. This, as Lord Lytton pointed out at the Martiniere, and not the faithful fulfilment of a humble position, is real dishonour. Besides these ignoble spongers upon society, the tillers of the fields are gentlemen. As long as the bent of the native mind is what it is, and as long as the social institutions of the country secure the idle relation against the natural penalties of his folly and sloth, no amount of preaching, from however exalted a quarter it comes, will cure this monstrous evil, this fast-spreading rot, which has laid hold upon Bengali society. Action is needed, and the direction which action should take is very clearly indicated in Lord Lytton's speech. First, the Government must cease to tempt natives out of their proper spheres by bribing them. It is true we have rendered high education peculiarly almost valueless by unduly cheapening the road to it; but it is none the less necessary that we should now straiten the road by exacting from those who wish to travel by it the entire cost of maintaining it. But the Government may do more than this, by making the education it offers more practical. The mischief that must, in any case, have resulted from the conditions on which education has been offered the people, has been intensified by the character of the instruction given. Instead of endeavouring to counteract the natural bent of the native mind towards the abstract and theoretical, by a plentiful infusion of the concrete and practical into its course, the Department of Public Instruction has actually fostered this tendency, as if it were a good to be developed rather than an evil to be repressed.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that Lord Lytton is always happy in his speeches; but it seems to us that his address at the Martiniere was a particularly well-chosen and well-timed protest against some heresies born of our educational system, that have been doing a good deal of mischief in India of late years. We yield to none in admiration of high education and culture; we hold that the true scholar follows after education for the love of it, and not for greed of material reward; and we would fain see more scholars. But it is obvious that—as the world is ordered at present, at any rate—everybody cannot expect to secure the aids and opportunities necessary to scholarship and culture; and it would be manifestly inconvenient if everybody in the world desired to be scholarly; or rather we should say, perhaps, if everybody adopted the silly modern notion of the obligations of "book learning," and felt ashamed to dig, to drive an engine, or to commit themselves to any of the many useful avocations in life, so stupidly held to be unworthy of a man who has acquired dexterity in the construction of pot-hooks and hangers, and some more or less mechanical acquaintance with letters. It was more particularly against this prevalent prejudice that Lord Lytton took occasion to protest. As he pointed out, university degrees are not an absolute title to wealth and social advancement. A man's education really begins when he leaves the school or the college at which he has got hold of the groundwork necessary to build upon; and fitness commends itself more to men who do the world's work than abstract collegiate distinctions. It is possible for every man in the world, probably, to do some good work, if he would but forget himself, and concentrate his energies upon the work for which he is competent; but it is not possible for everybody to be a distinguished civil servant, an eminent lawyer, or a secretary to something. Or to put it in the Viceroy's words, to the pupils of the Martiniere College—"Never be ashamed of that condition in life to which it has pleased God to call you. Believe me it is not social position, but personal character, that makes a gentleman or a gentlewoman. For my part, I respect the peasant or the artisan who, owing nothing to any man but a manly deference, maintains himself and family, in the sweat of his brow, by the toil of his honest hand; and him I call a gentleman. I respect the cheerful, brisk, and thrifty housewife whose bright soul

beautifies the humblest home; and her I call a gentlewoman. I do not respect the pushing, vulgar, would-be fine lady, who prides herself on the dresses she cannot afford, and the acquaintances who despise her. I do not respect the needy, venomous purchasescribbler whose envious pen can only propagate folly and slander, though it may have been trained to prate of philosophy and virtue. Those persons who foolishly aspire to be something more than gentlemen or gentlewomen are not even honest men and women. They are an encumbrance to themselves, and a nuisance to everybody else." Let us hope that those most interested in the matter will take heed to it. Meanwhile, we welcome Lord Lytton's speech. The worthiness of all honest labour, the dignity of independence, and a just contempt for shams and snobishness, are beyond doubt the lessons the boys and girls of the Martiniere (in common with many other people in India) stand most in need of nowadays.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### THE JAWAKI CAMPAIGN.

CAMP SHINDA, Dec. 11.—Meanwhile our friends the Jawakis, though their cattle are said to be dying by hundreds up in the mountains, show no signs of giving in; and it becomes evident that something more than what the *Pall Mall Gazette* aptly calls "the mild influence of upright English gentlemen" will yet be required to bring them to their senses. The main range in front of us, lying between us and Bori, is lighted up every night with a long line of camp fires; and all of us here in camp hope that before long the General will take us up there, and let us drive them from their last stronghold.

A deputation of Jawakis, lately sent to the Akhoond of Swat to ask for his countenance and priestly benediction, is said to have been answered with a curse instead of a blessing, the Akhoond telling them that, having killed so many of their co-religionists in their late raids on British territory, they were in reality nothing but kaffirs, and deserved not the good wishes, but the reprobation, of all true Mussulmans. It is stated that to this cause they attribute the ill-success of their present enterprise.

Although I by no means look on all Jawakis as "pizen," I confess I should like to see them dealt with a little more sternly. When we come to a field of young green corn we are enjoined not to go across it, but to walk round it; and even when a village has to be burnt, the torch of destruction is applied with discrimination—no house being allowed to be fired until the misdeeds of its owner have been carefully weighed and balanced, and found deserving of punishment. It would be idle to suppose that this scrupulous regard for their feelings has the slightest effect on our enemies. Everyone who is familiar with Pathans knows that they only think us all the more fools for our pains. Still virtue is its own reward, and our finer sensibilities may derive some hazy sort of satisfaction in reflecting that the campaign is being carried out on principles of the most advanced humanitarianism. A rougher, but perhaps more healthy, type of philanthropy is shown by our sepoy. They look on the Jawakis simply as a band of troublesome bandits, who are great asses to try and fight the "Sircar;" but no pity is mingled with their contempt. Whenever they come across an armed Jawaki, they do their very best to kill him, without troubling their heads as to what his particular disposition may be towards the British Government; but throughout the campaign nothing has struck me more than the kindly way in which they invariably treat the women and children. The day we took Jammu, besides a bevy of blue-draped damsels, we captured a whole nursery full of children, and on several other occasions we have come across isolated cases of unprotected females; but from the time we entered their hills up till now, not a single case of maltreatment or outrage has occurred, as far as I know, of any sort or description.

One unfortunate old woman—evidently belonging to that class of old ladies who in London are always getting run over by omnibuses—was accidentally shot at Jammu by a stray bullet. It was a pure mischance, however; and considering the hundreds of women that were moving about the villages in front of our skirmishers, it seems to me a matter for congratulation that only one was knocked over, and she an old one. Crossing the brook that morning in front of the principal village, Supparah, I came upon a little Jawaki maiden about four years old, standing in the middle of the water, and crying as if her heart would break; and with the bullets whistling all round her, and crowds of excited soldiery hurrying past her, no wonder she found her situation a little bewildering. Suddenly, however, a stalwart young Sikh stepped out of the ranks just in front of me, and lifting her up in his arms, carried her up to the high bank above. Placing her there under a sheltered rock safe from all harm, he opened his havresack, and pouring into the place where she ought to have had her pinafore, a whole pileful of native sweetmeats, he gave her a parting pat on the head, and hurried on to join his company. Passing back that way, a couple of hours later, I picked her up, and had her carried off to the "nursery," whence, shortly afterwards, I had the satisfaction of seeing her safe

up the hill-side, and made over to her own people.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

A telegram dated Kohat, Dec. 25, says, that the Lieutenant-Governor and staff visited the positions in the Jowaki country yesterday, and returned in the evening safely to cantonments.

A telegram from the Bori force at Shergassa, dated Dec. 23, states that there was slight firing during the night of the 22nd at the picquets on the Ridge. The telegraph wire was cut between Fort Makeson and camp. Three hundred yards of wire were removed by the perpetrators, who are at present unknown. The rainy weather had recommenced; the reconnaissance consequently was delayed.

A telegram from Kohat, dated Dec. 23, states that messengers arrived on the 22nd and 23rd from the Jowakis, reiterating the former, and requests that some chief should be allowed to go and bring their Jirga into camp. They were informed that this was impossible, and that no further messengers will be received unless accompanied by a deputation.

A telegram of date Dec. 25 from General Ross states:—"The Bori force made a reconnaissance from Bori to Kohat above Pastaoni without opposition. The force bivouacs on the 26th at Bori, and on Thursday morning proceeds to Pastaoni, in co-operation with General Keys."

#### STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.—Lord Lytton is always outspoken on public questions which admit of his taking the public into his confidence, and he is especially so where education is concerned; so that when it was understood he would preside at the distribution of prizes at La Martinière and at St. Xavier's College, both occasions became objects of interest. After the prizes had been given the Viceroy spoke at both places, and all teachers in India would do well to impress the truth of what he said upon their pupils, and to make their teaching run in such channels as to make it more practically beneficial in after-life. The following sentence in the remarks made at La Martinière might with advantage be written in letters of gold in all the schools of India, whether Anglo-Indian, Eurasian or Native:—"Now, this college may be justly proud of the success and eminence attained in after life by some of its former pupils. But its pupils must not suppose that to have carried away the prizes which are open to them here gives them any personal claim in after-life to prizes not commonly open to the class they belong to, whatever that class may be. I should be sorry if any of you young gentlemen were encouraged to believe that the university degree, however meritoriously it may be won, is a sure passport to wealth and influence, or even to independence. You cannot all be Government servants or eminent lawyers; and the probability is that the great majority of you will have to seek and earn your livelihood in the prosecution of lowlier, but by no means less worthy, or less useful, vocations." The warning contained in these words is particularly applicable to the swarms of Bengalis, more or less superficial in their knowledge, the offspring of our system of education. They have a fixed idea that they are born to enter Government service, or to shine in the courts of law as pleaders. A large number succeed tolerably well in one line or the other; a few of course rise to eminence; but the majority do not manage to secure Government employment, nor do they get clients enough to suit their aspirations; so they take to literary and oratorical loafing. It is these who become the glib talkers rather than accurate writers, the political agitators rather than good citizens, of whom Professor Monier Williams speaks in his remarks on Indian education. He speaks strongly, but it is worthy of all note, that Lord Lytton endorses all he says, and quotes his very words as conveying his own views. There is always too much head-work and cram. Many were amused at Sir George Campbell's endeavour to excite among native boys a desire for physical emulation and exertion, and the establishment of riding schools for those who desired to serve the State. Very funny stories used to come over from Howrah of equestrian feats by young Bengalis, to whom the ways of ponies with a little go in them were as the ways of the evil one. But there is no reason why they should not learn active games: and in any but central schools the time spent in teaching bad English would be better devoted to races and to athletics of sorts. And why should Bengali boys not have athletic meetings? That they can enter into the fun and spirit of the thing was shown last year at Baraset, a sub-divisional station, about fourteen miles from Calcutta. The officer stationed there was seized with a desire to give the local school a treat, and he was the very man to do it. With an eye to business, he marked out a course on his lawn for distances up to a quarter of a mile, and he got entries for all the events with great ease. With an eye to the beautiful, the little competitors—the oldest was probably not more than fifteen or sixteen—were rigged out in charming little white nether garments, which gave their limbs free play, and pretty little shirt-lets as well. For had they not a "gallery" of fair women and ugly men to see them run? And did not they run, some of them, jump high and long, and enjoy themselves thoroughly! And is not the history of that day's doings recorded in the chronicles of Baraset School? It is even credibly reported that training has already begun for next year; certain it is, that the local talent has been

seen careering in single file round the tank in the school-ground, and going through a course of gymnastics on the parallel bars and ladder which adorn the grass plot in front of the school-rooms. It is feared these preparations are useless, for the former Lord of Baraset manor is gone, and the present tenant, being a native, is not likely to be of a sporting turn.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

#### Miscellaneous.

MR. GROTE.—Mr. Grote is stated to be progressing satisfactorily, and it now seems probable that he will gradually recover from the effects of his recent suicidal attempts. It is inexplicable as to what could have induced the unhappy man to attempt suicide, but it is attributed to a weakening of the brain, partly the effects of a sun-stroke he experienced some years ago, but principally also to the arduous mental labour and anxiety he has suffered of late.

A LADY CANDIDATE.—A niece of Mr. Ghose, of the Calcutta bar, appeared at the last vernacular scholarship examination from one of the schools at Krishnagur. This is the first instance in that district of a lady presenting herself as a competitor at a public examination. The authorities politely resolved that the lady should go through the ordeal privately in one of the rooms of the school to which she belongs.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—Some clue seems to have been at last obtained to the perpetrator of the numerous robberies that have lately taken place on the Jabalpur line. A guard named Vinall has been arrested, and a quantity of stolen property, some of which was stolen eight months ago, was found in his house. Vinall pleaded guilty before the magistrate, and has been committed to the Sessions.

SWAT.—Late news from Swat comes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* with the report that feuds and disputes are rife among the Khans there. There is now no talk at the residence of the Akhund about a religious war being waged against the British Government. The elders and the Khans of Buner declare themselves thankful to the British Government for the kindness shown to them by its officers, and they have expressed their feelings of gratitude openly and in assembly.

THE INDIA OFFICE ON THE FAMINE.—The *Pioneer* is severely satirical at the expense of the Indian Council at Westminster:—"The authorities of this country are likely, we believe, before long to receive, from the hands of Lord Salisbury, a minute of supreme importance. This will set forth the conclusions his Lordship has drawn from the late famine. The phenomena of Indian administration always remain confused and unintelligible till their true significance is worked out in London; and the members of the Viceroy's Council will of course derive immense assistance from the despatch they have been promised."

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.—News has been received from the Naga expedition at Mozema, up to Dec. 14 by telegram, and up to 11th by letter. The Nagas have not as yet come in. Up to the 11th they had been giving trouble by night firing, but a telegram of the 14th states that night firing had ceased. Samagueting was reported quiet. It was found that some Mozema men were acting in rear of the expeditionary force, having killed a constable and plundered his post. Up to the 25th no further news from the frontier was received at head quarters of the Assam Government at Loochka. Captain Beresford had made his party comfortable in stockades. The friendly Nagas are giving every assistance.

MILITARY.—There is a rumour, though how far it is to be relied on is questionable, that Colonel Rowlands, who has just been relieved of the command of the 43rd Light Infantry, will rejoin the 34th, his former regiment. It was generally understood that when this officer went to Madras he would be provided for by being transferred to the Brigade Staff of that Presidency; and there seems to be no reason why this arrangement should not be carried out. The above report has, however, gone the rounds of Ferozpur, and has caused no little anxiety in the gallant 34th, as that regiment very naturally expected the promotion of the commanding officer would give a step to all ranks, and if the rumour be correct, there will probably be disappointment.—*Bombay Gazette.*

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.—Information has been sent to the *Englishman* that earthquake shocks have been felt at Tezpur, Assam:—"It may interest your readers to learn that this morning, Dec. 7, a series of earthquake shocks took place here. At a little after half-past one the first slight but unmistakable shock occurred, and was followed, at intervals, by low rumbling sounds. A few minutes subsequently a more distinct subterranean rolling detonation made itself heard, and this culminated in a very sharp shock, shaking the houses severely, cracking some of their brick walls, overthrowing and breaking various articles, and in one case violently precipitating a brick chimney into the room, to the entire destruction of all upon the mantelpiece, and with damage to other furniture. After another pause, further sounds were audible, with very weak vibrations of the earth, and at two o'clock renewed rumbling, unaccompanied, however, by any perceptible motion. At about half-past two again a shock occurred of equal strength to the

first, and the series of manifestations concluded by further faint subterraneous noises. The direction of the waves seemed to be from S.S.E. and N.N.W. It would be very interesting if, by careful observation at different stations in Assam of the direction and precise time of occurrence of these earthquake shocks, the seismic vertical and some of the co-seismic points could be approximately determined."

**THE NEW STAMP BILL.**—The Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Government of India on the subject of the new Stamp Bill as follows:—"The Committee have read with great interest the report of the Select Committee on the Bill, and the speech of the Hon. Mr. Cockerell, as published in the *Gazette* of the 20th ult., but they are unable to admit the justice of the conclusion arrived at by the former in regard to the particular matter embraced by this section. Under the present law all receipts for payment under twenty rupees are exempted from duty, but it is now proposed to reduce the limit of exemption by one-half, in respect to which the Select Committee state that 'the payment of one anna stamp duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases.' The Committee, I am to state, cannot coincide in this opinion. They consider that the duty will be too great a tax on small transactions; and as it will fall chiefly, if not wholly, on the trading classes throughout the country, who already bear their full share of taxation, the Committee cannot regard it as other than oppressive. Under the English Stamp Act the limit upon which a receipt stamp is required is £2. The Committee are not aware of anything in the circumstances of this country to justify a reduction of the limit to one-half. In his remarks on the Bill the honourable gentleman above referred to describes certain of its provisions as 'offensive,' and involving 'a direct attack on the pocket of the taxpayer.' The Committee submit that the provision in question, not only comes within the description, but is also condemned thereby. They are aware that one of the declared objects of the Bill is to secure an increase of the revenue, but they feel assured that it cannot be the intention of the Legislature to attain that object by inflicting a hardship on any single class, and they would, therefore, respectfully solicit that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to permit the present law in regard to stamp duty on receipts to remain unaltered."

**THE AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN.**—Mr. H. L'Estrange, "the hero of Sydney Harbour," made his *debut* on Friday evening last to a large number of spectators, amongst whom were several influential natives. Tight-rope performances, especially when the rope is elevated a great height, have had extraordinary charms for many years past, and since Blondin first made his appearance at the Crystal Palace, now sixteen or seventeen years ago, they have almost become a mania with a certain section of pleasure-seekers, and such caterers for the public amusement will always find admirers. We believe that to Germany belongs the honour of producing the first high-rope walker, for old Kolter, the pioneer of this class of entertainment, was performing in Silesia some years before Blondin created such a sensation in England; but such performances were certainly not really popular until Blondin made his appearance. For our part we have never been great admirers of these entertainments, where human life is risked for the gratification of morbid tastes. However, this does not hinder us from appreciating such a clever gymnast as the gentleman now performing in the huge drum on the *Maidan* proves himself to be. In this matter let us recognise the truth of the adage *quot homines tot sententie*. Mr. L'Estrange is a man of middle height, possessing no very marked peculiarities; indeed, he struck us as lacking a great deal of that muscular development generally observable in such men. His performances are exceedingly clever; he does all the original Blondin carried out, and much besides. His balancing act on the back of a chair placed on the rope is really marvellous; the blind-fold performances are most interesting; and his simulated slips very clever. But perhaps the most striking and wonderful feat is travelling the whole distance, some 120 to 130 feet, on a velocipede. The really difficult parts of this act appear to us to be the pulling up, backing, and starting whilst on the rope; but the feat was accomplished apparently with great ease. The *finale* was what is termed in the programme "wheeling a barrow over Vesuvius." The performer—dressed in a light fire-proof dress, and armed at every point with fireworks of sundry descriptions—proceeds to the centre over the fire platform, and ignites the whole mass. Blondin is here entirely lost to view, the smoke being most dense, and we could not but feel a sense of relief when he emerged from the suffocating fumes.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Str. *Tagus*, Bombay; str. *Madras*, Kyonk Phyo.—21. Str. *John Howard*, Colombo; str. *Himalaya*, Moulmein; *Selopomene*, Madras.—22. Str. *Cyrene*, Bombay; str. *City of Oxford*, Liverpool; *Saratoga*, Bombay; *Pandora*, Liverpool.—23. Str. *Sir John Lawrence*, Chaudbally; str. *Rajpootana*, —; str. *Hindoo*, Southampton; *Furness Abbey*, Liverpool; *Marian Moore*, Bombay.—24. *Nasser Musjeet*, Madras.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Str. *Standard*, Penguin, Dorunda; *Parsee*.—21. Str. *City of Canterbury*.—22. Str. *Councillor*, Oriental, *Azalea*, *Lumley Castle*, and *Ben Venue*; *Hermione*

23. *Cape Wrath*.—24. Strs. *Annie* and *Charles W. Anderson*, Madras, and *Baghdad*; *Lord Cairns*, *Star of Russia*, and *Futty Hossein*.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1877.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 10
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent. 1859-60 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 8

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1868 ... (1886) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
... at 6 months' sight ...	... 1s. 9½d.	
Bills with Docts. ... at 6 months' sight ...	... 1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	697½ to 700
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1150 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tg. Company ...	200	142 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 18
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100	62 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	280 to 285
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187½ to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	81 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	90 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£61	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	104 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Sinla Bank ...	500	590 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	129 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	65 to 66

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 0 15 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	Nominal.
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### THE FAMINE.

We take the following from the famine telegrams placed at our disposal:—

**GANJAM, Dec. 15.**—Cholera continues. Rain 2·15 Surada and Russelconda. Light paddy being cut.

**VIZAGAPATAM, Dec. 17.**—Cholera declining. Crops withering in some parts from want of water. Rain-fall only Parvatipur Taluq 4 inch.

**GODAVERY, Dec. 17.**—Cholera and small-pox prevalent, fever slight. No rain. Crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight. Water over anicut 8 inches.

**KITSNA, Dec. 13.**—Ague and small-pox continue. Rain-fall 1·15. Crops generally good. Later crops require some rain. Locusts damaging varige crop in parts.

**NELLORE, Dec. 15.**—Fever and ague very prevalent and fatal; small-pox, dysentery, and diarrhoea slight; cattle-disease in Kandakur. Rain-fall 2·37. Crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects.

**CUDAPAH, Dec. 14.**—Cholera, fever prevails. Rainfall 21 inch. Cholera, raga, in some places suffering from the effects of locusts.

**BELLARY, Dec. 14.**—Fever prevalent. Rainfall 7 inch. Standing crops of pulses, oilseeds, corra, and cotton as yet in fair condition. Future prospects hopeful.

**KURNOOL, Dec. 15.**—Cholera and small-pox rare; fever prevails exceedingly. Rain-fall 41 inch reported in Cumbum and Markapore.

**NORTH ARCOT, Dec. 14.**—Cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery in some places. Rain-fall 1·42. Crops good.

**SOUTH ARCOT, Dec. 15.**—Cholera increasing. Rain general; district average 1·55. Crops good except cholera, slightly damaged in parts.

**TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 15.**—Rain-fall district average 0·90 inch. Cholera and small-pox much decreased. Standing crops suffer in some parts from excessive rain and locusts; otherwise good.



**TANJORE, Dec. 15.**—Cholera and small-pox still lingering. Rain-fall 1.13. Rivers half to full. Crops wet thriving, some suffer from excess water; dry generally in good condition, some suffer from excess rain.

**MADRAS, Dec. 15.**—Rain-fall average 1.01. Freshes continue in the rivers.

**TINNEVELLY, Dec. 15.**—Cholera continues. Rain-fall 1.55 inches. Standing crops generally good, though dry, seriously damaged and injured by continued rain and disastrous floods.

**KOIMBATUR, Dec. 15.**—Cholera abating; fever, small-pox. Rain-fall 1.33. Crops generally good. Damage from excessive rain and insects in some places reported in six taluqs.

**SILIGURIS, Dec. 15.**—Small-pox prevails in Wynad. Rain-fall 3.39 inches in parts; crops damaged by excessive rains; very stormy weather.

**SALEM, Dec. 17.**—Rain-fall .60. Crops thriving.

**SOUTH CANARA, Dec. 15.**—Cholera cases reported chiefly Udipi and Cassergode, small-pox exists Udipi. Rain-fall inches 1.03. Second rice crop in good condition.

**MALABAR, Dec. 15.**—Small-pox prevalent, cholera slight in two taluqs. Rain-fall 2.42, unnecessary for crops, which in some places are suffering, good for fruit trees; second crop gingelly and gram in good condition; prospects good.

**CHINGLEPUT, Dec. 15.**—Small-pox, fever, and dysentery in all the taluqs, except Conjeveram, where no disease is said to prevail. Rain-fall average one inch. Crops generally good in all the taluqs; some slight damage by insects in Trivellore and Ponnery.

**MADRAS, Dec. 18.**—Expenditure sanctioned Rs. 3,55,849. Small-pox, dysentery, and fever prevalent, cholera in one division only; cattle healthy. Rain-fall 0.17 inch.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Miscellaneous.

**CAPTAINS LONGLEY and Pearson** have been removed from the 43rd Regiment by order of the Duke of Cambridge, the former for being one of the prime movers in the Colonel Smith scandal, and the latter for being concerned in the agitation regarding the rights of the officers.

**MILITARY.**—The 11-8th (late 4-5th) Brigade Royal Artillery embarked for Rangoon on the morning of the 24th December, on which date the Barrack Master, Fort Saint George, proceeded to that station in order to take charge of the military buildings, &c., that were in use with the above Battery.

**MYSOR.**—A correspondent in Mysor writes:—"I have never seen anything like the quantity of water now throughout the province. Many tanks have gone for want of a little timely repair at an expense of a few rupees. To repair them now will cost hundreds. Forage is in abundance. The race of 'murghi' has died out altogether in many parts, but there appear to be as many sheep as ever."

**THE NIZAM'S RAILWAYS.**—Major Jopp, R.E., the Engineer in charge of the Bellary-Hubli State Railway, reports that the necessity for commencing the railway in the Nizam's territory as a relief work has almost passed away. The Madras Government have ordered that all hands now sent by the civil officers should be employed in completing work, ballast, &c., on the Madras side of the river, and the railway beyond the Madras boundary should only be used as a safety-valve in case Public Works Department works within the Madras boundary are not available for the employment of the famine coolies sent by civil officers. The Railway Engineer is under no circumstances to recruit labour.

**SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The Collectors of Malabar, Koimbatore and Madras have been directed to report how far the opening of the Southern Extension of the South Indian Railway has diverted the traffic which formerly existed along the roads leading from Palghat and Coimbatore towards Dindigul and Madras. They will also furnish all available statistics regarding the existing traffic in passengers and goods upon the roads in question; and they will state their opinions as to the remunerative results which may be expected to follow the construction of a railway leading from Dindigul in a north-westerly direction to the South-West Line of the Madras Railway, and as to the route which should be adopted.

**CATTLE RUN OVER BY TRAINS.**—Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R.E., has submitted to the Madras Government an interesting report about the cattle run over on the Madras railways during the quarter ending the 30th of September. There were fifty cases in all, "and the behaviour of the cow-catcher, wherever the engines were fitted with them, was efficient." The Madras Government, it is said, wishes to know how the cow-catcher behaved when the engines were not fitted with it, or them; and feels uncertain also about the following part of the report. "One bullock" came into collision with the goods train from Bangalore. "The driver, on observing the cow on the line, shut off steam, and applied his brakes; but before he could pull up, the bull was knocked down by the cow-catcher."

**VIZAGAPATAM.**—Cholera has been very bad at Vizagapatam lately. Mr. Seton (lately arrived), Range Officer of the Golconda

Range, lost first of all his wife, then two of his three children, and finally himself fell a victim. Mr. Willock had a severe attack at Vizianagram, and was in great danger for two days, but recovered. In the district jail there were thirty-nine deaths out of less than sixty cases, and the deaths reported in the district in the first three weeks of November exceed those of any weeks in the past eighteen months, being 914, against 904 in the same period of March last. The deaths reported since June, 1876, have exceeded 7,000. The disease has shown itself in every taluq and in every part of every taluq.

**BAMBOO PAPER.**—Mr. Routledge has written a letter to the *Rangoon Gazette*, denying that there has been any failure in making paper out of bamboo according to his patent. There has been failure in getting crushed bamboo home to England to the paper works from Burmah, but Mr. Routledge has every reason to believe that experiments this season will be more satisfactory, and that bamboo will become as much in demand for paper manufacture as Esparto grass, which, he says, is far inferior to it in quality. Once commenced, Mr. Routledge thinks that bamboo converted into a fibrous staple will assume as prominent a position as jute has done, and whilst thus adding to the exports and material prosperity of the Indian Empire, reduce the present necessity which exists at home of procuring our supplies altogether from foreign countries.

**FORGING A REGISTER.**—At the recent Sessions at Nellore, a young Brahmin was charged and found guilty with forging a famine relief register. The Sessions Judge in passing judgment said:—"On this evidence I am of opinion that the prisoner must be convicted either under Section 468 or Section 420. The man admits that he prepared the register which has been proved to be grossly incorrect, and it could only have been framed in this manner with the object of defrauding the Government. I think, therefore, it is my duty to pass a severe sentence in the case as an example, for if all the stories current are well founded—and some of them must be—a great deal of the money which this famine entails on the Government finds its way into pockets never intended for it. The sentence of the Court therefore is, that the prisoner be kept to rigorous imprisonment for four years, and that he pay a fine of Rs. 500, or be kept to rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one year."

**A BRAVE NATIVE OFFICIAL.**—Mr. Whiteside, Collector of North Arcot, has brought to the notice of Government the brave conduct of a village Munsif, named Venkatrama Razu. It appears that when a search was about to be made by the police in the house of a prisoner named Venkatapa, in connection with a house-breaking case, the prisoner ran "anuck" armed with a large billhook, with which he gave a police-constable a fearful cut on his neck and then attacked the head constable. The Munsif, who was near at the time, very bravely seized the prisoner and held him until he was secured by others. In doing this he received a severe blow which caused the loss of the whole of the fingers of his left hand, except the thumb and a stump. The Munsif was also put to heavy loss of property owing to his house having been burned down, since the date of the above occurrence, by the relatives of the prisoner. The Government have given the Munsif a trumpery reward of Rs. 50. The rebuilding of his house must have cost nearly the whole of this sum; so that the Munsif's left hand must have been valued very low indeed.

**KURNOOL RELIEF COMMITTEE.**—Major J. W. Hindle, S.C., District Engineer Office, Kurnool, reports to the Central Relief Committee that he was disgusted with the manner in which the proceedings of the first meeting of the Kurnool Relief Committee were conducted:—"After several motions had been put to the vote and passed, they were reread and canvassed by the native portion of the assembly and altered without a further vote being called for; so I left the room. My experience of meetings of this kind where natives and Europeans are mixed up is, that one cannot really get at the wishes of the native community, and when the natives are called upon for an opinion they think that they are individually called upon to strike out some new line of their own. Whenever I have had anything of the kind to carry out, I have always called upon the native gentlemen to meet together and talk the thing over, and decide amongst themselves what policy they would recommend to be adopted, and then select one of their members to be a mouth-piece when the General Committee was assembled. Some of the suggestions made on Tuesday were puerile to a degree, especially those of the schoolmaster, who was about the last person that ought to have been called upon for an illustration of the views of the native portion of the meeting." Pleasant, this, for the pedagogue.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22. Str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Medina, Bombay.—23. Strs. Canara, Bombay; Marina, Bombay; and Dorunda, Calcutta.—24. Northampton, Coast.—26. Str. Khandalla, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. Str. Meinam, Galle.—22. Str. Vicroy, Calcutta; str. Goa, Bombay; Tintorn Abbey, Guam.—23. Str. Modina, Calcutta; str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—24. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Canara, Calcutta; Casarewitch, Rangoon.—25. Str. Dorunda, London.—26. Str. Marina, N. Ports.



being the best player he has met here—scored 255, which, added to his allowance of 600 points, made his total at the finish, 855. He scored several neat breaks.—one 32, two 25s, one 23, and several 10s, and 11s. Mr. Robert's chief breaks were 130 (34 spots), 118 (26 spots), 102 (25 spots), 57, 52, 43, 36, 30, 100, and 25. Last night, Mr. Roberts left Bombay for Calcutta, where he has a ten days' engagement, commencing on the 27th inst. From Calcutta he will make a tour through Central and Upper India, and will afterwards continue his journey to Australia. While in India, he will probably play against Caramé, who is now exhibiting at Calcutta.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22. N. Esatan, Moulmein.—23. M. A. Evans, Mauritius.—24. Str. Bengal, Calcutta; str. Coconada, Bussorah.—25. Jumna, London; str. Calcutta, Calcutta; Lady Melville, Moulmein; str. Abyssinia, Calcutta; str. Gwalior, Shanghai.—26. Str. Atholl, London; str. Tanjore, Melbourne; North Wales, Liverpool; str. Black Watch, Calcutta; str. Sumatra, Venice.—27. Str. Clive, Liverpool; str. Scots Greys, Calcutta; str. Zeal, Liverpool; Wingel Hunter, Calcutta; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—28. Saint Mildred, London; str. Shorborne, Middlesborough; Zodiac, Mauritius; Iris, Rangoon; str. Elgin, Sunderland; Tweeddale, Sandheads.—29. Sardinian, Liverpool; St. Jaques, Mauritius; Bahina, Bourbon; Frank Flint, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, 2nd Lieut. T. Ross, Mrs. Lawrence and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. Triggo, Miss Tatesana, Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. F. L. Milne, From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Keith and child, Dr. B. M. Rose, Mrs. M. Brooks, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. W. F. Abel, From Brindisi.—Mr. Singer, Mr. W. B. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Macalister, Mr. Warburton, Col. W. B. Thompson, Syed Amer Ali, Mr. Bayley, Mr. J. Grant, Major A. Capel, Mr. J. Lang, Mr. Huebner, Mr. C. W. Valliarnig, Mr. F. N. Pagan, Mr. P. Navalkar, From Suva.—Messrs. Plate, W. Winchman, and W. Uchman, From Aden.—Major Gillespie, Mr. M. Cooper, Lieut. G. A. Smith.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth.—24. U.G.S. Dalhousie, Aden; str. Venetia, Aden and Suez.—26. Gauloise, Ballasore; Anglo-America, Callao; str. Zaucla, Kurrachee; str. F. W. Harris, Liverpool.—27. Northern Light, Elephant Point; Union, Ballasore; str. India, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—28. Roma, Bassora.—29. Str. India, Liverpool; str. Ben Voirdich, Persian Gulf; str. James Gray, Marseilles; str. Chanda, Coast and Calcutta; Allungheer, Calcutta.—31. Str. Gwalior, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Mr. Williams, Mr. F. C. Osborn, Major F. N. Gregory, Mr. J. Davis, Mrs. Bradford and infant, Mr. Shandling, and Mr. F. E. Godfrey, For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Casey, Mr. Roche, Mons. M. Ponce de Leon, Mr. H. Flower, Lady A. Flower, and Mr. Silbiger, For Venice.—Mr. Val Priuscp, Mr. E. Gammon, Mr. Maclean, and Major and Mrs. H. H. Lee.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1877.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 9 3/4-1d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 1/4-1d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 7/8-1d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 6,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1023
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 975
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	690 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1235
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	285
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all)	...	655
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	850
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	635 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
"    "    Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
"    "    Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
"    "    "    1842-43	...	9 1/2
"    "    "    1851-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	9 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	10 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-4-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-14-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-4-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-8-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-8-0
Sycee Silver	...	160

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

MR. BIRCH.—It is understood that Mr. Birch proceeds to Europe early in January, on three months' privileged leave; his duties will be undertaken by Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—We (*Ceylon Times*) learn that a gentleman is now on his way out to Ceylon as a teacher of art and science at the Normal School. One had been selected for the Colombo Academy, but failed to stand the necessary medical examination.

CIVIL.—The last *Gazette* announced the appointment of Allanson Bailey, Esq., as Acting Assistant Agent at Badulla from the 10th inst.; H. L. Crawford, Esq., to be extra Assistant at Badulla; C. A. Murray, Esq., is appointed extra officer Assistant at Kandy.

THE BISHOP AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The *Ceylon Diocesan Gazette* says:—"We have good reason to believe that letters brought by the mail have made possible a solution of the question at issue between the Bishop and the Church Missionary Society on one side and the Tamil Coolie Committee on the other."

AN EPISCOPAL LINGUIST.—Bishop Coplestone is reputed as possessing a remarkable capacity for speedily acquiring a good knowledge of any language he applies himself to master. In twelve months after his arrival in Ceylon he preached in Singalese with facility and correctness. He is now preaching in Portuguese.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The following passengers proceeded home by the M.M. steamer *Anadyr*, of Dec. 12:—Mr. and Miss Sabonadiere, Miss Layard, Mrs. Bowden Smith, Mrs. Pouncefort, Mrs. Holloway, Mr. E. A. Cooke, Mr. E. M. Rossiter, Mr. A. E. Acklom, and Assistant Commissary General Eichbaum, Mr. H. L. Hubbard, and Mr. W. B. Ferris.

CIVIL.—C. Edmonds, Esq., is to be extra Assistant at Nuwara Eliya to the Government Agent for the Central Province. Leave of absence having been granted to P. Arunachalam, Esq., F. C. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, and Coroner for Matara for three weeks from Feb. 11 next. The Agent for the North-Western Province will continue at his post until Jan. 1, when his successor will relieve him.

IMMIGRATION.—The draft report of the Immigration Commission is nearly completed, and it is generally understood to embrace strong recommendations for the establishment of cooly quarantine depots at Dutch Bay, with a view to the general disuse of other routes. The *Serendib* will convey the following party to Dutch Bay next month, with a view to examine the locality for purposes of immigration:—Lieutenant-General Street, the Queen's Advocate, the Auditor General, and Messrs. Downall, Wilson, Mitchell, Wall, Elphinstone, Thomas and Saunders.—*Ceylon Times*, Dec. 20.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There has been quite an animated debate in the Ceylon Legislative Council about the Madras famine, and what Ceylon has done to mitigate its effects. The discussion arose on a vote of the Government for Rs. 25,000 "in aid of the Madras Relief Fund." Two or three speakers pointed out that as the Duke of Buckingham had informed the Lord Mayor no further subscriptions were required, it was hardly worth while now for Ceylon to contribute this money. The Tamil member of the Council, Sir Coomaraswamy, did not object to the vote, but insisted on information being given as to what the Ceylon Government had done in the way of providing relief works for the immigrants from Southern India. The Colonial Secretary said he could not give details as to the whole of the 170,000 immigrants who had come to Ceylon this year, but that he found there were 107,000 coolies employed by the local Public Works Department in June, July, August, and September this year, against only 69,000 so employed in 1876. He added that work had been provided for every able-bodied coolie who would work, and food and medical comforts for the weakly. The hospitals had been enormously overcrowded during the year, and great difficulty was experienced in getting the coolies to work. "They did not want work, they came to pick coffee leaves," said the Colonial Secretary. Sir Coomaraswamy threw doubts on the statement that the colony had taken any extraordinary measures for relieving the immigrant population, but was informed in reply that the Ceylon Government "had expended in labour over and above the ordinary estimate no less a sum than £80,000, and found employment for 40,000 more labourers than were in the island last year."

THE death of Major-General Smith, formerly of the Stud Department, is announced as having taken place at Ambala on Dec. 8.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 15.)

**BERNARD, C. E.**, C.S.I., additional sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., is transfd. tempy. to the financial dept.

**BOND**.—The services of Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the central system of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept.

**HOLMES**.—Consequent on the return from furl. of Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, supt. engr., mily. works branch, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., tempy. supt. engr., 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive rank of exec. engr., 1st grade, on Nov. 5.

**PETLEY**, Navigating Sub lieut. E. W., R.N., asst. supt., 2nd grade, in marine survey dept., is app. to offic. in the 1st grade from Dec. 16.

**RUSSELL**, Col. L., R.E., offic. dep. inspector gen. of mily. works, will offic. as inspector gen., in addition to his own duties, until the return of Col. Hutchinson from priv. leave.

**SPRING**, F. J. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the Ravi to the Soan div.

**THOMSON**, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy. rank, Western Rajputana Railway, is retransfd. to the Rajputana Railway.

**THOMPSON**, H. E., supt., 2nd grade, telegraph dept., is app. to offic. as supt., 1st grade, from July 9, for the period Mr. Brooke may offic. as director of construction.

**VANSITTART**, C. G., is app. to offic. as asst. to the dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces, from Nov. 1.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 22.)

**ALLEN**, F. W., to be a 2nd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian marines, from date of joining.

**ATKINSON**, F. J., is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Punjab.

**CRAWLEY**, C. E., is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay.

**DALRYMPLE—BURTON**.—Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, polit. asst., 1st class, and offic. cantonment mag., Nowgong, is transfd. to Morar as offic. asst. cantonment mag.; and Major H. M. B. Burton, offic. polit. asst., 1st class, and asst. cantonment mag., Morar, is transfd. to Nowgong as offic. cantonment mag.

**DANIELL—PREECE—FABIE—FARGUES**.—The following acting apps. are made in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept., v. Mr. E. J. D. Walter, supt., 1st grade, proceeding on furl., from the date of his embarkation:—Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as supt., 1st grade; Mr. J. R. Preece, asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as supt., 2nd grade, v. Mr. Daniell; Mr. J. J. Fabie, asst. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. supt., 2nd grade, v. Mr. Preece; and Mr. J. Fargues, civil signaller, 1st grade, to offic. asst. supt., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Fabie.

**DACKES**.—The services of Mr. F. C. Dankes, C.S., offic. polit. agent, 3rd class, and offic. asst. secy., Foreign Dept., are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept., from Dec. 19.

**FITZGERALD**, J. R., offic. asst. to the Resident, and offic. asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, is confd. in the app. from Nov. 15.

**HOMFRAY**, Capt. J. R. McK., wing officer Bhopal batt., is app. boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund, and *ex officio* asst. to the polit. agent in Bundelcund, from the date of assuming charge.

**KINCAID**, Lieut. col. W. F., offic. polit. agent, 2nd class, to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class, with effect from the date on which Major Peacock assumes charge of the Moorshedabad Agency.

**MARTELLI**, Capt. N. C., on special duty at Ulwar, is app. to offic. as polit. asst., 1st class, and 1st asst. to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. H. M. Durand.

**MARTINDALE**, A. H. T., M.C.S., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Coimbatore, is app. junior attaché, Foreign Dept., from Nov. 7, v. Lieut. Temple.

**PEACOCK**, Capt. and Brevet major H. P., comdt. Gov. gen.'s Body Guard, is app. to offic. as polit. agent, 2nd class, and posted to Moorshedabad as agent to the Gov. gen. from the date of assuming charge.

**LEYCESTER—ELLIS—LESMOND**.—The following posting and transfers in the Indus Valley State Railway have been made by the suptdg. engr., Upper Scinde dist.:—Mr. E. Leycester, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Ghotki div.; Mr. J. Ellis, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana div.; and Mr. W. A. Lesmond, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Reti to the Larkana div.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are retransferred from Bombay to the Provinces noted:—

Mr. A. M. Salmon, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to Bengal irrigation.  
Mr. W. Ellison, sub engr., 2nd grade, to N.W.P. and Oudh provincial.  
To Punjab Irrigation Branch.—Mr. H. Daniell, asst. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. C. A. Greenwood, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To N.W. Provinces and Oudh Provincial and Irrigation Branch respectively:—Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. P. O. Anderson, supt. engr., 3rd grade, mily. works branch, will, on return from furl. on Nov. 5, hold tempy. rank as supt. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Tyndall, supt. engr., 2nd grade, tempy. rank, will, from the same date, revert to supt. engr., 3rd grade, tempy. rank.

The undermentioned officers are retransferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches of the P.W.D. to which they are permanently attached:—

To Punjab Irrigation Branch.—Mr. A. G. Reid, asst. engr., 1st grade, tempy. rank.

To Bengal Provincial Estab.—Mr. C. J. Middleton, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

The following officers are temporarily transferred from the Western System of State Railways to N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—

Major H. R. Faber, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. M. Luff, exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. J. Shaw, exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, assist. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, assist. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. E. Baker, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. R. Jennings, R.E., assist. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. C. E. Housdon, engr. apprentice, Rajpootana, is promoted to the rank of assist. engr., 3rd grade, from Oct. 23, 1877.

The following engr. apprentices, attached to the Punjab Provincial estab., are promoted to the rank of assist. engr., 3rd grade, from the dates specified:—

Mr. H. Granville, 6th Oct., 1877; and Mr. W. MacDonald, 1st June, 1877.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Western to the Central Systems of State Railways:—

Mr. J. W. Christison, assist. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. A. Bewley, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

The undermentioned officers are retransferred from Mysor to the province and branch noted:—

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.—Col. G. A. Searle, Madras S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade.

To Mily. Works Branch.—Major D. C. Walker, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. B. Clark, assist. engr., 1st grade, is retransferred from Madras to Bengal provincial estab.

The Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the engr. estab. attached to the mily. works branch of the P.W. dept., from the 5th Aug., 1877, vice Col. Dunbolton, retired:—

#### Permanent.

Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to exec. engr., 1st grade.

Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to exec. engr. 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, exec. engr., 4th grade (temporary 2nd grade), to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, assist. engr., 1st grade (temporary exec. engr., 3rd grade), to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Lieut. W. Peacock, R.E., assist. engr., 2nd grade (temporary 1st grade), to assist. engr., 1st grade.

#### Temporary.

Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., assist. engr., 2nd grade, to assist. engr., 1st grade, vice Lieut. Peacock, R.E., confirmed.

Consequent on the return of Mr. W. H. King, exec. engr., 4th grade, temporary rank, from furlough on the 6th Nov., 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades:—

Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E., to assist. engr., 1st grade.

Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., to assist. engr., 2nd grade.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 19.)

Mr. H. G. Sharp, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Durbhungha, is transfd. to the dist. of Gya.

Mr. E. B. Harris is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Burdwan div.

Mr. P. D. Dickens is app. to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Cuttack.

Mr. J. G. Charles is app. to act temp. as chief mag. for the town of Calcutta until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, offic. as a presy. mag. for the town of Calcutta, is confd. in that app., v. Mr. P. D. Dickens.

Mr. F. Jones is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade from the 1st prox.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. H. S. Beadon is app. to be insp. gen. of registration, with effect.

Mr. J. S. Maclean, offic. coll. of Customs, Calcutta, is confd. in that app.

Mr. R. C. McKennie, asst. engr., is posted to the Burdwan div.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 15.)

Mr. W. T. Martin, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Jaunpur.

The Rev. M. E. Mills to be chaplain of Bareilly.



Mr. F. Baker, C.S., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur dist.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, offic. asst. comr., from Jhausi to Jalaun.

The Rev. J. W. Young, chaplain, from Fatehgarh to Chunar.

The undermentioned officers to be mags. of the 1st class:—L. G. Evans, L. A. S. Porter, H. B. Punnett, C. Rustomjee, and C. D. Steel.

Mr. E. Galbraith, C.S., to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

The undermentioned officers to be asst. colls., 1st class:—J. B. Fuller, L. A. S. Porter, and C. Rustomjee.

The undermentioned officers to be asst. colls., 2nd class:—E. Galbraith and H. B. Punnett.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Dec. 13.)

Mr. J. G. Cordery, dep. comr., is app. to offic. as additional comr. of the Amritsar div.

The services of the Rev. A. C. Eschelbach, chaplain of Nowshera, are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh.

The following members of the Bengal C.S., whose services have been placed at the disp. of the Punjab Govt., are app. asst. comrs. of the 3rd class, and posted to the dists. noted opposite their respective names:—A. Kensington, Lahore; G. C. Walker, Delhi; R. L. Harris, Amritsar; J. A. Grant, Ferozepore; H. Maude, Rawalpindi.

The Rev. C. Swinnerton, junior chaplain, is app. chaplain of Nowshera. His Honour the Lieut. Govr. is pleased to app. Mr. G. R. Elsmie, civil and sess. judge, Peshawar, to be an additional sess. judge in the Rawalpindi div., in addition to his other duties.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 15.)

Mr. Chatterton is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bilaspur; and Mr. J. Hurst, offic. dist. supt., Bilaspur, on being relieved, will revert to his substantive app. of insp. of police.

The undermentioned officer serving in the Central Provinces Commission has passed the prescribed depl. examination:—In Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Law, and Procedure, Lower Standard, Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., asst. comr.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 8.)

APPENDUM.—In the notifications published in the *Assam Gazette*, dated Oct. 6, 1877, transg. Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, and Mr. G. E. McLeod, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to the districts of Sibsagar and Kamrup, respectively, after the words "is transferred to the district of Sibsagar," and after the words "transferred to the district of Kamrup," read the words "with effect from Oct. 22, 1877."

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 15.)

Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Lieut. col. A. E. Campbell on Nov. 16, the following officers reverted from that date:—

Lieut. col. W. C. S. Clarke, from offic. dep. comr., 2nd grade, to dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Capt. M. O. Boyd, from offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. dep. comr., 4th grade.

Capt. H. J. Peet, from offic. dea. comr., 4th grade, to offic. asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. G. Godfrey, from offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade.

### BRITISH BURMAH.

(British Burmah Gazette, Dec. 7.)

Mr. F. W. Fox, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, is app. to exercise the powers of mag. of the 1st class in the town of Moulmein.

Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue, chief insp. of police, Northern Arakan, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

The following temp. proms. are ordered, consequent on the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. A. G. Duff, dep. comr., 1st grade, from Nov. 22:—

Mr. J. K. Macrae, dep. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, asst. comr., 1st (offic. dep. comr., 3rd) grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. J. Butler, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. dep. comr., 4th) grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

During the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. F. D. Raikes, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 2nd) grade, the following temp. prom. is ordered from Nov. 22:—

Mr. W. G. Jackson, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 3rd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Major G. E. Fryer, dep. comr., 4th grade, the following alterations of rank are ordered, subject to the confirmation by the Govt. of India:—

Major G. E. Fryer, dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. J. Butler, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. dep. comr., 3rd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 1st) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 2nd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Major G. A. Stover, dep. comr., 3rd grade, the following alterations of rank are ordered, subject to confirmation by the Govt. of India:—

Major G. A. Stover, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, asst. comr., 1st (offic. dep. comr., 2nd) grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. dep. comr., 3rd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 1st) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, asst. comr., 4th (offic. 2nd) grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

The following postings are ordered:—

Lieut. J. Butler, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade to the Tharrawaddy div. of the Henzada dist., to join on being relieved by Major Fryer.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 1st) grade, to special duty as forest settlement officer.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, to the Karen Hills div., to join on being relieved by Major Stover.

The following asst. engrs., 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, reported their arrival at Rangoon on the 23rd ult., and are posted as indicated opposite to their respective names:—

Messrs. R. T. Denne and J. E. Gabett, R. and I. V. S. Railway.

Messrs. A. E. Cuthbertson and E. M. Sage, Rangoon Town div.

Lieut. col. E. J. L. Twynam, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. R. Ring, exec. engr., 4th grade, received charge of the Rangoon Town div. on the 1st inst. ]

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 28.)

BOND.—The services of Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

HOLMES.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. A. L'E. Holmes, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 15.

JENKINS.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major F. H. Jenkins, Dec. 20.

MACPHERSON.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. A. K. Macpherson, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 19.

RAMSAY.—The services of Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps, offic. squad, officer 9th Bengal cav., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

SORELL.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. F. S. Sorrell, 45th foot, wing officer 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, Sept. 5, 1876.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. cols. W. H. Beynon, Bengal staff corps; J. T. Watson, Bengal staff corps; W. O. Swanson, Madras staff corps; W. H. R. Godfrey, Madras staff corps; C. M. Hailes, Madras staff corps; J. W. Orchard, Bengal staff corps; and A. D. Clay, Madras staff corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. H. R. Spearman, Dec. 18; F. R. A. B. Constable and J. D. Macpherson, Dec. 19; W. H. Unwin and F. C. W. Drummond, Dec. 20.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 17.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. G., to be capt. 1st batt. 17th regt., from Nov. 21.

BARCLAY, Lieut. F. M., 44th foot, on prob., 45th N.I., has passed the Higher Standard in Hindostance.

CONWAY-GORDON—HILDEBRAND.—Capt. L. Conway-Gordon to be major, R.E., from Dec. 11; and Lieut. G. Hildebrand to be capt., R.E., from Oct. 18.

DENYS, Lieut. W. H. A., to be capt. 100th regt., from April 26, 1876.

DUDGEON.—The name of Capt. F. N. Dudgeon, 40th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots.

FARRINGTON, Major M. C., 51st foot, offic. asst. adj. gen., is posted to the Rawal Pindi div.

HAWKES—HEAD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, making the following offic. appts. from the 26th idem, consequent on the arrival of Capt. C. J. Farquharson, recently app. offic. wing comdr.:—Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, wing officer and offic. adj., 38th N.I., to offic. also as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. M. R. Spence, app. to the commissariat dept., and Lieut. H. Head to continue to offic. as wing officer.

KARSLAKE, Capt. and brevet major F., to be major, 83rd regt., from June 19.

KELLY—DOWLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, app. Lieut. A. D. D. Kelly to act as instr. of musketry, 34th foot, v. Lieut. J. F. Chisholm-Satten, offic. adj.; and Lieut. F. L. W. Dowling to act as asst. instr. of musketry 34th foot, v. Kelly, both appts. to have effect from Nov. 21.

LEAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16, app. Lieut. W. W. Lean, wing officer 18th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. W. H. Browne, vacated on prom.

LINTON, Lieut. C., to be capt. in the 40th regt., from Nov. 21.

M'EWEN, Capt. R. B., 92nd highlanders, to be station staff officer, Pachmarhi, v. Malet, dec.

MURRAY—STUDDY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. H. H. Murray to be major R.A., from Dec. 12; and Capt. T. J. C. A. Studdy to be major R.A., from Dec. 12.

ROWLAND, Major and Brevet Lieut. col. T., 1st batt. 5th fusiliers, to be comdt. Convalescent Depot, Murree, v. Farrington, app. an asst. adjt. general.

**ROBERTSON—HEATHCOTE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, making the following officg. appts. in the 9th Bengal cav., consequent on the departure on furl. of Major T. Dayrell, 2nd in com.:—Capt. D. H. Robertson, squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, and pending the arrival of Lieut. col. M. H. Heathcote; and Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron comdr., in addition to his other duties.

**SCOTT,** Lieut. S. P. C., 48th regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission; dated Dec. 8.

**SETON.**—Pachmarhi station order confd., dated Nov. 23, app. Lieut. W. Seton, 33rd foot, to offic. as station staff officer, there being no qualified officer available, v. Capt. C. F. Malet, 8th foot, dec.

**THORNHILL.**—Chakrata station order confd., dated Nov. 30, app. Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, 1-5th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from Dec. 1, v. Lieut. J. H. Bowhill, 62nd foot, proceeded to Morar with his regt.

**WALTER.**—Agra brig. order confd., dated Nov. 30, directing Capt. C. J. Walter, wing comdr. 8th N.I., to offic. as brigade major, in add. to his regtl. duties, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, proceeded on m.c.

**WARREN,** Lieut. col. F. G. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Malta, and join the 10th brig., into which he has been prom.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, officg. mag. and coll. of Dinapore, for two years. Mr. N. S. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Tipperah, for ten months. Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, officg. joint mag., Muttra, for twenty-one months. Mr. W. H. Wells, asst. engr., 1st grade, for two years. Mr. F. B. Walker, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, for eight months, in extension. The Hon. E. G. Birch, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, for ten months, from Feb. 15 next. Mr. T. F. Peppe, Behar Opium Agency, for one month. Mr. A. Christian, Benares Opium Agency, for one month, from Dec. 15. Capt. W. Willocks, exec. engr., Duns Canal, for three months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Cameron, M.D., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. A. Vallings, Bengal staff corps, wing comdr. 1st Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months. Dep. Surg. gen. J. Lamprey, M.B., Army Med. Dept. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. L. B. Jones, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 3rd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, for two years, from Dec. 10. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. O. B. Palmer, inf., for two months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. J. F. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, for nine months, on private affairs. Capt. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cav., squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. E. B. Bishop, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer 2nd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, for two years. Lieut. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., 2nd subaltern, No. 1 mountain batty., Punjab frontier force, for eighteen months. Lieut. C. A. Coles, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 36th (The Bareilly) N.I., for two years. Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, officg. med. officer 34th (The Futehgurh) N.I., for six months, in extension. Major J. H. Blanchard, Invalid Estab., for one year, from Dec. 6. Lieut. S. J. Tucker, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, for six months, from Dec. 15, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. C. D. V. Tuthill, 14th hussars, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. C. Ricardo, 14th hussars, for one year, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. H. M. Finlay, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. P. H. Bowen, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. T. Dalryell, 1-21st foot, from Jan. 8 to March 7, in extension. Capt. C. O. James, 63rd foot, from date of embarkation.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 26.)

**DUMERGUE,** J. W. E., is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from Dec. 23.

**HANNINGTON,** J. C., dist. and sessions judge of Salem, has been perm. to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**METCALFE,** E. P., assumed charge of the office of head master, Provincial College, Rajahmundry, from Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck on Dec. 8.

**PARSONS.**—The Secy. to Govt. in the P.W. Dept. orders the following app. from Dec. 8, in succession to Mr. Cardozo, retiring on pension:—Mr. R. Parsons to be 1st asst. to the secy. to Govt. P.W. Dept.

**RUSSELL.**—The undermentioned officer is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class:—Mr. S. Russell, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Coimbatore.

**WOLFE-MURRAY,** F. D'A. O., is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from Dec. 19.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 26.)

**PHILLIPS,** Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. C., staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service on ordinary pension of £456. 6s. 6d., extra annuity, £668. 12s., to be paid in England.

**SHARP,** Capt. W. G., Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Dec. 20.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. S. Gray, staff corps, private affairs for one year two months and eight days, to Europe and Australia. Capt. G. H. Trevor, 2nd asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, private affairs, for one year, from Oct. 22. Major A. Wingfield, staff corps, private affairs for two years. Mr. W. Cunningham, staff corps, on private affairs for one year and ten days.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 20.)

**GILBERT-COOPER—BARR.**—Messrs. B. Gilbert-Cooper and W. W. Barr to be prob. asst. settlement officers in the Sind survey dept.

**LOCH,** W. W., 1st asst. coll. and mag., acted as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Broach.

**MITCHELL,** W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Sindia State Railway, passed on Nov. 24, the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

**MOYLE,** C. M., to be prob. asst. settlement officer in the Sind survey dept.

**SEALY,** Lieut. C. W. H., cantonment mag., resumed charge of the duties of ex officio asst. to the Political Resident at Aden.

**SHARPIN,** Rev. F. L., M.A., garrison chaplain, Bombay, has returned to duty.

**STREETEN,** Rev. G. B., M.A., having completed ten years' service on Dec. 12, is prom. to the grade of senior chaplain.

**VICAJI,** Asst. surg. K. R., L.M., to be asst. chemical analyser to Govt.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

**AITKEN,** E. C., acting asst. comr. of customs and opium, passed, on the 20th inst., the Departmental Examination according to the 2nd Standard under Govt. notice, dated Jan. 13, 1869.

**CUMINE,** A., supernum. asst. coll., Sholapur, received charge of the Malsiras Taluka from Mr. Balajee Mahadeo on Nov. 28.

**FAGAN,** R. S. F., asst. conservator of forests, reported himself for duty to the dist. forest officer of Kolaba and Dapoli at Alibag on Dec. 3.

**LARPERT,** Baron De H., being unable, on account of the state of his health, to return to India, is perm. to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay estab. from Dec. 31.

**SEYMOUR,** L. R., to be prob. asst. settlement officer in the Sind Survey Dept.

**STEWART,** Capt., 22nd Regt. N.I., was relieved of his famine relief duties in the Sholapur Collectorate on Dec. 1.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 20.)

**KEMBALL—MAXWELL.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Kemball and Mr. H. Maxwell majors in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**LEWIS—MOONEY.**—The following proms. in the barrack dept. are made:—Sub conductor J. Lewis to be acting conductor, and Sergt. J. Mooney to be acting sub conductor from Dec. 5, in succession to Conductor J. Wright, proceeded to England on m.c.

**MONTEITH.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. J. Monteith, of the 72nd highlanders, squad. officer 2nd regt. Sind horse, Aug. 3, 1876.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

**GALPINE,** W. L., is perm. to resign the commission of lieut. in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**MOYLE,** Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. A., of the staff corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 22.

**SHIELDS,** Sub Lieut. J. M., to be lieut., v. Galpine, resigned.

**WALTON,** R., to be sub lieut., v. Shields, prom.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors C. M. Ducat, H. R. M. Van-Heythuysen, and A. Utterson, staff corps; Dec. 12.

Major C. F. Boulton; Dec. 13.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. J. Grierson, staff corps; Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. C. Harrison, staff corps; Dec. 12.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. S. E. Manley, cotton inspector, Sholapur, for thirty-five days. Mr. W. A. East, 1st asst. collr. of Satara, is allowed furlough for eleven months and six days from the 31st Jan., 1878; he is also allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave. Mr. R. Courtenay, asst. collr. of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 2nd Jan., 1878.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. H. T. Oldfield, 6th Bengal cav., in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Hon. lieut. and Asst. comy. W. F. Knight, P.W.D., Ahmednagar, for two years. Capt. J. T. Bury, R.A., A.D.C. to the major gen. comdg. Poona div., for six months. First-class Apothecary J. Stevens, subordinate med. dep., Bengal, in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Major F. G. S. Parker, 34th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. C. Parker, 56th foot, from Dec. 15 to Dec. 31, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regt. Surg-Maj. E. P. Burrows, in med. charge 15th regt., N.I., for one year from date of departure with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. and Local Col. D. W. Martin, 1st batt., 8th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Col. J. C. Macdonald, Madras S.C., is allowed to proceed to Europe (in anticipation of furlough. Lieut.-Col. H. Maxwell, Bengal S.C., is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of furlough, which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Maj. F. Lance, Bengal S.C., in anticipation of furlough, which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 15.

**Royal Engineers.**—Capt. A. DeV. Brooke to be adj., v. A. K. Haslett, whose period of service to that appt. will expire; Capt. R. H. Beaumont, from half-pay, to be capt., v. F. H. Fawkes, who retires upon half-pay.

The tempy. coms. as lieuts. of the following officers to be made perm., and antedated to Jan. 28, 1875, such antedated not to carry back pay:—H. J. Foster, C. E. Haynes, G. A. K. Wiseley, H. H. Barnett, O. E. Ruck, C. B. Mayne, H. E. Goodwyn, W. A. Gale.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts. with tempy. rank, viz.:—

H. D. Laffan, v. H. P. Lee, prom.; E. C. T. Hawker, v. K. R. Todd, prom.; H. M. Lawson, v. F. Q. Edmondson, prom.; J. A. Tanner, v. W. v. H. Spaight, prom.; A. R. M. Sankey, v. W. S. S. Bisset, prom.; F. F. Reynolds, v. W. H. Coaker, prom.; F. D. F. MacCarthy, v. F. J. Edwards, prom.; H. A. L. Paterson, v. J. F. Hewson, dec.; J. L. Irvine, R. H. H. Whatley, prom.; W. C. Hussey, v. D. L. Litton, dec.; H. M. Jackson, v. H. C. Fox, prom.

### INDIA-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following proms. among the officers of the Staff Corps and her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

#### BREVET.

To be Cols.—Lieut. cols. C. A. Benson, Madras inf.; and E. M. Lawford, Madras cav.

To be Lieut. col.—Major C. Martin, Bengal cav.

To be Major.—Capt. G. E. Erskine, Bombay cav.

#### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capts. C. R. Pennington, C. A. Dodd, C. St. J. B. Barnett, A. G. Ross, N. M. T. Horsford, W. L. Samuella, and W. L. Noverre.

To be Capts.—Lieut. E. L. Durand, Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. H. Browne, Lieuts. C. E. Wheeler and A. E. Ward.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. (brevet major) F. H. Thompson, and Capt. G. Randall.

To be Capt.—Lieut. J. E. Porteous.

#### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg. major.—Surg. J. B. Thomas.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. W. T. Keays, G. C. Sartorius, R. I. Crawford, and W. R. Trevelyan.

#### BOMBAY ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Col.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. Pogson.

The Christian names of Major E. W. Trevor, Bombay staff corps, are Edward Walter, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 22.

The name of the officer of the Bengal staff corps prom. to the rank of major in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 7, is D. T. H. Sampson, and not Simpson.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Tymering-villa, South Yarra, Melbourne, wife of John Adams, P.W.D., son.

BIDEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, wife of F. J. Biden, M.A., head master, son.

BOILEAU—At Calcutta, Dec. 23, wife of Capt. H. Boileau, Bengal staff corps, son.

BRENT—At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 9, wife of Arthur Brent, daughter.

BRODIE—At Kurrachee, Dec. 17, wife of Surg. major J. F. Brodie, daughter.

COLDSTREAM—At Jullundur, Dec. 23, wife of W. Coldstream, C.S., son.

HART—At Calcutta, Dec. 19, wife of C. Hart, son.

KOUGH—At Cuddalore, Dec. 20, wife of C. Kough, C.S., daughter.

MARSHALL—At Umritsar, Dec. 19, wife of W. H. Marshall, daughter.

MORDERN—At Oomraotes, Dec. 20, wife of C. Mordern, son.

PELLEY—At Bolarum, Dec. 17, wife of Rev. C. H. Pelly, chaplain, son.

PEPPIN—At Vellore, Dec. 12, wife of Thos. T. Peppin, 2nd asst., Rangoon customs office, son.

RIEKIE—At Lahore, Dec. 20, wife of J. Riekie, Panjab Northern State Railway, daughter.

ROBINSON—At Kooshtea, Dec. 22, wife of W. H. Robinson, son.

RUSSELL—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Dec. 19, wife of J. G. Russell, son.

SANDIFORD—At Mozufferpore, Dec. 20, wife of Dr. C. Tyson Sandiford, son.

SKINNER—At Cachar, Dec. 17, wife of E. F. Skinner, son.

SMEATON—At the John Cannon (Scottish) High School, Bombay, Dec. 26, wife of A. D. Smeaton, head master, daughter.

STEWART—At Madras, Dec. 8, wife of Col. S. Stewart, R.E., son.

TEN BROEKE—At Calcutta, Dec. 25, wife of A. H. Ten Broeke, son.

TURNER—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Jan. 11, wife of A. F. Turner, solicitor, High Court, son.

WALKER—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, wife of S. E. Walker, Pilot Service, daughter.

WATKINS—At Allahabad, Dec. 23, wife of the Rev. Oscar D. Watkins, son.

WELCH—At Shanghai, Nov. 24, wife of J. Welch, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BAND—SAUNDERS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 9, A. C. Band, of Sylhet, Bengal to M. R. Saunders.

CUMMING—BROWNE.—At Rangoon, Dec. 20, Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., son of the late G. V. Cumming, M.D., M.M.S., to Mary Louisa (May) Browne.

HARMAN—AUBREY.—At Allahabad, Dec. 22, George Bower Harman to Edith Portray Aubrey.

HARVARD—MALDIN.—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, Robert S., son of R. A. C. Harvard, of South Kensington, Middlesex, to Isabel F., daughter of the late Richard Maldin.

PHILLIPS—WALKER.—At Darjeeling, Dec. 20, the Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A., to Anna, widow of the late H. W. Walker, of Kurseong.

ROSS—BRYAN.—At Madras, Dec. 12, John S. Ross to Kathleen M., daughter of C. Bryan.

TOBIN—DAVIDSON.—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, H. M. Tobin, Bengal C.S. to Dora G., daughter of Col. R. Davidson, Bengal S.C.

### DEATHS.

BELLETTY—At Calcutta, Dec. 10, Mary B., daughter of Raphael Belletty, aged 6 years.

BERKELEY—At Palaveram, Dec. 25, Florence, wife of Major Emerio S. Berkeley, Madras staff corps, aged 24.

BOSE—At Delhi, Dec. 16, Dr. R. C. Bose, civil surg. of Goojranwala.

CAVORKE—At Calcutta, Dec. 20, Philippus A. Cavorke, aged 80.

CAY—At Bombay, Dec. 24, R. B. Cay, H.M.S. *Undaunted*, son of Capt. R. B. Cay, R.N., of Holyhead, aged 18.

CHRISTIE—At Calcutta, Dec. 21, Herbert S., son of James Christie, aged 1 year.

CRIZZLE—At Madras, Dec. 23, Annie E., wife of Mr. Crizzle, aged 23.

DALY—At Palaveram, Dec. 22, Sergt. Daniel Daly, veteran, R.H.A., aged 46.

DOOLEY—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 28, Eleanor M., daughter of M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., aged 2 months.

FITZSIMMONS—At Bangalore, Dec. 20, A. H. Ralph, son of Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, aged 8 years.

GAVIN—At Sitapur, Dec. 20, Claire H., daughter of Rev. J. F.A. Garin, chaplain, aged 6 years.

GOLDIE—At Sawargaum, Nasik, Dec. 25, Winifred, youngest child of Mark Goldie, R.E., aged 17 months.

HENDERSON—At Calicut, Dec. 22, H. G. Henderson, M.D., of Vythery Lodge, Wynaad.

HUME—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, Edith F., daughter of James T. and Alice E. Hume, aged 2 years.

HUNTER—At Madras, Dec. 21, Fannie L., wife of James R. Hunter.

KING—At Kallbadavie, Dec. 26, Joshua B., youngest son of C. J. King, Customs Preventive Service, aged 10 months.

LANGLEY—At Bombay, Dec. 22, Charles A. Langley, solicitor High Court, son of Archibald Langley, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, aged 36.

LASKEY—At Chingleput, Dec. 13, Teresa A. C., daughter of Mr. Laskey, aged 10.

MACHELL—At Sylhet, Assam, Dec. 27, H. R. Machell.

MARTEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, George D. Marten, aged 15 months.

MOYLE—At Poona, Dec. 28, Col. Charles A. Moyle, aged 56.

O'LEARY—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 28, John O'Leary, B.A., barrister-at-law, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, aged 47.

RICKETTS—At Madras, Dec. 18, Annie T. G. (Quennie), child of E. G. Ricketts, aged 1 year.

SETON-WIGHTMAN—At Singapore, G. A. Seton-Wightman.

SEWELL—At Madras, Dec. 20, Isabel Annie, daughter of H. Sewell, M.C.S., aged 3 months.

STRONG—At Calcutta, Dec. 21, Hannah S., wife of J. G. Strong, H.M.'s Ind. Govt. Incl. Steam Service, aged 47.

TIMS—At Ganjam, Nov. 30, James A. A. Tims, Taluq Overseer, D.P. Works, aged 29.

TIMS—At Chatterpore, Dec. 10, Mary A. C., wife of Ambrose Tims, of the Ganjam Collectorate, aged 21.

WHITE—At Kursiong, Dec. 22, James White, proprietor of the Caledonian Hotel at Kursiong, aged 62.

WILLIAMS—At Madras, Dec. 27, Col. Augustus F. Williams, Madras Audit Dept., E.I.R., aged 22.

WOOD—At Allahabad, Dec. 25, Alice M., wife of Harry Wood, Travelling

## Home.

## STAFF COLLEGE.

The subjoined list of officers who have passed the final examination of the Staff College is published for the information of the Army, the names being arranged in regimental order.

These officers (with the exception of those who have received other orders) will join their respective regiments (or depots should the regiments be abroad) on Feb. 1 next, up to which date they will be considered as on leave of absence, and they will do duty therewith until May 1, when they will report themselves to the general officer commanding at Aldershot, with a view to their completing the course prescribed by paragraph 26 of the Staff College Regulations, contained in G.O. 28 of 1876 :—

Capt. J. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers; Capt. H. J. E. Ford, R.A., special mention, military law and mathematics; Capt. W. Law, R.A., Lieut. D. F. Jones, R.A., honours, special mention, mathematics; Lieut. W. W. M. Smith, R.A., honours, special mention, artillery and military administration; Lieut. W. H. James, R.E., honours, special mention, mathematics; Lieut. J. C. Barker, R.E., special mention, reconnaissances; Lieut. J. Ross, of Bladensburg, Coldstream Guards; Capt. F. de L. Morison, 1st Foot; Lieut. E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th Foot; Lieut. R. Auld, 5th Foot; Capt. W. H. Daniel, 15th Foot; Lieut. C. W. Vulliamy, 17th Foot; Capt. R. C. Hare, 22nd Foot; Capt. F. Cochran, 37th Foot; Capt. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, 57th foot; Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot; Capt. H. J. T. Hildyard, 71st Foot; Capt. E. Essex, 75th Foot; Lieut. A. E. W. Goldsmid, 104th Foot, special mention, mathematics; Lieut. A. G. Impey, 107th Foot.

Capt. Law, R.A., passed the final examination under Article 25 of the Staff College Regulations, without having gone through the course of instruction at the College. Lieut. Barker, R.E., having passed a superior examination in French and German, as well as in topography, is recommended under Article 27 of the Staff College Regulations for employment in the Topographical Department of the War Office. Capt. J. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers—voluntary subject, German, very good. Capt. H. J. E. Ford, R.A.,—voluntary subjects, French, good; German, very good. Lieut. D. F. Jones, R.A.,—voluntary subjects, French, very good; telegraphy, very good. Lieut. W. W. M. Smith, R.A.,—voluntary subjects, French, very good; geology, special mention. Lieut. W. H. James, R.E.,—voluntary subjects, German, very good; photography, very good; telegraphy, good; extra subject, Russian, good. Lieut. J. C. Barker, R.E.,—voluntary subject, French, very good; extra subject, landscape drawing, good. Lieut. J. Ross, of Bladensburg, Coldstream Guards,—voluntary subject, German, good; extra subject, Italian, very good. Capt. F. de L. Morison, 1st Foot—voluntary subjects, telegraphy, very good; photography, good. Lieut. R. Auld, 5th Foot—voluntary subject, photography, good; extra subject, Spanish, very good. Capt. W. H. Daniel, 15th Foot—voluntary subjects, French, good; German, very good. Capt. F. Cochran, 37th Foot—voluntary subject, telegraphy, good. Capt. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, 57th Foot—voluntary subject, photography, very good. Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot—voluntary subjects, photography, very good; French, good. Capt. H. G. T. Hildyard, 71st Foot—voluntary subject, German, good; extra subject, Spanish, very good. Capt. E. Essex, 75th Foot—voluntary subject, German, good. Lieut. A. E. W. Goldsmid, 104th Foot—voluntary subjects, telegraphy, very good; geology, very good. Lieut. A. G. Impey, 107th Foot—voluntary subject, French, good.

With reference to G.O. 28 of 1876, the regulations regarding the examination of officers who may be candidates for admission to the Staff College in February, 1879, will be the same as those issued in G.O. 1 of 1877, except that the subjects of examination in Military History, &c., will be those mentioned in G.O. 59 of 1877.

## Miscellaneous.

**GREAT DISASTER AT SEA.**—(MADRID, Jan. 16).—The *Imparcial* of to-day states that the steamer *Trise*, coming from India, with 450 passengers and crew, has been lost at sea, and that only a sloop of the vessel has been recovered on the Galician coast.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Kashgar* sailed on Thursday afternoon for the East with £35,300 in specie. Of this sum £172,300 was in gold for Alexandria, and the remainder, £213,000, was in silver for Bombay.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—A paper will be read at the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Monday next, Jan. 21, at four o'clock, "On the Migrations and Early History of the White Huns, principally from Chinese Sources," by T. W. Kingsmill, Esq., President of the North China Asiatic Society.

**THE "FRIESLAND."**—The report published on Thursday that a steamer named the *Friese*, coming from India, had been lost on the coast of Spain, is believed at Lloyd's to refer to the *Friesland*, from Batavia, which was posted at Lloyd's as a missing vessel on Wednesday last.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—India Council drafts to the amount of £263,000 were on Wednesday allotted out of the £265,000 (26,50,000 rupees) offered at last week's minimum of 1s. 8½d. per rupee. Calcutta obtained £148,000, Bombay £53,000, Madras £12,000, and all tenders at and above that rate received in full. Silver at one time realised 54d. per oz., and the quotation in the afternoon was 53½d. to 54d.

**EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for the six months ended Sept. 30 exhibits a net revenue of £197,488. Of this £61,453 has been applied to repairs and renewal of cables, &c., and after the payment of some small items £134,455 remains, to cover £29,251 debenture and preference interest, and two interim dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

**THE "GLENERICHT."**—A telegram has been received at Lloyd's, from Madras, reporting the safety of the captain and a portion of the crew of the new ship *Gleniericht*, for Singapore, which was reported a few days ago as having been passed, in the Southern seas, on fire and abandoned. The telegram states that the captain and family and some of the crew (nineteen in all) had been landed at Cocos by the *Cheviot*. The fate of the remaining portion of the crew is still unknown.

**INDIAN FAMINE.**—A meeting of the Indian Famine Fund Committee was held on Monday at the Mansion House. The late Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Thomas White) presided, and stated, in reply to Mr. F. W. Buxton, that the expenses of the Fund amounted to £9,052—viz., advertising £7,631, and stamps, stationery, and gratuities, £1,561. The late Lord Mayor expressed a hope that at their next meeting they might be able to close the fund; but a gentleman present said it would be well not to do so too soon, seeing that all danger was far from over, especially in the North-West Provinces of India.

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—HURVOPERSHAD ROY CHOWDRY AND ANOTHER v. SHAMAPERSHAD ROY CHOWDRY AND OTHERS.—This was a suit principally between two brothers as to property left by their father. The litigation commenced in 1853, and the decree on which the present appeal came before the Court was dated in August, 1873, from a decree made in 1861. The suit was to recover mesne profits of certain lands which were claimed as amounting to upwards of Rs. 207,893, and the High Court reduced the amount to Rs. 21,302. It appears that the litigation commenced respecting the property in 1827, between the two brothers, and in 1829 a compromise was effected. In 1860 the matter was before the Judicial Committee on the question of the Indian law of litigation. A suit was in 1861 commenced for mesne profits, and the litigation between two brothers, now represented by the appellants and respondents in the present suit and the present appeal, which is likely to occupy their lordships several days, will probably end the long litigation.

**CAMPBELL v. THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).**—This was an action brought to recover the sum of £3,000, with 5½ per cent. interest, which the plaintiff alleged had been deposited on July 1, 1860, with the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), whose liabilities had been subsequently transferred to the present defendants. The defence was that there had been no deposit upon that day, but that a similar sum had been received in 1859, which had, however, been repaid to the plaintiff. The plaintiff admitted that allegation, but stated that a second deposit of £3,000 was paid on July 1, 1861, which had not been repaid. The plaintiff, Mrs. Agnes Campbell, was a widow lady residing at Edinburgh. Her husband had carried on a very lucrative business in Calcutta, and upon his death, several years ago, left a title to his wife in the partnership profits in the business with which he had been connected. The surviving partner transmitted considerable sums to the plaintiff from time to time, the total of which amounted at present to more than £40,000. She was in the habit of banking with the defendants' predecessors, through whom her money was generally transmitted. The plaintiff kept no accounts herself, but left her financial business to the care of her solicitor, who had since died. After his death a deposit note for £3,000, at 5½ per cent. interest, dated July 1, 1860, was found among his papers, and, as it bore the customary notice that the money would not be repaid unless the receipt was returned to the bank, the present action had been brought in order that the opinion of the jury might be obtained upon the matter. The jury, before the conclusion of the defendants' case, intimated that they were unanimous in their opinion of the case, and ultimately gave a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Justice Hawkins expressed his opinion that clearly some mistake had occurred as to the deposit note produced, and the plaintiff should not recover upon it.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The Indian troopship *Crocodile* left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 13th inst., with details consisting of 55 men of the 1st Brigade, 72 men of the 2nd Brigade, and 95 men of the 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery; 174 men of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, 155 men of the 1st Battalion 21st Foot, 95 men of the 65th Regiment, 153 men of the 89th Regiment, 102 men of the 70th Regiment, and smaller draughts from the Royal Engineers, 44th, 83rd, 67th, and 100th Regiments, making a total of 22 sergeants, 1,013 privates, 56 women, and 104 children. The following officers also embarked :—

Capt. Mulloy and Jones, Lieuts. Jervois, Sinclair, Cleeve, McCreagh, and Meade, and Veterinary-Surg. Kemp, of the Royal Artillery; Lieuts. Chippendell, Bethell, Connor, and Fullerton, of the Royal Engineers;



Lieut. Meares, 21st Foot; Capt. Barstow, 72nd Foot; Lieut. Fraser, 33rd Foot; Capt. Brereton, 89th Foot; Capt. Charley, 60th Foot; Lieut. Davenport, 83rd Foot; Lieut. Brown, 92nd Foot; Quartermaster Brown, 21st Foot; Major Harkness, 5th Foot; Lieut. Gale, R.E.; Capt. Morrison and Lieuts. Read and Fenton, 1st Foot; Lieut. Freeman, 13th Hussars; Capt. O'Brien, 11th Foot; Capt. Tidmarsh and Lieut. Preston, 33rd Foot; Lieut. Watson, 34th Foot; Capt. Campbell, 65th Foot; Lieut. Wingfield, 54th Foot; Lieut. Stainforth, 65th Foot; Col. Brown, 83rd Foot; Capt. Beauchamp, 7th Foot; and Surgeons-Major McLean, Bolton, Ongleton, Harvey, Quinton, and Preston, of the Army Medical Department. The *Crocodile* is due in Bombay on Feb. 15.

The Indian troopship *Malabar* is appointed to leave Queenstown on the 23rd inst. with the 1st Battalion 1st Foot for Malta, and take the 2nd Battalion 2nd Foot from Malta to India, reaching Bombay on or about March 1; the *Junna* sails from Portsmouth with the 61st Regiment for Malta on the 10th proximo, and takes the 2nd Battalion 13th Foot from Malta to India, being due at Bombay on March 15; and the *Serapis* is ordered to sail, if required, on the 24th proximo from Portsmouth, being timed to reach Bombay on March 29.

**SIR A. COTTON ON INDIAN FAMINES.**—Sir Arthur Cotton attended a special meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 16, and delivered an address upon famine and irrigation in India. He said he had been fifty-seven years connected with the business of engineering in India, and was for twenty-six years in charge of the very province that suffered most from the late famine. They might conceive the magnitude of the famine when he told them that thirty millions of people were affected by it, and that almost all of them had been ruined by it. It was probable that not more than one million would perish, but the entire population had to sell all they possessed to keep them alive. The country had been so ruined that it could not pay the revenue for years to come. The Government had spent altogether out of the treasury about thirty millions. It was a fact that the whole of the famines in India were caused by a want of water; and how could it be questioned that water was the proper remedy for it? In the way of irrigation the natives had constructed, in the Madras Presidency alone, 40,000 tanks for collecting water, and in Mysor, Hyderabad, and Bombay there were [thousands more—perhaps 80,000 altogether. The first question was, when they got possession of the whole country, whether they could not improve the tanks and supply them from a great river. They had never been attended to, nor even had existing works been kept in repair. He instanced the case of a great tract of country which would yield £50,000 a year, revenue, but which had, by reason of an imperfect water supply fallen to £10,000. He said that with an outlay [of a few thousands a year the tanks could be kept in repair. There was, he continued, only one possible way of preventing famines in India, and that was by water, which was to be used in two ways, namely, for irrigation and transmission, and both objects could be accomplished in exactly the same way. He would admit that the Government had been doing something in the matter of irrigation. They had now in hand many large works, and had nearly completed fourteen. They had spent about twenty millions, and it would take another ten millions to complete them. He pointed out the importance attributed by the natives to irrigation, and quoted statistics to show that whereas the Government had altogether sunk 160 millions in the construction of railways, which had proved to be a most unremunerative investment, the construction of irrigation works had returned a good interest of the outlay, varying from 5 to as much as 87 per cent. He also showed that if the traffic of India were conducted by means of water ways there would be a great saving in the cost effected, and this country would be enabled to derive an enormous supply of wheat upon cheaper terms than at present. India would be better enabled to dispose of her produce, and the result would be a greatly increased trade between the two countries. He would not hesitate to say that it was possible for the whole of India to be more or less irrigated and protected in the future against a recurrence of famine.

## Imperial Parliament.

The Parliamentary Session was opened on Thursday by Commission. The following paragraph in relation to the late Indian Famine occurs in her Majesty's speech:—

I am thankful that the terrible famine which has ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end. Strenuous and successful exertions have been made by my local Governments to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty they have been powerfully seconded by the liberal aid of my people at home and in my colonies. I have directed that an inquiry should be made into the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Jan. 17.**—NOTICES OF MOTION. Lord G. HAMILTON: On Monday next, select committee to inquire into and report as to the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loan.

Sir G. CAMPBELL: On Jan. 25 to call attention to the question of taxation in India.

**Mr. FAWCETT:** In reference to the motion of the Under-Secretary of State for India, I give notice to move to extend the scope of the committee so that it shall inquire into the best means for preventing and mitigating the effect of famines in India, and to inquire whether by greater economy, especially in regard to military and other charges which are under the control of the home authorities, a fund may not be provided for famines which will render it unnecessary to impose on the people of India taxation so burdensome as that of the contemplated increase of the salt duty.

**Mr. D. ONSLOW:** On Monday next to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Maharajah of Scindia, during his recent visit to Calcutta, had omitted the usual courtesies to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and if so, what steps had been taken to mark her Majesty's displeasure. Also, whether it was true that the Maharajah was evading the treaty which enabled him to keep a certain number of his subjects under arms, and thus converting his whole people into trained soldiers, and whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to allow such a state of things to continue.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Jan. 18.**—NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR: Monday next, to ask whether any reply had been sent to the memorial from the inhabitants of Ceylon praying that the votes for ecclesiastical purposes on the revenues of the island shall cease.

## India Office.

Jan. 17, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Sir W. Herschel, Bart.; Messrs. M. F. Beamish (Uncov.), M. J. Ogle (Uncov.), A. W. Channell (Uncov.), G. C. Caldecourt (Uncov.), and J. C. Ledger (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. Dayrell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. T. Oldfield, Staff Corps; and Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Major A. G. Murray, Staff Corps; and Surg. gen. J. A. W. Thompson, A.M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. F. De Blanshard, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. E. Thomas (Uncov.), 7 mos.' m.c.; J. W. Harris, 6 mos.' m.c.; A. C. Tate, 6 mos.' s.c.; H. J. Trew (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.; and P. Hordern (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, Staff Corps, 7 weeks; Major R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps, 2 weeks; Col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major W. W. H. Greathed, c.b., R.E., 6 mo.; and Capt. J. M. Tulloch, Inf., 2 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. G. W. Hemans, Staff Corps, 6 mo. and 2 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. Hay, Staff Corps, 6 weeks; Lieut. H. A. Vincent, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. A. Marcel, O. G. R. McWilliam, J. Kibble (Uncov.), E. M. Showers (Uncov.), W. P. Johnston (Uncov.), C. J. Rivett-Carnac (Uncov.), A. C. Bryson (Uncov.), W. Williams (Uncov.), R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), W. Cracroft (Uncov.), Capt. J. V. Falle (Uncov.), A. Grant (Uncov.), D. G. Barkley, G. F. Wells (Uncov.), and H. C. Levinge (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. W. D. Horsley, J. M. Bill (Uncov.), J. Wallace, and J. F. Sullivan (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. N. Spouner (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major R. D. Osborn, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. G. L. Eyre, Staff Corps; and Col. F. W. Peile, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell, Staff Corps; Major A. Balmer, Staff Corps; Major C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Major D. S. A. Jamieson, Staff Corps; and Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. A. Smith, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. A. Phelps, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**LEMESURIER**—The wife of Lieut. col. J. LeMesurier, R.E. (Bombay), of a daughter, at Bedford, Jan. 11.

**LETHBRIDGE**—The wife of E. Lethbridge, Capt. 90th L.I., of a daughter, at 34, Albemarle-street, Jan. 10.

**MACKINSON**—The wife of Surg. major C. Mackinson, A.M.D., of a daughter, at Southampton, Jan. 11.

**MILES**—The wife of Capt. H. G. Miles, 101st Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Stoke House, near Farnborough, Jan. 11.

**STEWART**—The wife of Capt. H. S. Stewart, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Clifton, Jan. 12.  
**TICEBURST**—The wife of Capt. R. Ticehurst, of a daughter, at Hastings, Jan. 6.  
**TREDGROFT**—The wife of C. L. Tredcroft, late Capt. R.H.A., of a son, at Glen Ancrum, Jan. 5.  
**WALKER**—The wife of Capt. J. B. Walker, R.A., of a daughter, at Lewes, Jan. 14.  
**WHISH**—The wife of General Whish, of a daughter, at Kensington, Jan. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

**ALLUM—WADE**.—W. E. Allum, of Foochow, China, to E. L. M. Wade, at Upper Tooting, Jan. 15.  
**ANDREWS—WILKINSON**.—E. Andrews, P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Ann Wilkinson, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 29.  
**COOPER—LUTHAM**.—R. E. Cooper, C.E., of Westminster, nephew of the late General Sir W. H. Elliott, G.C.B., to Fanny Lutham, at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, Jan. 8.  
**CRESSWELL—NEEDHAM**.—C. A. Cresswell, Captain M.S.C., Asst. Comr., British Burmah, late R.A., to F. M. Needham, at Twickenham, Jan. 10.  
**FULLER—DUNPHY**.—S. A. Fuller, Public Works Department, Ceylon, to Beatrice Mary Dunphy, at the Church of Our Lady, Grove-road, N.W., Jan. 8.  
**HAZLERIGG—EWING**.—A. G. Hazlerigg, Major Royal Scots Fusiliers, to J. E. O. Ewing, at Ballikimain Castle, Jan. 9.  
**JAMES—SHOWERS**.—Edward Nugent, son of Capt. J. James (late 90th L.I.), of Littlebourne, Kent, to Mary R., daughter of Major gen. C. L. Showers, Bengal Army, Jan. 14.  
**MARTIN—CRAIG**.—F. S. Martin, late 58th Regt., to Margaret, widow of George Craig, editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, at St. Jude's, Glasgow.  
**TORRENS—RUSSELL**.—W. McCulloch Torrens, M.P., to Emily, widow of T. Russell, at Eaton-square, Jan. 5.  
**TWISS—WILLIS**.—Arthur Edward, son of Col. Arthur Twiss, R.A., to A. F. Willis, at St. John's, Woking, Jan. 15.

## DEATHS.

**BAKER**—Lieut. col. E. Baker, late of the Madras Army, at Bath, Jan. 9, aged 93.  
**CUST**—Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Cust, Bart., K.C.B., at 8, Jermyn-strset, Jan. 14, aged 83.  
**DIXON**—Major gen. Geo. Dixon, C.B., at Richmond, Yorkshire, Jan. 15, aged 73.  
**EVANS**—Rev. G. H. Evans, late Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., Madras, at Belmont, Stroud, Jan. 13, aged 72.  
**GREENSTREET**—W. F. Lees, son of Capt. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., at Point de Galle, aged 7 months.  
**HALL**—Major Gen. Richard Hall, Madras Army, at Haverstock-hill, Jan. 13 aged 73.  
**HUBBERT**—Elizabeth, wife of Phillip Hubbert, Surg., at Arundel, Jan. 10, aged 57.  
**HUNTER**—W. F. Hunter, late of Bombay, at Hendon, Jan. 10, aged 65.  
**Joy**—F. L. Joy, Lieut. 106 L.I., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Jan. 14.  
**MACPHERSON**—A. Macpherson, of the Imperial Customs of China, at Paris, Jan. 5, aged 35.  
**RUNFREY**—Mary Ann, wife of W. Runfrey, late of Calcutta, at Laucaster-gate, W., Jan. 15.  
**SANDHAM**—A. C. Annie, widow of the late Lieut. col. H. Sandham, R.E., at Ebury-street, S.W., Jan. 12, aged 79.  
**WELLESLEY**—H. W. Wellesley, Madras C.S., at St. James's-street, Jan. 11.  
**WICKES**—H. W. Wickes, late Asst. Engr. East Indian and Oude and Rohilcond Railways, at 48, Park-road, Bromley, Kent, Jan. 11, aged 40.  
**WILSON**—M. J. Wilson, daughter of Major Gen. Wilson, at Pau, France, Jan. 9.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1. Fanny, Singapore; S. B. Allen, Mauritius.—11. Str. Sultan, Calcutta, &c.—12. Str. Suez, Calcutta; str. Timnah, Calcutta.—12. Str. Branksome Hall, Bombay, &c.—13. Ravensbourne, Mauritius; Whittington, Calcutta; Satsuma, Mauritius; Magerus Huss, Rangoon; Dexteros, Mauritius; str. Cervin, Colombo.—14. Champion, Calcutta; Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Maiden Queen, Maulmain; str. Nellie, Calcutta; str. Zambesi, Bombay; Hawthorn, Mauritius; Vermont, Maulmain.—15. Amsterdam, Samarang; Alma, Akyab; Glenhurdley, Mauritius; str. Chyebassa, Calcutta; Maha Buleswar, Gopaulpore; Sydney Eggers, Tuticorin; Oudridge, Calcutta.—16. Str. Lizzie, Calcutta; Denbighshire, Calcutta; str. Hotten, Calcutta; str. Haddon Hall, Calcutta; str. Tenasserim, Calcutta; County of Egin, Java.—17. Vitung, Calcutta; Princess Louise, Cocanada.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Chyebassa, Jan. 15.—From Calcutta.—H. E. Samuels, Esq. From Madras.—Mr. G. T. Thornhill, Col. Richden and two daughters, Mr. J. S. M. Feroz, Messrs. A. Williamson and C. H. Crawford. From Colombo.—Mr. W. Mackwood.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10. Lyeka Till, Singapore; str. Prins Friedrich Carl, Penang; Perthshire, Zanzibar.—12. Amadeo, Singapore; Pierremont, Galle; Knight Companion, Bombay; str. Homer, Bombay; str. Chancellor, Calcutta; Dochra, Bombay.—13. Str. Hesleden, Aden; H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay.—14. Str. Childwall Hall, Bombay; str. Zante, Bombay.—15. Str. Duke of Buccleugh, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—16. Pegasus, Bombay.—17. Str. Glamis Castle, Singapore; str. Kashgar, Bombay; Agamemnon, Penang; Blair Drummond, Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Merkara, Jan. 19.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Creasy, Miss F. Cole ridge, Mr. J. Coleridge, Mr. C. B. Shand, Miss K. Harries, Miss Griffin, Mr. F. H. Stokes, Rev. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mr. W. R. Graham, Rev. E. F. Miller, Mr. Mowbray, and Mr. J. Lynch. For Aden.—Mr. Dighton. For Madras.—Miss G. Chamber, Major and Mrs. Van Houten, Mrs. Casey, Mr. W. Mackenzie, and Mr. Barclay. For Vizagapatam.—Mrs. T. H. B. Younge and two children. For

Calcutta.—Miss Mark, Miss G. W. Bix, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. and Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Groaves, Mr. E. Bultiel, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Capt. and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Saunders, Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Williamson, Dr. Murdoch, Mr. J. S. Davidson, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mrs. Hart, Masters C. and J. Hart, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Gibson, Master Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. W. Woir, and Mrs. Rainsdon and child.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Kashgar.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Warrant, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hoar, Mrs. Gray and two daughters, Miss Bernard, Capt. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. W. Duthoit, Mr. Browne, Capt. W. S. Har, Capt. and Mrs. Wratistau, Mr. H. F. Wilson, and Mr. J. Elphinstone. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Frost, and two Misses Frost. For Malta.—Miss Langstone and Miss Hornby. For Suez.—Mr. Melashur. For Port Said.—Mrs. Finlay. For Gibraltar.—Mr. W. Halford.

Per str. —.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Joynt, Mr. A. A. Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fox. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Clarke. Per str. —.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Luari, Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Hon. C. Kerball, Col. Trevor, Mr. Morsji, and Mr. Fitzjames. For Melbourne.—Mr. W. R. Martin. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Loftie.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per str. Chyebassa, Feb. 2.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss Julia Dixon, Miss Jane Dixon, Mr. Weston, Mr. J. W. Trail, Mrs. Bickle, two Misses Bickle, and Master Bickle. For Madras.—Mrs. Clive and child. For Calcutta.—Miss Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, and Mr. H.M. Lennox.  
 Per str. Mira, Feb. 9.—From Liverpool.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goad.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hope, for Bombay, Jan. 4, 40 miles N.E. off Ushant.  
 Penthesilla, for Calcutta, Nov. 27, 33 S., 28 W.  
 British Enterprise, from Calcutta, Dec. 15, 16 N., 86 E.  
 Herman, for Singapore, Dec. 2, 4 N., 92 E.  
 Rajah, from Calcutta, Nov. 12, 33 S., 29 E.  
 Lochleven Castle, from Singapore, Nov. 30, 20 S., 1 W.  
 Warwick Castle, for Calcutta, Nov. 2, 42 S., 74 E.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Alma (Swedish schooner), from Akyab to London, has passed up Channel with loss of foretopgallantmast.

The Vermont, Richardson, arrived from Maulmain at Falmouth, on Jan. 15, and reports:—"Left Maulmain, July 29. From Aug. 3 till 12th had a succession of terrific gales, at times a hurricane, and tremendous sea, and had hard pressing to hold to windward, especially on the night of Jan. 5. When about twenty miles off the Mocosales, a terrific squall broke on us from W.S.W. Had to furl all lower topsails, ship drifting fast toward land with both wind and current. At about midnight, still blowing hard, wind veered to W. and W.N.W., the water suddenly shoaled from twenty to fifteen and thirteen fathoms, mixed ground, a tremendous sea running; thought we saw the breakers to leeward. About this time I threw over the bottle which was picked up. Cannot remember what I wrote on the paper, but we all thought it was our last night. About 1.30 a.m., wind W.N.W., still in fifteen fathoms, mixed bottom, I concluded it would be prudent to press on canvas, even if we carried something away, and I try to keep along the shore as long as possible; so set everything we possibly could. Ship diving and pitching fearfully and lying over, but heading S.W. by S., and making little lee way, expecting every moment something to give way, but all held well. At 4 a.m. deepened to eighteen fathoms, mixed bottom. At 6.30 in twenty fathoms, shells, and less wind, but still dark and rainy. At seven wind veered to S.S.W., and moderated; were ship to westward off shore. A French steamer, the Iraoudady, passed closed to us, in lat. 5 N., long. 92 E.; asked her to report us."

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## JANUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wimberley and child, Mr. R. King, Mr. Durnford, Mr. W. Barclay, and Mr. and Miss Bailey.  
 BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. P. Henderson.  
 VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. Wimberley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. F. L. Steel, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Miss de la Poer, Miss Cotes, Mrs. Boyd, and Mr. H. F. Wilson.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Bell, Mr. J. Cruickshank and child, and Mr. Blackhall.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Davidson, Major C. F. James, and Mr. Belt.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss Codd, and Major Bulmer.  
 VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. Melver.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. M. Martin and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Fotherstonhaugh.  
 SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Major and Mrs. Caulfield.  
 VENICE TO CEYLON.—Mrs. and Miss Reeves.  
 BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Miss Rigg.  
 BRINDISI TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Leyland.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. McCulloch, Mrs. Ryland, Mrs. Block, Miss Ori, and Miss Potts.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bigsby.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child.

## JANUARY 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Torin, Miss J. Edwards, Mrs. A. H. Fraser, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. M. R. Prower, Col. J. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Kibble, and Mr. E. T. Clarke.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Major Mayne.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Capt. S. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Howell, and Mr. Maclean.  
 BRINDISI TO ZANZIBAR.—Mr. J. R. Streeter.

## FEBRUARY 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Browne, Miss E. A. Browne, Mrs. Cockshott and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and three children, Miss Lamb, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Christison, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and two children, and Miss Cox.  
 VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Maken, and Mr. Moir.  
 BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Timms, and Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey.  
 VENICE TO GLENELG.—Mr. and Miss Murray, and Mr. Colton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Murray and child, and Mr. A. C. Dutt.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Walker.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. M. Showers.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Lord Torpichen.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Doveton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. G. A. Chapman, Mr. Hodder, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Chief Justice French.

## FEBRUARY 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Ramsay, and Mr. Garfit.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peile, and Mr. Peile.  
 MALTA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Gallott.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Ewart.

## FEBRUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Newmarch, two Misses Newmarch, Miss Chambers, and Major Young.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. P. Lambert.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Stour and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Levinge.  
 BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet.

**ENCOUNTER WITH A BISON.**—Mr. R. F. Phillips, of Kotagiri, has had the good luck to kill a fine old bull bison, whose head now forms one of the finest trophies ever seen of this particular kind of game. Mr. Phillips the other day came to the knowledge of the presence of a herd of bison at a spot at the foot of the hills, and one morning set out, before dawn, in the hope of intercepting the animals as they were returning to their cover. He found their tracks, followed them up, and eventually sighted the herd, moving across a small glade about ten yards wide. An old bull was in the middle of the herd, and him Mr. Phillips spotted. There was just time for a quick shot—one shell from an express hit, but though it struck well as to height, it was not fairly behind the shoulder, but some eighteen inches too far back. The beast stumbled and fell, but was up again in a moment, and as quick as thought was hid from sight in the jungle. A second chance was out of the question, not only on account of the old bull's quick movement, but because of the dashing about of the cows that surrounded him. The sportsman, however, followed the trail, and noticed that though no blood showed on the spot where the animal fell, there was a lot of it discernible from about a hundred yards further on. Acting on his experience, Mr. Phillips determined to leave the animal in peace for an hour or two, and went off himself to the nearest chuttrum for rest and refreshment. In about two hours he resumed the attack, taking with him, this time, a little fox terrier, that proved a valuable ally. The tracks of the bull were taken up and followed, the little terrier keeping about ten yards ahead. Suddenly the terrier barked, and the next instant the old bull was nearly on his enemies, for with a snort of rage he dashed back on his tracks, giving Mr. Phillips barely time to jump through some terrible prickly-pear bushes on the right, and the gun-bearer to save himself by the skin of his teeth by doing ditto on the left. Having charged for about twenty or twenty-five yards, the wounded bull stood stock still, sniffing the scent of his human enemies, who for some time dared not move. The little terrier, however, was very active, and kept teasing the bull, causing him after a while to move about every now and then. Matters became very trying; for nearly two hours both parties kept each other at bay as it were. Now the bull moved on a little, then he moved back again, once or twice he was within ten or fifteen yards of Mr. Phillips, who could not even then get a fair sight of more than his horns. The undergrowth was so dense, that it would have been folly to fire at random, and a forward movement—attempted once or twice—was detected—and caused the beast to charge or move on. Eventually Mr. Phillips headed him, and secured standing room where the scrub was comparatively open. A shot fired in his rear by the shikaree drove the bull forward, and the terrier (who kept running at the bull, and then running back to his master) at the same time succeeded in drawing the beast to the right spot, and with an "at last!" the sportsman settled the grand old fellow, by sending a couple of shells into him. What adds interest to this capture is that about seven years ago, within a mile from the same place, Mr. Phillips fired at a bull bison, which he believes to be the same animal he has now killed. His shot then missed its mark, but struck one of the horns. The animal then stood for a moment, dazed, shook his head, and escaped. On one of the horns there is the mark of a bullet. Mr. Phillips measured the animal, while still warm, and has put him down as a "twenty-hand bull." The measurements of the horns are extraordinary.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—  
Via Southampton, on Thursday, Jan. 31.  
Via Brindisi, on Friday, Feb. 1.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
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### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
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## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

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9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ... ..	lent to	81 1/2
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Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.
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India Stock Debentures, 1859 ... ..			
" " " 1859 ... ..			
" " " 1863 ... ..			
" " " 1874 ... ..			
" " " 1864 or 1865 ... ..			
India Debentures (1874) ... ..	101 1/2 to 101 1/2		
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Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	101		125 to 127
Stock East Indian ... ..	100		125 to 127 1/2
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100		104
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Stock South of India, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	100		113 1/2
Stock Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	101		102 to 103 x.in.
Do. Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100		116
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Do. Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	all		102 to 104
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Stock South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100		111 to 113
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10 Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all		7 1/2 to 7 1/2
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25 Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all		19 to 20
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10 Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all		17 1/2
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 7; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 5; Calcutta, January 4.

The *Pioneer* gives some further particulars of the advance of our troops in the Jawaki country. On December 31 the force under General Keyes at Shinda and Turkhi advanced northwards through Ghariba to Pushtoni, reaching the crest of the hills at noon. They burnt the village of Wallai, encamped that night on the crest, and returned next morning to Shinda and Turkhi, after shelling the heights. Although the enemy was in great strength there were no casualties on our side. Meanwhile the force under General Ross had also come down on the Afridis from Shergasha southwards. This second force advancing through the difficult Bori Pass, occupied Pushtoni, with the loss of one camp follower, on the 31st. On the 2nd January, General Ross blew up the Pushtoni towers, burnt the Malik's house, and retired down the Bori Pass to his camp at Shergasha, without a casualty, the troops working splendidly over most difficult ground. A great many cattle were captured, but the Jawakis had evidently made up their minds not to fight, and went off to Tirah and the Pass Afridis. It is said that the political results of the expedition have thus far satisfied the authorities, as the most difficult position of the Afridi hills has now been entirely overrun by British troops.

We learn from the Indian papers that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was on his way from Kohat to Bannu. Sir Richard Pollock was to meet him on the 2nd January, and to decide on a further programme. A levée, *darbar*, and parade of all the troops in the Kohat garrison were held on New Year's Day in honour of the Imperial Assemblage of last year.

THE latest mail news about the Naga expedition reports the attitude of the Angama Nagas as one of sulky defiance. They were scattered in bands over the country; prepared to waylay weak or unwary parties of our men. The pretence about suing for peace ended in nothing. Our little force at Mozima,

which had been stockaded and entrenched with stone-work, was attacked at midnight on the 26th December, but the attack was repulsed. Attempts were made to poison the water, but without success. The Superintendent of Police, with a strong escort, had been deputed to keep open the communications.

THE Calcutta papers give long accounts of the State ceremonies which ushered in the new year in the capital of British India. The pith of their statements has already been taken out of them by the telegrams, and we have no room for the smaller details. Sindia, as we know, was made a G.C.B., the first Indian prince who has ever received that honour. Sir R. Temple was made a G.C.S.I., and General Kennedy a K.C.S.I. The new Order of the Indian Empire, for rewarding services to her Majesty in her Indian Empire, and commemorating the proclamation of her style and title of Empress of India, consists of her Majesty the Queen as Sovereign, the Viceroy as Grand Master, twenty-three Councillors of the Empress as *ex-officio* Companions, and fifty Companions. Future nominations to the order are not to exceed twenty in any one year, exclusive of *ex-officio* appointments. *Ex-officio* members are Companions for life. The secretary of the Order is Mr. C. U. Aitchison. The following are *ex-officio* Companions:—Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir Edward Bayley, the Maharaja Raja of Bundi, the Duke of Buckingham, the Maharaja of Kashmir, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir George Couper, Sir Robert Davies, Mr. Eden, Mr. Egerton, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Arthur Hobbhouse, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Raja of Jhind, Sir Edwin Johnston, Sir Henry Norman, the Nawab of Rampur, Mr. Stokes, Sir John Strachey, Sir Richard Temple, and the Maharaja of Travankor. The following are appointed Companions:—Mir Mahmud Khan, heir to the Khan of Kheilat, Justice Louis Jackson of Calcutta, Sir Richard Meade, Rao of Pedla in Mewar, Dr. John Muir, Dr. Brandis, Sir Rajamani Raja Deo of Madras, Justice Turner of Allahabad, Mir Ali Khan, heir of the Jam of Las-Bela; Mr. Paul, Sirdar Asad Khan, Colonel Owen Burne, Sirdar Gohar Khan, Mr. Puckle, Dr. Jameson, Sayad Vilayat Ali Khan, Colonel Mainwaring, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Dr. Beatson, Dr. Ross, Mr. Pogson, Dr. W. W. Hunter, Colonel Hearne, Colonel Williams, Hon. Kristodas Pal, General Cunningham, Admiral Bythelsea, Mr. Moraji Gokaldas, Colonel Walton, Colonel Moore, Tiruvarur Muttuswamaiyar, Colonel William Gordon, Inspector of Musketry, Bengal; Saleh Hindi Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Graham, Dr. Hewlett, Cettapalliam Ranja Charlu, Colonel Macgregor, Mr. R. B. Shaw, Dr. Bühler, Babu Deva Shastri, Mr. Patrick Carnegie; Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Babu Bhudeo Makaji, Dr. George Smith, Edinburgh, Mr. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Captain the Hon. George Campbell Napier, Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, Mr. James Blackburn, Knt., and Pandit Nain Singh.

WITH regard to the members of the new Order the general feeling—says the *Pioneer*—seems to be that too much has been attempted and too little done; and that an opportunity has been lost of making reparation in some notorious instances of neglect of public benefactors. The Civil Service find occasion for sarcastic comment, and the Indian Press are unlikely to appreciate the left-handed compliment of decorating a man who has long ceased to belong to it.



WE hear no more of the complaints mentioned in a *Times* telegram of the shortcomings of the Indian Commissariat in the Jawaki war. Such as they were, they seem to have been due to the fact that the commissariat officers had very short notice, at the last, of the service they were required to perform. We are told indeed that Colonel Mylne, the chief commissariat officer at Peshawar, had no notice, until the last moment, of the intention to move into the field more troops than the carriage kept up for the movable column would have sufficed for. The moment he was told that more troops would move, he telegraphed to Rawal Pindi, whence all needful carriage was sent off by double marches, and would have been at Peshawar in ample time; but on reaching Attok it found the bridge over the Indus broken by the heavy floods. Getting the cattle over the river in boats was a long and tedious business. Government only sanctions the maintenance of a certain quantity of carriage at Peshawar. When more is wanted, it has to be got from a distance, generally from Pindi, whence it can reach Peshawar in four or five days at the soonest, if no extraordinary difficulties are thrown in the way.

JOAQUIM BRITTO will not be hanged after all, the Bombay Government having granted the prayer of those memorialists who are anxious he should be kept alive for the encouragement of other persons disposed to commit brutal murders. It is alleged in Britto's behalf that when he stabbed poor Roonan he was almost if not quite as insane as several of his relatives, who were actually shut up in a mad-house, and that he himself was once under restraint. But the question is, not whether he had been or might be mad, but whether he was sane enough to know the consequences of his acts.

AMONGST the general news of the week from India we glean the following items:—The Secretary for India has accepted the resignation of the Civil Service by the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, Commissioner of the Agra Division.—An observatory is sanctioned for Diamond Island, connecting Bengal with the nearest land to the Andaman Islands. The object is to get early warning of cyclones.—Mr. H. M. Plowden has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, in the place of the Hon. Mr. C. Boulnois.—On the 1st January at a private darbar held by Mr. Gibbs, the senior member of the Bombay Council, Dosabhai Framji, and Rao Sahib Mandlik were presented with the insignia of C.S.I.—Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge has accepted an extension of his command of the Meerut Division until October next.—Sir Richard Temple and his staff were expected at Calcutta on the 14th instant, and would stay there as guests of the Viceroy.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of Jan. 20, in Madras the general prospects are described as fair, but the prices are abnormally high. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief has decreased to 210,896. In Mysor the harvest of dry crops shows a very poor outturn. Mr. Bright's speech on irrigation is generally condemned. Sir A. Clarke's elaborate statement in the Council was evidently intended as a counterblast and an antidote to the mischief which might possibly ensue from Mr. Bright's representations, supported by his reputation for eloquence. Sir A. Clarke sets forth a vast array of facts and figures, which, though not always marshalled with due regard to logical sequence, indisputably support his main proposition, that railways must invariably form the chief means of insurance against famine. He shows that irrigation works have proved financially a failure, while railways have proved a financial success. He states that in no circumstances, out of the 740,000 square miles covered by British India proper, could more than 210,000 be successfully irrigated, the probable outlay of which would be £700,000,000 sterling. If this inference be correct, it concludes the question.

FROM the same source we learn that nothing of importance has transpired from the frontier. General Keyes's force left Durzai heights on the 17th and bivouacked in the Naru Khula defile. On the 16th Major Rice, commanding the Sikhs, was severely wounded. The neighbouring tribes are reported to have sent several deputations to intercede. The Jawakis and Nagas still hold out. There is a probability, however, of their soon coming to terms. There are many rival claimants

for the vacant office of Akhund of Swat. Major Sandeman is on his way to England from Quettah. It is believed that he brings important proposals from the Khan of Khelat with reference to the British occupation of Quettah. These proposals are now before the Council. He states that the Baluch tribes are in no way dissatisfied with British occupation. The scheme for a frontier administration has been shelved for the present, the Viceroy's proposals being clogged with such conditions as to render the scheme worthless.

THE following items are taken from the same telegram:—

The dismissal of Sir Salar Jung's private secretary, which has caused considerable comment in Bombay, has received no official explanation. The reason is generally believed to be that Sir Salar Jung, relying on the condescension shown to him by distinguished personages in England, has assumed so defiant an attitude towards the Indian Government that it was found necessary to teach him a lesson. Domestic sorrow has forced Col. Burne, private secretary to the Viceroy, to resign. He is a man of large administrative experience and of proved ability. General regret has been caused by his resignation.

A CALCUTTA telegram of Jan. 23 states that the British expeditionary force has scoured the Jawaki country, the enemy everywhere retreating into the mountains on the approach of the troops. General Ross's force has returned to Peshawar. The Afridi tribes are pressing the Jawakis to make an unconditional surrender to the British.

ACCORDING to another telegram the Naga Hills expedition has been completely successful. Mozima, the principal village of the raiders, has unconditionally surrendered; the fine imposed has been paid, and the natives have also given up their arms and restored their plunder.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta, the Naga disturbance has virtually ended. A telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Assam states that Mozima has paid the fines inflicted, restored the plundered mails, and surrendered the fire-arms demanded. From the North-Western frontier it is reported that 500 Daka Khel Afridis marched through the Kohat Pass in order to join the Jawakis, and fired on a British Cavalry escort, wounding a couple of horses. A later telegram states that the Afridis being very indignant have put pressure on the Jawakis to sue for terms. A deputation, accordingly, of sixty Jawakis, headed by two chiefs, have since arrived at Keyes's camp.

FROM the same source we learn that a rumour of doubtful authority, though transmitted through official channels, reports that the Amir of Kabul is massing troops at Kandahar. This, we are told, may possibly mean a menace to Persia rather than a hostile movement against us, as the Amir is actuated with an equally hostile feeling against Persia as against England, in consequence of the recent arbitration, according to which a part of Sistan was awarded to Persia. Russian envoys are represented as constantly passing to and from Kabul, being latterly, it is said, treated with much consideration. The Amir—it is added—makes no attempt to conceal his enmity to England.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of Jan. 25, the Indian Government has under consideration the creation of a native civil service for which a certain proportion of the posts at present held by English officials would in future be reserved.

THE famine news, according to the same informant, is not quite so satisfactory from Madras. The outturn of the harvest is reported in many districts as indifferent. An equally bad report comes from Mysor. In consequence of the loss of crops there is also every probability of a famine in Kashmir.

CONTRARY to its usual practice the India Office has already divulged the contents of a despatch addressed on Jan. 10 by Lord Salisbury to the Viceroy of India. After awarding the usual meed of thanks to Lord Lytton and all who aided him in dealing with the late famine, the Secretary for India goes on to say:—

It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last twelve years are to be taken as a fair sample of the climate of India. But, in any case, it is evident that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in

the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of those calamities. A commission, constituted of three or five of the most competent persons your Excellency is able to select, will be the most suitable instrument for conducting this investigation. It should consist of men who have not taken any active part in the labours or controversies of the past year, and it is desirable that it should include at least one Native commissioner. It should enter upon its labours as soon as the local authorities have been released by the return of normal conditions from the pressing duties of relief.

With regard to the principle enforced by the Indian Government, that the task of distributing grain throughout the famine area should be left to the unrestricted operations of trade, Lord Salisbury remarks :—

The experience of famine relief hitherto obtained in India would seem to show that the rule observed by your Excellency is sound under ordinary circumstances, but that there are contingencies under which it cannot be sustained, especially where communications are liable to sudden interruption by the weather. In the Madras famine it appears to have been highly successful; in the Bengal famine a considerable deviation from it was found to be necessary; and its too rigid observance in the Orissa famine led to a great calamity. A careful examination, therefore, into the circumstances of its application during the past distress will be of material utility.

WITH regard to irrigation works the despatch admits their usefulness in times of drought, and has no doubt of the benefit they confer "wherever they can be had without excessive cost, and where there is a permanent and sufficient supply of water to sustain them." More than sixteen millions sterling have already been laid out on such works, and those which are now in course of construction, or which have been sanctioned, will cost £6,373,000 more. But the financial results of these undertakings have "varied remarkably." The earlier works, especially those which have been constructed in places already selected for that purpose by the earlier rulers of the country, have been "singularly profitable." According to official estimates the Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded 36 per cent. and the Western Jumna 27 per cent., no account, however, being taken of the value of the work which had been done by former rulers, or of the cost which has still to be incurred before these undertakings are complete. The irrigation works in the low countries of the Madras Presidency have also produced large returns :—

The Cauvery Delta, one of the earliest English works, is stated to have yielded 86 per cent., the Godavery Delta 21 per cent., and the Kistna Delta 15 per cent. But more recent undertakings have been very much less successful, and some, in a financial point of view, have completely failed. The Orissa Canal system and the Madras Irrigation Company's canal, stretching over a length of 749 miles, and costing together more than £3,000,000, have not only returned nothing for the money laid out upon them, but have not, up to this year, paid their working expenses. The aggregate amount of interest which has been paid by Government on account of the capital sunk on these two undertakings has been £1,400,000, making the total sum lost £4,400,000. The greatest number of acres irrigated by the Orissa Canal in any one year up to the close of 1876-77 has been 94,777; by the Madras Company's canal, 94,945. This unfortunate result is due, in some degree, to the refusal of the ryots in the vicinity of these canals to avail themselves of the water offered to them. The cause of their reluctance is imperfectly ascertained, but it probably arises from the fact that in ordinary years they enjoy sufficient rainfall to conduct their traditional methods of cultivation.

FROM the experience already gained, and from the calculations furnished by Government engineers, it is probable that the localities suited for profitable irrigation are "very limited in area, and that the list of canals which the Government can undertake without loss cannot be largely extended." Great caution, therefore, is enjoined in authorising the commencement of new works, as well as a rigid scrutiny of the grounds on which, in any instance, hopes of a remunerative yield are founded :—

In view, however, of the frequent famines of recent years it must be admitted that the value of an irrigation project is not absolutely negated by the proof that it will not yield full interest on its cost. The case is conceivable that a canal which paid little or no interest in ordinary years might in a famine year protect so large a population as to repay to Government the cost of its construction by savings in relief expenditure. The essential matter is to ascertain how far irrigation works are practicable which shall be capable of giving protection against famine in a degree at all corresponding to their cost. Very much stress has been laid, from time to time, upon the financial and other advantages to be derived from expenditure on these works, and during the past autumn the construction of them in the Madras Presidency upon a vast scale has been strenuously urged. The fact that demands of this kind have recently been made by persons of authority would of itself suffice to make a searching investigation of the question highly expedient. If there is room, by

such undertakings, materially to relieve the Madras people from so much suffering and the Indian Treasury from an intolerable burden, the construction of the works ought to be commenced with the least possible delay. If, on the other hand, this resource is not to any great extent available, and any such undertaking, on the contemplated scale, would only impose fresh burdens on the taxpayers without effecting any notable diminution of the evil, it is of high importance that the evidence of that fact should be set forth with sufficient fulness and cogency to dissipate all illusion upon the subject.

In the reports which the Viceroy has forwarded from time to time Lord Salisbury finds much reason to believe that the very cause which produced the famine in many cases has made irrigation works wholly or partially ineffective, "the same want of rain which parched the fields, emptied the tanks, and lessened the volume of the rivers. The absence of glaciers in the hills of Southern India would naturally render the irrigation canals far more liable to be affected by want of rain than similar works in the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. . . . It will be one of the most important tasks of the Commission to ascertain how far this failure extended; what was the condition, for the purposes of irrigation, during this drought, of the canals, the tanks, and the wells in the famine districts; to what extent they performed the function of protecting the population against famine, and to estimate, as far as possible, the amount of saving thus effected in the cost of the Government relief. They should also report upon the measures which may, in their judgment, be practicable for extending a similar protection to portions of the populations of Madras or Bombay, who do not now enjoy it, either by the improvement of existing works or the construction of new works. In particular, it would be desirable that they should ascertain the feasibility, both in respect to physical and to financial conditions, of Sir R. Temple's suggestion, that tanks should be made capable of containing and retaining a two years' supply of water." Lord Salisbury also adverts to the fact that "the value of railways as an assurance to the population against the worst sufferings of famine has been singularly illustrated during the past year."

ANOTHER Blue-Book on Baluchistan has just been issued. From Lord Salisbury's despatch of November 29, 1877, it appears that the Viceroy had proposed "that the frontier, (r Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sind, should be formed into a separate frontier Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent at Peshawar; that this officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; that he should be provided accordingly with subordinate officers at Peshawar and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier and our relations with Baluchistan; and that the Sind and Punjab frontier forces should be amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India, retaining, however, their local and special character, but becoming interchangeable within the limits of the frontier Government." In the place of these proposals Lord Salisbury is prepared to sanction the following measures :

(a) The Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab and Scinde to be divided into two divisions, taking the dividing line at the point where the Belooch gives place to the Pathan.

(b) A Commissioner to be appointed over each division by the Viceroy, but in respect to all internal affairs to take his orders from the Punjab Government.

(c) The Northern Commissioner to be styled Governor-General's Agent and Frontier Commissioner; to receive the salary of a Chief Commissioner; and upon all external matters—i.e., matters concerning those who are not subjects of her Majesty, to correspond with the Viceroy direct, and be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, who upon those matters will correspond with him alone.

(d) The frontier forces, for the present at least, to be under the orders of the Governor-General's agent, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

It would be for your Excellency to decide, in respect to each class of cases whether the communications of the Frontier Commissioner should be sent under flying seal through the Punjab Government, and it would also be for your consideration whether, in view of the present financial exigency, the post of Commissioner of the Southern Division should not be filled by the Commissioner of Sind.

I do not deem it necessary to enter at present into the minor questions involved, such as the residence of the Frontier Commissioner, or the number of Deputy Commissioners, or any of the military details. Upon these points the Punjab Government should be directed to submit to your Excellency in Council, as speedily as possible, detailed proposals in conformity with the above principles, after consideration of which you will be in a position to make specific recommendations for the approval of her

Majesty's Government. I trust that, having regard to existing financial exigencies, it may be found possible to establish the new organisation without any considerable increase on the present cost of administration in the Punjab and Sind.

WE are glad to see that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Captain Andrew Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, "for his gallant conduct at Quetta, on July 26, 1877, while serving in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on the occasion of an attack by some Pathan coolies on Lieuts. Hewson and Kunhardt, of the Royal Engineers. On the evening of that day Captain Scott, while on duty at the regimental parade-ground of the 4th Sikh Infantry, at Quetta, hearing an alarm that British officers were being killed, spontaneously rushed to the rescue, and, finding Lieutenant Hewson cut down, and Lieutenant Kunhardt retiring, hard pressed and wounded, and only protected by Sepoy Ruchpal Singh, of the above-mentioned regiment, fell on the assailants, and with his own hand bayoneted two men, and closed with a third, who fell with him to the ground, and was killed by sepoy of the regiment. This act of courage and devotion saved the life of Lieut. Kunhardt."

MESSRS. SMITH AND ELDER have lately published a volume of poetry entitled "Constance, a Tale," which contains, to our thinking, a good deal of true poetic fire. If it be true that the anonymous author is an old Bengal officer of high mark among the "Politicals" of the old Punjab days, when the Lawrences ruled at Lahor, we may congratulate him on the bays which he has intertwined with his laurels. The poem which gives its title to the book consists of five cantos written in the good old "heroic" metre of the "Corsair" and the "Pleasures of Hope"; and it hardly needed the announcement in the preface to convince the discerning reader that it was written before Tennyson and his successors set the poetic fashions of our day. The swing and simple vigour of the versification and the very characters of the story seem to carry us back to the days of Byron and Campbell. In the Spenserian stanzas which open some of the cantos there is more than a faint reflection of Byron's strength and passion, while not a few passages in the body of the poem suggest the influence of the same master. We could wish, however, that a little more correction had been bestowed on the poem in its altered shape; especially in the matter of the rhymes. "Strown," for instance, hardly rhymes with "home," or "on" with "wrong." The story, too, is rather thin and hazy. But these are trifles compared with the real merits of a poem marked by passages of great descriptive power and rich in utterances of genuine pathos. The beauty and grandeur of the Himalayas have never before been so fitly rendered in verse. The same flow of strong, tuneful rhythm may be caught in the shorter poems, such as "The Reunion," "The Appeal," and "Lucknow;" the last reproducing the well-known story, or was it a myth? of Jessie Brown and the bagpipes. In the Appendix there is a fine fragment on some of the heroes who fell in the Mutiny.

### Odds and Ends.

MAJOR CHAMPAIN, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been appointed Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, left vacant by the death of Colonel Robinson.

MR. RIVERS-THOMPSON and Colonel Trevor, will, it is said, visit Calcutta early in January to confer with the Viceroy on some important administrative measures respecting British Burma.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD's tour of service on General Keyes's staff has terminated. He returned to Calcutta on Saturday, Dec. 15.

A PLAN and estimate have been sanctioned for the construction of a harbour at Tuticorin.

ROBERTS played his first match at Bombay on Tuesday, Dec. 18, having for his opponent a Mr. Bridger, to whom he conceded 650 points in 1,000, and won by 136 points.

THE MAHARANI SURNGMAI of KASIMBAZAR has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Association, in furtherance of the Civil Service movement which has been set on foot.

MR. JUSTICE PONTIFEX returned from leave on Dec. 13, and resumed his seat as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Kennedy will probably continue to officiate until the arrival of Mr. Justice Cunningham in Jan. next.

MR. PRICE, chief clerk at the Murshidabad Government Agency, has obtained permission to bring a charge of defamation against the editor of the local paper, the *Pratihar*.

THE Collector of Karnul—one of the worst of the Madras Famine

districts—reports that famine officers would not be required there after the 20th January.

AN observatory is sanctioned for Diamond Island, connecting the country with the nearest land to the Andaman Islands. The object is to get early warnings of cyclones.

IF Mr. Saunders retires from Mysor next year, it is understood that he will be succeeded by Mr. C. A. Aitchison, of the Foreign Office.

THE HON. D. ARBUTHNOT, Second Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, resigns the service from the 1st of January.

THE RAJAS OF BHARTPUR AND BENARES, Maharajah Sindiah, and a number of others, had arrived in Calcutta to attend the Chapter of the Star of India on the 1st current.

ACCORDING to the local paper there is still a great deal of small-pox and dengue abroad in Lucknow, both in the station and native town. Cantonments, however, are fairly free of these ailments.

MAJOR SANDERSON, the Cantonment Magistrate at Allahabad, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Meerut.

THE latest news from Atchin looks more peaceable. The chiefs are gradually submitting, and the rural population at the most important points are settling down to their usual pursuits.

THE Burmah harvest has begun, and promises to be a very fine one.

TRUMPED-UP CHARGES.—There has been a good deal of discussion on the Macgregor case lately; and as an example of the audacity of natives in getting up a charge occasionally, and of the curious and artful way in which a grain of truth, overlaid with a mass of falsehood, is made up into an apparently consistent story, I note an event which happened to a local planter here the other day. He was surprised by a visit from an inspector of police, who informed him that a charge of assault of an aggravated nature had been preferred against him by an old man, near the plantation. The assault was said to have consisted in a sound beating administered to the old man, and an attempt to cut his throat with a large knife. The planter was puzzled for some time; but on the complainant being brought forward for the inspector to investigate the case, he recalled to mind the circumstance which had given rise to this dreadful assault. The old man had been extremely insolent one day, obstructing the passage of some of the planter's carts or his people; after warning the old fellow out of the way several times, the gentleman, finding him obstinate, turned to one of his men saying: "Turn that old fellow out of the way, and make him be quiet, for he is only annoying me; but he is an old man, so I don't want him hurt." A man thereupon took the old fellow by the shoulders and walked him off out of harm's way. Now this man had been pruning, and had his pruning-knife in his hand at the time; this fact, and the pushing off the road by the shoulders, were the sole foundation on which the complaint of assault and use of a knife was based. Of course the matter was very soon settled in this particular case; but had it occurred in an out-of-the-way place, no doubt the old fellow would have easily procured a dozen witnesses to swear that the *schib* thrashed him severely, and tried to cut his throat, and the planter might have been punished heavily for an aggravated assault.—Dehra Doon Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. J. W. LAY, of the 4th Hussars, at Rawal Pindoo, Northern India, Dec. 16. Wm. Tomkyus Grafton, Esq., late 9th Lancers, at Fellborough, Wiltshire, Jan. 16. Major Godolphin Sydney Quicke, formerly of the 53rd Regt., at Weston, near Bath, Jan. 12. Surg. gen. E. S. Tribe, at Paris, Jan. 16, aged 61. Baron Philip Domieux von Streng, late Captain in the 15th (the Kings') Hussars, at his residence in Kensington, Jan. 17. Lieut. Frank Leslie Joy, late 10th Light Infantry, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Jan. 11. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Bart., K.C.B., at 8, Jermyn-street, Jan. 11. Capt. Frederick Augustus Edwardes, 30th Regt., at Cardigan, Jan. 23. General Clarke, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Lee, S.E., Jan. 24, aged 76.

INDIAN NAVY.—Capt. Charles Boyce, late Indian Navy, at St. Calais (Sarthe), Jan. 7, in his 91st year. Dr. Doran, late Indian Navy, at 33, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Jan. 25.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. Vastron Baker, R.N., at Ludlow, Shropshire, Jan. 12, aged 68. Capt. Wm. Ward Dillon, R.N., at Newliston-house, Barnstable, Jan. 4, aged 61. H. R. Crespiigny Vivian, R.N., at Park hill, Torquay, Jan. 17. Capt. Robert Bruce Raban, R.N., at the Priory, Shirehampton, Jan. 23.

HOME.—Felix Bates, Esq., late of the P. and O. Company's Service, at Balham, Jan. 23.

BENGAL.—Capt. E. D. Smith, General List, Infantry, 3rd Goorkha Regt., at Menton, France, Dec. 18. Capt. F. L. C. Walsho, at Allahabad, Dec. 22. Mr. P. Carnegie, Uncommissioned Service (Oudh and Assam), in the Naga Hills, Assam, from the effects of a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted by one of the sentries in the Naga Hills Expedition, in Dec. last, aged 39. Major H. Boulton, late of the R.L.C., at Richmond, Yorkshire, Jan. 20.

MADRAS.—C. H. Ames, Esq., late Madras, C.S., at Henley-on-Thames, Jan. 19. Lieut. Col. J. Grimes, Retired List, Madras Army, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Jan. 20. Major gen. Richard Hall, Madras Army, at 10, Fellows-road, Haverstock-hill, Jan. 13.

BOMBAY.—Robert Barkly Kay, H.M.S. *Undaunted*, at Bombay, Dec. 24.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. Per str. *Samatara*, Jan. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. E. S. Yates. For ADEN.—Capt. W. C. Pierson, Mr. O. R. Mitchell, and Capt. Frith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. Per str. *Ceylon*, Jan. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Macpherson, Dr. H. V. Carier, Mr. J. G. Hawlet, Col. Ouphant, Mr. C. Deas, Col. Bancroft, Mr. W. Wightman, and Mr. J. R. Hatherly. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Romaine.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. Per str. *Ceylon*, Jan. 28.—From SYDNEY.—Mr. D. Maclean.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T's" letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 28, 1878.

## INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

SIR JOHN ADYE has done his countrymen good service by coming forward to endorse Lord Lawrence's recent protest against the new frontier policy, which seems to have been inaugurated by the establishment of a British garrison at Quetta. Sir John's letter in the *Times* of Wednesday last clinches the arguments urged by Lord Lawrence against a move which has no apparent justification on military, political, or commercial grounds. What is the object of that move? Clearly, as Sir John puts it, "There is a larger question involved than the mere suppression of robbery and outrage in the Trans-Indus district." If it means anything, it means a demonstration of some sort against Russia. But a calm survey of the Russian position in Central Asia ought to convince any reasonable being of the absurdity of such a demonstration. The contrast drawn by Sir J. Abye between India's defensive strength and Russia's weakness for aggressive purposes should furnish a conclusive answer to those alarmists who are seeking to revive the craze of 1837. Let them read Sir John's letter, and then quietly ask themselves what on earth we have to fear from a Power which holds with 40,000 troops at the most, a vast tract of barren, thinly peopled, nearly roadless territory, divided from India by "a rugged and poor country, devoid of what we should call roads, inhabited by men who are brave, but ignorant, suspicious, and irascible; by men who are fanatical Mohammedans, and who particularly dislike the presence of Europeans or foreigners of any kind." Through such a country as this, Russia, weak as she is, would have to "force her way for hundreds of miles before she reaches the gates of India." Hitherto our frontier policy has been one of "conciliation, of mediation, and of subsidies." Why should this now be changed for one of coercion, and of rash advance beyond our natural frontiers?—

It is true that by a clause in the Treaty of 1854 we have authority to occupy positions in Beloochistan, but, perhaps, the best proof of our wisdom has been that until now the permission has not been acted on. A permanent English garrison at Quetta must inevitably alter the aspect of our frontier policy. Should troubles arise, its isolated position would at once render it a source of anxiety, and it must be either strengthened or evacuated. But, in truth, the establishment of a considerable English force in a fortified and important post in the territories of a foreign Power means nothing short of domination—a domination which must insensibly grow, and the limits of which it is almost impossible to foresee. Herein lies its danger. Lord Napier speaks of it as the "safeguard of a legitimate and useful influence." But delicately-worded

phrases cannot alter the significance of material facts; we no longer hold a well-defined frontier line, but stand, as it were, in a maze of mountains, inhabited by restless, warlike fanatics. It is very easy to say that the ruler and people of Beloochistan acquiesce, but our knowledge and experience are all opposed to any such conclusion. The very circumstances related in the last *Gazette* by which Captain Scott gained the Victoria Cross in saving the life of an Engineer officer, another having been assassinated, by Pathans at Quetta, in July, 1877, afford strong proof of the temper with which our presence is received.

If the occupation of Quetta produced no worse result than the estrangement and ill-will of our Afghan neighbours it would stand sufficiently condemned. As a precaution against the supposed designs of a distant Power in Central Asia it is absurdly premature. As an encouragement to the trade of neighbouring countries, it is wholly superfluous while that trade passes through Afghanistan; and as a military measure it can only be deemed a blunder of the first magnitude.

## THE NEW COMMITTEE ON INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON's speech on Tuesday in the House of Commons, and the discussion which followed it, served to throw some necessary light on the motion which the Under-Secretary for India had previously promised to make. In moving the appointment of a select committee "to inquire into and report on the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loan," Lord George took his time in reaching what we may call the point of his explanations. It was not till he had gone through an elaborate history of the public works undertaken in India during the last twenty years, and had done his best to influence his hearers against Sir Arthur Cotton's irrigation schemes, that he set himself to explain what he wanted the Select Committee to do. They are to inquire, it seems, into "the results of our irrigation works; to obtain from officers connected with public works the causes of their failure, and to see whether the principle of forecasts on which their receipts are estimated is sound or not." The Committee are also left to "satisfy themselves as to the comparative merits of railroads and canals." Read even by this light the proposed inquiry seemed hardly to bear out the reference in the Royal Message to an inquiry into "the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities (*i.e.* famines) for the future." What are the measures most proper for that end? That is the question raised by the words just quoted, and not the question whether railways or canals pay best. We want to know how famines may best be prevented, and Lord George invites us to consider the causes of the alleged failure of certain irrigation works. There are other preventive means to consider besides canals and railways; other ends to aim at besides due interest on capital outlay. The saving of a million lives, for instance, as Mr. Bright contended, should count for something on the credit side of a public work which financially might seem a failure. The fact that some costly mistakes have been made in constructing particular canals proves nothing against the general usefulness of irrigation as a remedy for drought. Have not some famines been intensified by the heavy pressure of the land-revenue assessments on hosts of needy rayats? Mr. Fawcett's amendment proposed too wide a range of topics for a single committee, but the moving of it availed to draw from the Under-Secretary a concession which may keep the coming inquiry from altogether missing its supposed mark. The Committee are to report on the questions prepared for them, "both as regards financial results and the prevention of famine." Meanwhile the Local Commission ordered by Lord Salisbury to consider certain questions raised by the Madras famine will help in its own way to further the ends desired by all well-wishers to the English rule in India.

THE last section of the Holkar State Railway from Choral to Mhow was to be formally opened on the 1st of January.



## Correspondence.

### SNAKE LORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The following extract from "White's Selborne" may be interesting:—"Several intelligent folks assure me that they have seen the viper open her mouth and admit her helpless young down her throat on sudden surprises, just as the female opossum does her brood into the pouch under her belly upon the like emergencies; and yet the London viper-catchers insist on it that no such thing ever happens."—Yours obediently.

Jan. 19.

J. L. O.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The *Pioneer* observes that Famine taxation will take the two-fold form of a land cess to reach the agricultural classes, and a trade or license-tax to tap the commercial interest; and these new burdens are henceforward to be a regular feature in our fiscal administration, and their proceeds will be regarded as appropriated to the prevention or mitigation of famine. A land cess equivalent to one per cent. on gross annual rental, or about two per cent. on net profits, together with a graduated license-tax, varying from one rupee per annum to two hundred rupees as the highest possible contribution, limited in every case to two per cent. on annual profits, and with total exemption in favour of those who would be assessed at less than one rupee on this scale, are briefly the terms of the new taxation throughout India. These, with the gains to be obtained, without any taxation at all, from the development of the decentralisation scheme, and those to be secured by a most important and valuable fiscal reform, to be noticed presently, will suffice, not only to meet all reasonable charges that may henceforward be expected to recur periodically with the return of famine, but also to provide a yearly surplus, small, but enough to put the finances of the country on a sounder footing than they have ever yet attained. The fiscal reform to which we have just referred is not the least important or the least striking of the surprises prepared for the lieges by Sir John Strachey. It is one that, in Northern India at least, will be received with acclamation; and we hope that, even in the south and west, the obvious advantages that must ultimately accrue to all parts from its adoption will atone for its slight immediate pressure. The reform is no less than the equalisation of the salt tax throughout India, and the subsequent abolition of that disgrace to British rule, the Inland Customs' line. The absolute equalisation cannot be carried into effect at once; but the immediate result of the present legislation is to be the reduction of the rate in Bengal by two annas a maund, and of that in the North-West Provinces by four annas. This valuable remission will affect all those vast populations north and east of the Customs' line. Even in Madras and Bombay, where the rate is to be immediately raised to two rupees eight annas, the increased incidence will not be much more than one anna per annum per head of population, that being ever spread over the whole year in infinitesimal fractions. Furthermore, as this increase in the Madras and Bombay salt rates falls mainly on the agricultural classes, it will be accepted, in conjunction with the present distress felt in those presidencies from the recent famine, as a sufficient reason for exempting those portions of India from the additional taxation on the landed interest which is to be levied in all other parts of the country. Such a change being obviously necessary at some time or other, and being certain (whenever it might come) to fall at first on the inhabitants of Southern and Western India—it was a happy thought which suggested its introduction just now, in lieu of the land cess that must otherwise in justice have been imposed on Madras and Bombay as well as on Northern India and Bengal.

### THE RAYAT AND THE MONEY LENDER.

The *Times of India* remarks that as it is, the three years within which a suit must be brought to recover on a bond is generally a sufficiently long period to allow of the interest accumulating to the full extent of the principal. So that nearly one-half of the indebtedness of the cultivating classes consists of the insurance they have to pay for the risks incurred in advancing the loans. To diminish these risks should then be one of the first objects of legislation. It is, indeed, a very serious consideration, and one that very greatly affects the question even from this point of view, that so much suspicion attaches to the statement of accounts, between Marwarree and ryot. The ryot generally has to go some little distance from his native hamlet, to find the obliging capitalist who will accommodate him with a loan. He takes, perhaps, a friend or two from his own village with him, but generally he has no one at hand of sufficient astuteness or sufficient training to examine the accuracy

of the document by which he binds himself. And thus he is in most cases dependent upon the good faith of a sowkar—whose very *raison d'être* it seems to be to fleece the poor—and in the integrity of a strange writer in the habitual employ and wholly in the interests of the other party. The witnesses look on open-mouthed while the mysterious document is in preparation; they touch the pen when it is concluded, and go their way perfectly convinced that they have done everything that could possibly be expected of them. For three years the debtor never troubles himself except to make occasional payments, or to transfer to his creditor a head or two of cattle to silence his importunities. The sowkar with many protestations assures his debtor that all such payments are duly credited, and it is not till the debt is nearly time-barred, that the wretched Kunbi is startled by a notice to pay a sum nearly double the amount that he received. His witnesses have forgotten all about the matter by that time, and it is impossible for him to appeal to them to show how much he received, or the terms he had accepted. He has no evidence as to his payments, for he was lulled into security by the assurance of the conscientious sowkar that all payments had been duly endorsed upon the bond. He has then one of three courses to adopt—either to lie desperately and protest that he never went near the sowkar's and never contracted any such debt at all, and so cling to the chance that the sowkar may not be able to prove execution satisfactorily, or to come into Court and tell the truth, without the slightest possibility of being believed, or lastly, to save himself further trouble and expense, to admit the whole claim and put in no appearance whatsoever. Now all these courses might, it seems, be avoided by giving the debtor some chance of detecting and exposing the monstrous misstatements of accounts while they are yet recent and susceptible of exposure. It is not to be expected that such means should be forthcoming after a lapse of three years, nor is it possible that a ryot should be able to dispute and disprove the Marwarree's accounts, when those accounts are kept solely in the Marwarree's hands, without any opportunity being given to the debtor, either of examining their correctness himself, or getting them examined by any competent person on his behalf. The Marwarree has the whip hand of him. The Marwarree keeps the bond; and the debtor never has an opportunity of inspecting it; the Marwarree writes the accounts according to his own sweet will; and the debtor cannot take them away and get them tested at his leisure. The bond-writer enacts with perfect impunity, for the benefit of his patron, the reverse of the role of the Unjust Steward. If the debtor admit to owing fifty measures of wheat, the bond writer takes his bill and writes down quickly one hundred measures—and the ryot is none the wiser. But all these complaints, and the very serious injury to both classes that arise from them, might be averted by what seems to us a very simple and practicable expedient. If the stamped papers on which bonds are written were made to consist of two parts with a perforated division, such as is common in cheque books and the like, and if when the bond was written on one of such parts in full, the essentials of the contract were recorded according to some prescribed form on the other part of the paper—that other part could be severed from the bond and given to the obligor at the time, and he could preserve it as a genuine counterpart of the original.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The new Order of the "Indian Empire," which was inaugurated at Calcutta on the 1st of the New Year, appearing simultaneously with its sister constellation of the "Imperial Crown of India," has on its first creation been only bestowed on three officers of her Majesty's Army—viz.: Colonel Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of Mysor and Coorg; Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India; and Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., half-pay, late 20th Foot, late Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. Sir Richard Meade, who was a pupil of the Royal Naval School at New Cross, joined the Bengal Infantry in 1838, and first came into notice at the time of the Indian Mutiny, when he raised and commanded a regiment of cavalry. He was brigade-major of the Gwalior Contingent when its mutiny took place in June, 1859, and after serving in the Central Indian campaign at the capture of Gwalior and other operations, commanded a flying column which pursued and finally captured the notorious rebel leader, Tantia Toppe. After the Mutiny he was appointed political agent at Gwalior, and was subsequently agent for the Governor-General in Central India, from December, 1861, to February, 1870, when he received his present appointment as Chief Commissioner of Mysor and Coorg. Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., joined the Bengal Engineers in June, 1831, from the late East India College at Addiscombe, and served as a subaltern in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, including the battle of Punnar (bronze star). He was subsequently aide-de-camp to Lord Auck-

and, when Governor-General of India, and served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps, brevet of major, and mentioned in despatches). General Cunningham, after serving in command of the Engineers at Lucknow and in British Burmah, retired on full-pay with the rank of major-general, and was subsequently appointed by the India Office Director-General of Archaeology in India. He is the author of several works on Indian archaeology and folk-lore, and is a fellow of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Burne, c.s.i., entered the Service in 1855, and served as adjutant of the 20th Regiment in the Indian Mutiny, and also as brigade-major to the force under Brigadier Eveleigh, his services obtaining frequent mention in despatches, promotion to an unattached company, and a brevet majority. In 1861 he was appointed Military Secretary to Lord Strathnairn when Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied Lord Strathnairn to England in 1865, and remained on his staff during his service as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, receiving the thanks of the authorities for his services during the Fenian disturbances. In 1868 he proceeded to India with the Earl of Mayo, and served with him as Private Secretary until the assassination of the Governor-General, in 1872. Colonel Burne, who was with his chief on that sad occasion, received the thanks of the Indian Government, was promoted to an unattached majority, and appointed a c.s.i. He has been subsequently Private Secretary to the present Governor-General, and will shortly take his seat at the Indian Council.

#### SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S BUDGET STATEMENTS.

##### FAMINE INSURANCE.

In the course of his statement before the Viceroy's Council, on December 27, Sir John Strachey said :—

Without troubling the Council with further details I have said enough to show that the actual cost of a famine must, to the end, be the subject of estimate rather than account.

The Bengal Famine of 1874 is, in this way, estimated to have cost £6,750,000, and the famine in Southern India, which in March last was expected to cost £5,250,000, is now estimated to cost £9,250,000, making a charge of £16,000,000 for famine relief in the five years from 1873 to 1877.

The serious character of such a fact can hardly be exaggerated; its gravity becomes more apparent when it is understood that, by the end of the current year, the public debt of India will be larger by at least £16,000,000, and the annual charge for interest by £640,000, than they would have been if there had been no famine in these five years. I make no attempt to estimate the vast waste of private capital due to the same causes.

Happily, there are grounds for believing that this has been a period of exceptional disaster. Famines are, indeed, so far from being uncommon occurrences in India, that scarcely a year passes without distress in some part of the country; but their frequency, severity, and extent during the last few years have exceeded what past experience would lead us to expect hereafter. Moreover, we trust that we are constantly learning more of the best and most economical way of dealing with these calamities; that every famine wisely administered will leave behind it works which will tend to make similar future difficulties less serious and less costly; that the material improvements we otherwise continue to make will enable the country to bear the effects of drought more and more easily; and we may hope that the cost of famine relief will hence be less in the future than it has been in the past.

Making all allowances for these considerations, I cannot now venture to estimate the yearly average cost of famines in loss of Revenue and actual expenditure at less than £1,500,000. This amount has necessarily been arrived at in a somewhat arbitrary manner, and it will be seen to correspond approximately with the sum that would be requisite to distribute the charges of the last five years over a period of ten years. It will remain for the Government in the future to reconsider, from time to time, the practical result of the assumption which we are now constrained to make on what are necessarily imperfect grounds, and to take all requisite steps in the way of correcting any error into which further experience may indicate that we have fallen, either in the one direction or the other.

What, then, we have now to do is to improve our financial condition as it was at the beginning of the present year, by £1,500,000 a year on account of famine alone. This, however, is not all.

Successive Secretaries of State have urged the Government of India to provide a margin on our annual estimates of from half-a-million to a million sterling, some such moderate surplus on the ordinary account being obviously necessary to enable us to meet those contingencies to which every great Government is always liable, and which cannot be foreseen, and to provide the means for carrying out administrative and other improvements. The latest injunction upon this subject was given in a despatch of October, 1877, reviewing the financial arrangements of the present year, which contained also the renewed recognition by her Majesty's Government of the duty of making definite provision for the cost of famine. Inasmuch, therefore, as at the time when the present famine began our income did little more than suffice to meet the

charges, even if that was secured, I consider that our revenue were on the whole about £2,000,000 a year, short of what was necessary. We required £1,500,000 for famine, and at the very least £500,000 of ordinary surplus.

##### MILITARY CHARGES.

Turning to the military expenditure, I examined in some detail in my Minute laid before the Council on the 15th March the accounts of the army. I showed that it now costs upwards of £17,000,000 a year; that its cost has increased by upwards of £1,000,000 since 1875-76; and that a large share of this increase is in the expenditure recorded in the Home Accounts. I need not recapitulate the details thus reviewed, but I will repeat the conclusion which I then stated as follow :—

"The Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased Military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other departments of the Military Service; this endeavour must be largely dependent for success upon the support of her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but, that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated."

We have not neglected this matter during the year; it has been the subject of elaborate inquiry, the results of which have still to be considered. Whether we shall be able to carry out reductions which some high authorities have advocated, depends upon considerations, the effect of which on the ultimate conclusions of the Government I cannot now foresee. Judging from the past, we may esteem ourselves fortunate if further additions to the Home Military charges are not thrown upon us; but what is possible on our part to prevent such a result shall certainly be done. We know that we may rely upon the support of the Secretary of State in securing this object, and we may hope that some reconsideration of the burden thrown upon us on account of this branch of charge may be found possible, which shall lead to an arrangement more consistent with our own views of what is equitable to India. Meanwhile, for its immediate need, the Government of India can plainly not count upon any material saving in our military charges.

##### THE JAWAKI CAMPAIGN.

CAMP, SHERGASHA, Dec. 23.—The troops in camp are at present employed at manual labour, road-making being the order of the day. The new road over the Shergasha Ridge has been completed, and we have now attacked the old one, and are rapidly making a respectable thoroughfare of it. So anxious are the authorities to finish it quickly, that the working parties of the different regiments have been increased to reliefs of 100 men each, and the work will be completed in a very short time. The gradients of the first road are excessively steep, and the soil is very unfavourable for traffic in wet weather. Our last road is also much shorter than the other, and altogether it promises to be the favourite one. I wonder what our Jawaki friends will think of it? They heard we are making roads through the hills here, and by all accounts they are dreadfully disgusted at the energy of the Sircar. The British are said to leave their mark wherever they go, and the Boriwals would certainly find it very difficult to destroy our roads, which seem to have been made so as to defy any attempts in that direction on the part of the enemy. Talking of the enemy, allow me to tell you the story of a friend. Scene: Twelve midnight in camp. Native Sentry. "Halt, who come dar?" Stranger: "Friend." Native Sentry (who jumbles up countersign and parole); "Halt, friend, advance one and give the county parole." Friend: "Arrah, thin, is it the County Cork ye mane?" The answer of the sentry to the friend's question has not been recorded, but *entre nous* the friend had been dining out. If our reconnaissance comes off to-morrow, I will tell you all about it in my next letter.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

#### Miscellaneous.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION.—A request was sent round to the principal householders of Calcutta, asking them to illuminate their house on the evening of the 1st of January. The public buildings were illuminated.

THE VICEROY.—On Christmas Day the Viceroy and Lady Lytton paid a visit to the Sailors' Home. The Home was very prettily decorated with bunting, and the tars received their Excellencies with unbounded enthusiasm. The Viceroy gave the sailors a Christmas present of a pound of tobacco each, and their Christmas cake. The condition of the Home was considered by the illustrious visitors to be on the whole most satisfactory.

TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.—Experiments have lately been made by Mr. Brough, the Officiating Electrical Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, in duplex telegraphy between Bombay and Calcutta, which showed that it was necessary to have a repeating station at Jubbulpore.

THE BENGAL MILITARY SECRETARIAT.—On the recommendation

of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a special invalid pension of Rs. 350 a month to Mr. C. F. Rutledge, Registrar in the Military Secretary's office of the Government of India. Mr. Rutledge has served the Government altogether for upwards of forty-two years.

**BEHAR.**—A new postal circle, involving a small decrease of expenditure in consequence of savings in other departmental expenditure, is about to be created in Behar. The Behar paper states that the Calcutta High Court has submitted to Government a fresh scheme for the grading of the subordinate judicial service. The Court proposes that there should be five grades of munsiffs, instead of three, as at present, the pay of the lowest grade being Rs. 150 per mensem.

**CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.**—The last week of the old year was signalled by a ball at Belvedere on Dec. 26, and another on the 31st, with an assembly on the 28th, were enough to please the most enthusiastic of dancers, and the races on the 24th, 27th and 29th gave plenty of excitement for anyone who had the leisure to give himself three half-holidays. The attendance at the races was very good on all three days, and the whole meeting has been successful.—*Pioneer Mail Calcutta Correspondent.*

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—We wrote privately a day or two ago, to a high authority on education amongst us, to ascertain what his views were as to the wisdom and practicability of converting some of our schools into schools for teaching the mechanical arts. His reply is now before us:—"I do not see my way quite clearly on the question of technical education, I confess. But, in my humble opinion, our University education is a sham. Our B.A.s and M.A.s are unable to think or write anything; they have only a respectable amount of mathematics; no philosophy, and no literature."—*Statesman*, Dec. 20.

**CHITTAGONG: FIRE AT A MONASTERY.**—On Dec. 29 the Presbytery and Orphanage of the Benedictine monks at Chittagong were burnt down. The Roman Catholic priests of the Vicariate of Eastern Bengal, says a contemporary, are all Englishmen from the Benedictine Monastery at Ramsgate. They have only recently come to this country, and this accident, almost at starting, is a heavy blow to them, and will, it is greatly feared, materially retard one of the most important objects they were projecting—the establishment of a first-class school in this part of Bengal. The fire, it is said, broke out in a *bustee* behind the dak bungalow, and, owing to a high wind, spread rapidly, burning down to ruins the Mission buildings, notwithstanding the efforts made to save them. The mishap occurred at midday.

**BHUTAN.**—The Darjeeling paper gives further information regarding the condition of affairs in Bhutan, and says that there is every prospect of a civil war soon breaking out there, unless the Indian Government should interfere. "The present Government in Bhutan has never been a strong one, and the Penlows are practically the rulers; while both the Dharma and Deb Rajahs are little more than lay figures. It was owing to the real Government of Bhutan being in the hands of a number of Penlows that our last misunderstanding, and by no means creditable (to us) war, with that country arose. The present Pharo Penlow, the same man who figured so prominently in our war with Bhutan, is now asserting himself against the rajahs; and the latter are anxious for British assistance to put him down. The Pharo Penlow was the ringleader in the terrible insult offered to our embassy, which (without a sufficient escort) had been into Bhutan to try and so arrange the matters in dispute as to avoid an invasion of the country. The Pharo Penlow was also morally responsible for our war with Bhutan. With the internal quarrels in Bhutan we appear to have little or nothing to do one way or the other, so long as both belligerents keep the peace towards us. The Behar paper announces that no compulsory irrigation cess will be imposed in Behar at present.

**THE NAGAS.**—According to the *Pioneer*, the little affair going on in the Naga Hills affords a curious contrast, in some respects, to the more imposing transactions in Jawakiland. While generals and elephant batteries go out against the north-west tribes, policemen and lieutenants are appointed to deal with similar difficulties in the north-east. The preparations in this case having been cut a little too fine, the force pauses for reinforcements, and is to be strengthened by a supplementary *corps d'armee* of one hundred men. It is not in any trouble; it has suffered no losses or reverses, but finding several other sections of the Naga tribes making common cause with those against whom it is operating, the original handful of troops are not quite strong enough to grapple with the emergency. To make them strong enough they want not half-a-dozen more regiments, but an extra hundred men. Probably the Afridis are more dangerous foes than the Nagas, and better armed; and we may be sure that every man engaged on our side in the Jowaki war is as good a man as any other on the north-east frontier or elsewhere. Nor are we called on to assume that Assam troops are cleverer than Punjabis in dealing with an enemy, but merely to take note of the difference between the systems in force in the east and the west. Outside critics, away from any scene of warlike operations, must always of course feel immense diffidence in suggesting that the force is larger than the difficulties before it require; but clearly it

must be possible, in all warfare with savages, to overshoot the mark in aiming at making the results quite certain. Where they would be equally certain with a handier force, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a handier force might achieve them more quickly."

**KABUL AND THE FRONTIER.**—With regard of the affairs of Kabul we understand that the Amir did not move any troops or even order them to be moved towards Quettah, as was reported frequently that he had done. There is not any truth in the report, and many similar statements have been made regarding the sayings and doings of the Amir; the rumours of his hostility, and especially his hostile movement of troops, are nothing more than bazaar gup, which never ought to have been published, and certainly not credited. The Government of India has contradicted these rumours, but not so effectually as might have been done; but there is no foundation for any of them. The story of the proceedings of the Amir with regard to writers for the press, some of whom he is reported to have hung, has no solid foundation either. One of the secretaries of the Amir was proved to have been guilty of carrying on secret correspondence and writing falsely of his master, and as the writings were found in his possession the Amir asked his advisers what should be done to the man, and they replied "let him be stoned," and stoned he was accordingly, a retribution which he must have anticipated. The Amir of Kabul is like the Khan of Khelat, a Chief of Chiefs, more powerful than he of Khelat, but not so powerful, apparently, as the native writers for the Lahor paper have ingeniously made him out to be. He has an army of trained men, numbering 20,000, with a militia of about 30,000, who are, of course, a very wild and rough lot. That the Amir is dissatisfied with the Government of India is very probable, inasmuch as he has not received all that he expected in the shape of arms; but if he had been made as great a man as he hoped to have been his subjects would, probably, have been the sufferers, as his disposition is eminently tyrannical, a failing which is intensified by his exceedingly bad temper, which displays itself in a variety of ways and on any occasion. Russian intrigue is a matter about which we have heard and been left to suspect a good deal more, but we believe that no Russian has been or is in Kabul, though some messengers who have been called agents may have been sent to Kabul to learn the news. The Amir necessarily fears the approach of the Russians, inasmuch as a great part of his territories is exposed to their attack, but there is no evidence, as far as we can discover, and judiciously considered there can be none, that the Russians have made the inroads into Cabul and the Amir's affairs, as is commonly believed. Russophobia has incultated a belief in much more than Russia has yet taken into consideration. The Amir and the Khan of Khelat and all the Chiefs of both Afghanistan and Beloochistan take great interest in the war that is now going on, and the rapid advances of Russia in Armenia might possibly affect our prestige in the East, as far as Chiefs are concerned, but at the same time the people are rejoiced in having peace and order where anarchy formerly prevailed, and the advances that our troops are making will show the Chiefs that we are as ready as ever to display our power; but our prestige is not, we should suppose, in question just yet, and to do any more now would be a desperate because a useless proceeding. We might write much more on these topics, but have only space left to mention that the question of the separation of Sind from Bombay is exactly where it was several months ago, and that, we believe, is in a pigeon-hole in the India-office in London. Whether there will be a frontier province too is very uncertain. A few weeks ago we suggested that the ultimate decision of that matter would be left till the result of the war in Turkey was known; and that, we believe, is likely to be the time to which the determination of that question is left.—*Sind Beacon*, Dec. 28.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25. Str. Viceroy, London, &c.; Thirlmere, Liverpool.—26. Lastingham, Madras; str. Chincura, London, &c.—27. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. City of London, Liverpool, &c.; str. Puttialla, Rangoon and Akyah; Atiet Rohman, Jaldah, &c.—28. Glenburn, Bombay; str. Bengala, Genoa, &c.; str. Presnitz, Coochin, &c.—29. Str. Sexton, Bombay; str. Medina, Bombay via Coasts.—30. Indian Empire, London; Clan Ferguson, Demerara.—31. Str. Canara, Bombay via Coasts; Neva, London; str. Ganos, Bombay; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally; Lady Lawrence, London; Maria Lamb, Algora Bay; Garibaldi, Bombay; Sarah Smith, Port Natal; Peter Stuart, London; Victoria Bridge, —; Lassa, Glasgow.—Jan. 1. Zuleika, Point de Galle; str. Meinam, Galle via Coast; str. Khandalla, Madras.—2. Bayno, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of London.—Mr. W. Duncan and child, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. T. Syntes, Mrs. McNeil, Capt. Miller, Mr. Beso C. A. Fisher, Lieut. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Dr. Barker, Mrs. Barker, Messrs. Campbell, D. Fairweather, A. Bell, F. Wilson, and D. S. F. Ryde, Miss Staig, Mrs. Gordon Dickson, Mr. Hart, Mr. Gilson, Mr. Oliver.  
Per Puttialla.—Mr. Mair.  
Per Glenburn.—Mrs. Hartnell and son.  
Per Canara.—Mr. W. Graham, Mr. D. K. Murray, Mr. A. C. Houghton.  
Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. Beaton, Capt. Bovey.  
Per Zuleika.—Mrs. F. and Mr. J. Riddell.  
Per Meinam.—Mrs. Desouza, Major Jackson, Messrs. Eden, Swedie, Finck, Davids, Prigent, S. Rees, Ceperal, Heitgers, Portier, Second, Shaw, Sears, Rutherford, and Atkinson. Rev. Marie Christine.  
Per Khandalla.—Mrs. Wicks, Mr. Bird.  
Per Madras.—Messrs. H. Evans, R. N. Bronbridge and son, and J. N. Sowton.  
Per Socotra.—Mrs. E. Solomon and child, Mrs. D. V. Solomon and child, Mrs. Mose and child, Messrs. Grive, Hard, and Manuel, Lieut. Brackenbury.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Lucy S. Wills, New York.—28. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Dundee; Rydalmere, London, &c.—29. Duchers of Edinburgh, Bombay; str. Golden Grove, London, &c.; str. Borgos, Bombay via Consta; str. Malwa, Malabar Coast.—30. Str. Madia, Dundee.—31. Str. Borrowdale, Marseilles, &c.; Atmosphere, Colombo; str. Malabar, Marseilles, &c.; str. Austin Friars, Australia; str. Erl King, Chittagong, &c.; Rollo, Rangoon and Moulmein; str. Cominilla, New York.—Jan. 2. Str. Himalaya, New York; Lord Kinnaird, Chandbally.

## Commercial.

[Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1878]

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 0
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95 2
5 per Cent., 1850-60 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 8 to 102 10

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1881)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	115 8 to 116 0

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 5-101.
	at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 1/2.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	250 ...	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	701 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1150 to —
Coal Company ...	1410 ...	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	157 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	85 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	206 to —
Central Cachar Tg Company ...	200 ...	113 to 113
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	100 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	16 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	62 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	280 to 255
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	175 to 150
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	187 1/2 to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	81 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	980 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£8 1/2 ...	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2 ...	107 to 103
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Sima Bank ...	500 ...	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	65 to 66

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to 0 15 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	Nominal.
Seeds ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## SIR ANDREW CLARKE AND THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

Major Thomason, R.E., arrived in Madras on Dec. 18, from Calcutta, to collect professional data regarding the harbour scheme, in anticipation of the arrival of Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., about the middle of the next month. His instructions from Sir Andrew are, according to the local *Mail*, as follows:—As regards the engineering aspects of the question, the main points for his inquiry will be under the following heads:—The general directions, duration and force of the prevailing winds in the Bay of Bengal, as affecting the Roadstead of Madras. Also the tides and currents, especially the local currents. The silt-bearing qualities of the water in the immediate vicinity of the commenced harbour works. The direction of the silt deposits, more especially as shown by the deposit on the foreshore resulting from the portions of the piers already constructed, comparing, if possible, the actual contours of the foreshore with records of what existed previous to the commencement of the works. The practicability of removing, by means of dredging or otherwise, such deposits of silt which, to the detriment of the harbour, may occur in or near it; the effects of the waves and currents on the portions of the piers already constructed; the determination of the nature of the sea-bed in and near the proposed works as affecting moorings, &c.; to ascertain as far as practicable the varying depths below the surface at which dead water may be looked for. The probable effects, from a sanitary point of view, of the proposed piers on the sewage from the town discharged into the sea at or near the proposed piers. The estimation from the results of experience hitherto, of probable excesses or savings in actual construction as compared with the estimates

already submitted. To view the question from a financial standpoint it will be necessary to collect information—As to the number of ships at present resorting to the harbour, their tonnage, &c. The present cost of lighterage as compared with probable cost of lading and unlading when a successful harbour shall have been completed. The probable revenue to be expected from the completed harbour in the form of harbour mooring and wharfage dues. Inquiries should also be made with a view to determine to what extent the interests of the mercantile community will be affected, and thereby to what extent the cost of the proposed works should be recovered from port dues, &c., from the Provincial Funds, or be considered a fair charge on the Imperial revenues. Nautical opinions and data should be collected. As to the probable difficulties, to ships under steam or sail, of entering or leaving the proposed harbour. The probable dangers to the entering and moored ships. The number of ships that may be safely moored in the harbour ordinarily and in times of emergency. The possibility of danger to ships already moored from the action of high waves entering the harboured mouth and of wind in cyclones.

## Miscellaneous.

**BANGALORE.**—A ball was given by the residents of Bangalore to Major-General and Mrs. Bruce on their leaving the station.

**BURMAH.**—Burmah is promised the excitement of a divorce case, in which also is involved the partition of property worth a lakh of rupees. The parties to the suit are native Burmese, and some very important questions of Burmese law are likely to arise in the case. It is said that the attorney for the petitioner, the wife, proposes to engage barristers from Calcutta.

**THE LATE SHOOTING OF A NATIVE.**—It is now stated that it was not Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, the Bengal Civilian at present employed on famine duty in Madras, who was charged in November last with having accidentally shot a native when out shooting, but another gentleman of the same name belonging to the Madras Presidency.

**DEATH OF COLONEL A. F. WILLIAMS.**—The Madras papers record the death, at the General Hospital, on Dec. 27, from acute dysentery, of Colonel Augustus Frederick Williams, of the Madras Staff Corps, wing commander (2nd in Command), 14th M.N.I. The deceased officer obtained his commission in the army on the 4th Feb., 1846, and was appointed to the Staff on the 12th September, 1866. The official "Army List" shows that on the 29th November, 1875, he obtained two years' leave to proceed to Europe, so that he must recently have returned to India, and, as his death shows, had not benefited by the change. The late Colonel Williams served during the Burmese war, 1852-53, and was present at operations before, and an attack on Rangoon on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th April, 1852. He received a medal for Pegu, and was employed with field detachments on the Hyderabad frontier from 16th November, 1858, to 12th March, 1859.

**RUMOURED OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—There is some probability, it seems, that Mr. C. B. Saunders will shortly retire from the Chief Commissionership of Mysor. If that should happen, a good many changes are talked of as likely to be made. It is suggested that Mr. Aitchison would perhaps go to Mysor, in which case Mr. Alfred Lyall would probably replace him at the Foreign Office. Mr. Aitchison has been spoken of for the Chief Commissionership of Assam, which would no doubt be offered for his acceptance if Colonel Keatinge goes home on leave next spring; but the other arrangement with Mysor would supersede this, in which case either Mr. Stuart Bayley or Lord Ulick Browne would be likely to have Assam. Of course, officially speaking, all this speculation is premature. Colonel Keatinge, indeed, has not yet formally intimated his intention of making a vacancy in Assam; but the reader may be meanwhile interested in knowing the course expectation is taking in circles where appointments of this nature are fairly likely to be divined beforehand.

**LOCUSTS.**—Mr. Price, Acting Collector of Kadapah, reports with much regret the appearance, in portions of the Kadapah and Pulivendla Taluks, of flights of insects which appear to be locusts, and which, wherever they settle, entirely destroy the crops. He writes:—"I have had some samples of ragi and cumboo so injured, and some specimens of the insects brought in to me. The former were completely destroyed. The leaves had not only been eaten off, but the stalks had been nipped down and the ears devoured. The insects seemed to be of two varieties, both much like a grasshopper, but considerably larger. I suppose that they must be the locust, though they differ in size and colour from the African species. The men who came in told me that these pests appeared about twenty days ago; that they, when on the crops, are so thick as to look 'like a red cloud,' and that wherever they settle everything green is eaten up by them. The damage done appears to be comparatively very severe, but to be at present confined to a small area. I will make further inquiries and report the result. I fear that nothing can be done to relieve us of this new trouble. I suggested brushing the insects into baskets and burning them, but the people said they were



LADY CHAMBERLAIN'S CHRISTMAS BALL.—A general brightness (writes the correspondent of the *Pioneer*) pervaded Lady Chamberlain's at-home, given on the night of Dec. 26. Some excellent dancers were present; and in one or two instances "grace of movement" was really well exemplified. A ball in India is the one romantic thing to be found in the country. The rooms are large and lofty, and exquisitely decorated with leaves and creepers, the wide doors and open windows look out on a wilderness of green, on waving palms and cocoanuts, which acquire some grace under the stars, or touched by the brilliant rays of the moon. At the Commander-in-Chief's the supper was laid in tents in the compound, gazing from whence you were struck by the bright touches of scarlet and gold, of dark blue, of pale blue with silver, moving to and fro in a mass of snowy draperies and shining silks. In Russia such effects are produced by wonderful conservatories, radiant with flowers and marvellous exotics, but nothing can buy the beautiful deep colour of an Eastern sky, or vie with the richness of verdure and the exquisite effects produced by an Eastern moon. Indoors the romance was partly destroyed by ungraceful dancing and intense heat. A few of the dancers were "spinning machines of ugliness." On others the heat seemed to have a withering effect, and turned many bright faces into pale and haggard ones. Still Lady Chamberlain's ball was a brilliant one, and it is to be hoped some equally good dances may follow. The Durbar will be a good beginning for the New Year, and the public ball which is to come off shortly will be amusing in more senses than one. It is a pity we cannot have more private concerts. There is some excellent musical talent in Madras at this present moment, and we boast of many pianists with souls above "scrambling, thundering, and arpeggios," and who are capable of delighting us with true harmony as distinguished from "blurred, discordant noises." But a word of advice by no means new to music lovers. In Madras, as elsewhere, there will be little good music played until music ceases to be a mere cover for conversation.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Str. Mahabatta, Calcutta; str. Asia, Bombay; str. Madura, Bombay; str. Meinam, Galle and Pondicherry.—30. Str. Oriental, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Abdel Kader, Point de Galle.—31. Lugar, London.—Jan. 1. Str. Malwa, Calcutta; str. Peshawar, Southampton; Acacia, Sunderland.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per str. Meinam.—From MARSHILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lawrence, Messrs. de Souza, Jackson, Edden, O. Rees, and Thacker, Mr. Finck and four children, Revs. Davis and Frigant. From Hong Kong.—Mr. R. P. Heizers. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Potier. From MARSHILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. Conway Gordon, Mrs. Cubit, and Mr. Midden. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Barnall. From PONDICHERRY.—Capt. Conway Gordon, Mrs. Maclean, and Mr. Tolson.

For **ST. MOWA**.—From **CALCUTTA**.—For **MADRAS**.—Miss F. E. Strike, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. O'Kelly and infant, Mr. K. C. Messier, and Mr. J. T. Jeilicze. For **GALLE**.—Messrs. T. and W. McCann. For **SYDNEY**.—Mr. E. J. Stanley and three children. For **SUEZ**.—Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. E. Fowle, and Mr. A. Austerley. For **MALTA**.—Rev. W. C. Capel. For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mr. O. R. Mitchell, Lieut. C. A. Cotes, Mr. F. F. Honds, and Mr. H. L. Lock it.

Per. str. Peshawar. —From SOUTHAMPTON. —For CALCUTTA. —Mr. S. J. Douglas, Mr. A. Apcar, Mr. H. J. R. DeSails, Mr. G. G. Collins, Mr. Cumliffe, Miss Dill, Messrs. A. C. Turnbull, Strachan, and S. Gray, Mr. J. J. Lauder and Child, Miss Lauder, Capt. A. Smith, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Tweedie, Mrs. Cunningham, Parkin-son, Reddy, Spence, and Wool. —From BRISTOL. —Messrs. Payne, E. W. James, and Clarke. —From GALLÉ. —Messrs. W. Scott, G. D. Fisher, Mita, and W. B. James. —From SOUTHAMPTON. —For MORRIS. —Miss Guarbo, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett and two children, Mr. A. West, Mrs. Kearns and son, Mr. Blake, Rev. Mr. Legate. —From BRISTOL. —Mr. and Mrs. Craig. —From GALLÉ. —Mr. R. Williams. —From MELBOURNE. —Mr. W. and Mrs. Cain.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29. Str. Polam, Calcutta.—30. Str. Malhara, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Mahratta, Bombay; str. Oriental, Bombay.—Jan. 2. Str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Malwa, Calcutta.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per str. Meinam. — From MADRAS. — For CALCUTTA. — Capt. Rutherford, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Messrs. F. Shaw and F. R. Sears, jun.  
Per str. Asia. — From MADRAS. — For Rangoon. — Mr. A. Hillier, Rev. A. Todd, Mr. A. W. Buchan, Lieut. col. W. Hand, and Mr. G. M. C. Adhis.  
Per str. M. l'w. — From MADRAS. — For MELBOURNE. — Mr. C. Hubbard. For MALTA. — Ecn. D. Arbuthnot and Mr. J. P. Arbuthnot.

## Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 5, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES.			
Credit to 6 months	...	...	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	1s. 6 7-16d
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
"	"	at 3 months	...
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**BANK OF MADRAS.**

**Bank Shares** .. .. . 39 pm. steady.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

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PRICE OF BULLION.

**Sovereigns**    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    each Rs. 10-13-0

**FREIGHTS.**

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight in ligo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

Bombay.

**THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.**

The completion of the Holkar State Railway is at last *unfurling*; the first train passed through from Choral Chowkie to Mhow on Wednesday afternoon, carrying in it the Prime Minister to H.H. Holkar, accompanied by Mr. A. C. Cregeen, the Executive Engineer of the Ghat Division, his assistant, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. J. Durrand, sub-Engineer. The engine was decorated with flags and evergreens, and was intended to make a gay appearance on entering Mhow. The Fates were adverse, however, for, on the train mounting the one in forty incline, the sparks from the engine set fire to the flags, and so frustrated the pleasing fancy. The great obstacle to the earlier completion of the Ghat section has been tunnel No. 2, and how trying this work has been to all who have had anything to do with it may be easily imagined from the time it has taken to master it. The tunnel in itself is of no great length; but the character of the rock of which it is composed, and the peculiar position in which it was found to set, combined with its extreme friability, have all contained elements of difficulty, such as were never looked for, and have baffled all attempts to cope with, till at last it was found that the only way to deal with it successfully was to reduce it first to a cutting, and afterwards run an arch through. This has at last been accomplished, but not without a very heavy outlay, some injury to human life and limb, and a considerable trial of the patience, skill, and energies of the executive engineer and his subordinate, Mr. Durrand. Happily, however, the job is at last accomplished; and if this circumstance should afford, in however infinitesimal a degree, any satisfaction to the public at large, I will gladly leave them to imagine what must be the present feelings of those with whom rested the responsibility, care, and anxiety of carrying it to a conclusion. If there is one thing, however, in connection with the accomplishment of this truly great work which is wanting, and felt to be unnecessarily wanting, it is, as is usual in such matters, the observance of the ceremony of its opening with some *éclat*. Had it been a guaranteed line, there would have been some smart ceremony in connection with the opening. Government, however, being concerned, the affair is to come off like any ordinary event, though the event is one really of no ordinary character. I understand trains will run through daily, but the formal opening will not take place before the 1st proximo.—  
Correspondent of the *Pioneer*.

## Miscellaneous.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Captain D. Davidson, sailed on Jan. 3 for Aden and England, with 57 officers, 14 ladies, 24 children, 1,422 men, 150 women, and 209 children.

ODEYPORE.—Colonel de Kantzow, since parting with the Portuguese Envoy, in connection with whose mission he was on special duty at Simla during the summer, has been appointed a Boundary Settlement Officer in Rajpootana, where he is now engaged in defining some internal boundaries in Odeypore.

**A BRAZILIAN MAN-OF-WAR.**—The Brazilian man-of-war *Bahia* lately arrived in Bombay harbour from Bourbon. She will remain in Bombay about twenty-five days, and will then sail for Dieu, Goa, and Mauritius. She has been out about eighteen months, and carries a crew of two hundred and fifty men. On her arrival she fired a salute of twenty one guns, and a return salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. She also saluted the *Undaunted* with the same number of guns. During the firing one of her crew was severely hurt by an explosion of gunpowder.

**DEATH OF COLONEL MOYLE.**—We are exceedingly sorry to announce the death of Colonel C. A. Moyle, Commandant at Asseerghur, which melancholy event took place at the residence of Surgeon Major Salamon, at Yerrowda. The deceased officer had been sick for some time, and all that medical skill could do was done for him, with no avail. His bodily sufferings were very great. The following station order has been issued by Major General J. M. Primrose, commanding at Poona:—It is with extreme regret that the Major General Commanding announces the death of Colonel C. A. Moyle, Commanding at Asseerghur, which took place at the residence of Surgeon Major Salamon, at Yerrowda, at 11 A.M. this day. The funeral of the deceased officer will leave Yerrowda so as to arrive at the Poona Arsenal at 6.30 A.M. to-morrow, and all officers off duty are invited to attend. Full dress. Staff in red. The 5th Regiment N.I. will parade to-morrow (as a firing party) in review order, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Des Vaux, and meet the body of the deceased officer opposite the Poona Arsenal. The regiment to be drawn upon the road facing the Arsenal, ready to march off at 6.20 A.M. Three rounds of blank ammunition per man to be issued.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 31.

**KHELAT.**—The arrival of Major Sandeman, Governor-General's Agent for Beluchistan, in Kurachee, on Saturday last, is an event of considerable interest at the present moment, when frontier affairs are engrossing a good deal of consideration. Though Major Sandeman's attention has been given, since his special appointment, to the affairs of the Sind frontier more particularly, yet his long and intimate connection with the Punjab frontier, dating from 1859, has made him thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the whole of our western frontier. We have, therefore, great satisfaction in being able to give our readers some reliable information about frontier affairs which we have had the advantage of obtaining. Major Sandeman, with 200 of the 1st Sind Horse, under the command of Major Malden, left Jacobabad early in November last, and has visited Quettah and Khelat and passed through the whole of the territories of the Khan of Khelat and of the Jam of Lus Beyla, going as far as Sonmeanee, on the coast, and thence to Kurachee. The results of the advance of our troops for Quettah, or Shal, as that place should be called, are becoming daily more visible, and the benefits derived by the people of the whole of Beluchistan and, we may add, Candahar as well, are very apparent. The effect of having the passage of the Bolan Pass made secure has produced very substantial financial results to the Ameer of Cabul, whose revenues will have been increased to the extent of one and a-half lac of rupees, the trade with Candahar having increased so rapidly that this large sum has already been netted by the Ameer. The trade from the Bolan Pass towards our own frontier has increased in a proportionate degree, as the official returns that have been published amply testify. The Khan of Khelat possesses a fine country, which is capable of great development; there is plenty of water, but much of it runs to waste. The Khan levies no taxes on his subjects, his revenues being derived from his own estates, and he lives in this patriarchal fashion a Chief of Chiefs. His rebellious Chiefs are now reduced to submission, and the Khan is happy and contented with the present condition of affairs in his territories, indeed, he has no reason to be otherwise. He has never offered any obstacle whatever to the approach of our troops, nor since they have been there, nor is there any probability, apparently, that the existing arrangements will be interfered with. With regard to H.H. the Jam of Lus Beyla, who with his son is now in Kurachee, there is a similar prospect of increased trade between Kurachee, Sonmeanee, and other parts of his territories. The Jam was, it will be remembered, detained here by the Government of India on his escape into British territory a few years ago, but he has returned to Beyla, and has now been acknowledged by the Government of India, the salute of eleven guns of which he had been deprived has been again allowed him, and was given him for the first time, on the occasion of his formal visit to Brigadier General Howard-Vyse. His Highness is to have charge of the telegraph line through his territories which runs through Sonmeanee and along the coast to Gwadar and beyond; a postal line will probably be established through his territories, and the carrying out of these plans inaugurates a new era of trade, and promises the recovery of much profitable commerce which has been lost during the difficulties of past years.

**SHAIKHAPUR.**—The following address was presented to Sir R. Temple on his visit to Shaikhapur:—"To his Excellency the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.—May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Shaikhapur, have sought permission to offer to your Excellency, on behalf of our fellow townsmen and ourselves, our respectful homage and our hearty welcome. This being the second occasion on which a Governor of Bombay, since the conquest of Sind, has honoured Shaikhapur with a visit, we gladly and eagerly embrace the opportunity of giving expression to our grateful acknowledgment of the many blessings and advantages which have, under British rule, been enjoyed by the people of this town. The city of Shaikhapur, built in A.D. 1617, is well known for having extensive commercial relations with Central Asia, to which country numbers of our citizens resort for the purposes of trade. The revenue of this Municipality, which is chiefly derived from octroi duties on articles consumed in the city, amounts to about

Rs. 60,000 per annum, four-fifths of which are spent on establishments and current expenditure. The cause of education is not neglected by us. There are fifteen boys' and four girls' schools in the city which enjoy grants-in-aid, the number of pupils in them aggregating 1,928 and 167 respectively. The High School sent five boys for Matriculation this year to Bombay, of whom three were successful. The city was formerly surrounded with hollows made in old times by the excavation of earth for building purposes; these used to become full of percolation water, from which most offensive exhalations, prejudicial to the health of the community, used to arise, and the small saving from our municipal funds has for some years past been devoted to filling up these hollows. In some places where it has been found too expensive to pursue this course, portions of them have been converted into tanks, the excavation from which has been used to raise the level of the ground in their neighbourhood, whilst the cultivation of lotus in the tanks has tended to keep the water pure. As the areas reclaimed by us at a considerable outlay will hereafter be useful as building sites, we trust that your Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration an application which we propose submitting for their free grant to the Municipality, as some compensation for the expenditure incurred upon them. Thus up to the present time we have not been able to execute so many important works as could have been desired. The only works of note constructed from municipal funds are the Dispensary, the 'Dunsterville Viaduct,' and the Town Hall. We are, however, glad to bring to the notice of your Excellency that we are, at the desire of the townspeople, about to pave the main bazaar, 2,400 feet in length, at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,000, to introduce kerosine lamps for the better lighting of the town, and to construct a market for the accommodation of the wholesale trade in fruit and vegetables at a cost of Rs. 5,000. We were in hopes that the line of railway, completing the communication between the Punjab and the sea at Kurachee, would have passed close to this city, but as the line has taken another direction, being now ten miles distant, we venture to express a hope that under the Government of your Excellency we may yet obtain the advantage of railway communication by means of the branch line which it was proposed to construct in the direction of our frontier on the North-West. We beg, in conclusion, to tender our best thanks for the honour of your Excellency's visit, and to pray for your Excellency's health and prosperity."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Str. Macedonia, Liverpool.—30. Str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; U. S. Monongahela, Aden.—31. Str. Africa, Bussorah; Str. Craigforth, Bussorah; str. Ava, Calcutta.—Jan. 1. Str. Euxine, Calcutta; str. Estepona, Calcutta.—2. Str. Lombardy, London; Gulnar, Mozambique.—3. Nebo, London; str. Vingora, K. Coast and Kurachee.—4. Ada, Mauritius; str. Ben Venue, Calcutta; Ville de Temple, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Lombardy.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. P. Osmond, Mr. R. E. Hamblen, Miss Holmwood, Mr. Holmwood, Mr. W. H. Wright, Mrs. Laby and child, Gen. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. W. D. Dune, Mr. A. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rolland, Mr. E. Coole, Miss Owen, Mr. S. Birch, Mr. J. R. Harvey, R.N. From VENICE.—Mr. Fox, Mr. Haydn, Mr. T. Ralli, Col. R. Murray, Mr. W. B. Liddle, Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ogg, Hon. W. Frazer. From BRINDISI.—Mr. May, Mr. W. Jackson, Major T. F. Wise, Mr. F. Tonnerre, Mr. E. T. Leith. From ANCONA.—Mr. W. H. Payne.

Per str. Trentham Hall.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. G. B. Gahan, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. R. W. S. Pinney, Mr. J. F. Carruthers, Mrs. Nunn and child, Mrs. Bernal and two children, Mrs. Rowan, Miss West, Miss K. Roal, Miss M. Read, Mr. Shipton.

Per str. Macedonia.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Mr. G. Silvertop, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Law, Miss Sis on, Major Lousada, Mr. E. James, Mr. F. St. C. Williams, Miss Williams and friend, Mr. J. Craddock, Mr. and Miss Rogers, Miss Wheeler.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23. I.G.S. Kwangtung, Aden.—31. Str. W. H. Atkinson, Marseilles; str. Gwalior, Southampton; str. Benedi, Singapore.—Jan. 1. Str. Assiria, Genoa, &c.; str. Akola, Coast and Kurachee; Shelia, Mogmein; Chatmooga, Allypore.—3. Str. Abyssinia, Persian Gulf, via Kurachee; str. Evelyn, Colombo; H.M.S. Scarpia, England.—4. Str. Tanjore, Australia.—5. Str. Black Watch, Rangoon; str. Calcutta, Coast and Calcutta, str. Rosaluis, Akyab.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. E. Suddart, Dr. and Mrs. Bancroft, and Mr. J. Hughes. For BRINDISI.—Major R. G. Sandeman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assiria.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Bennett, Col. Bancroft, Mr. E. S. Yates, Capt. O. R. Mitchell, and Mr. R. Hatherly. For BRINDISI.—General Sir A. Taylor, Mr. T. G. Hewlett, Mr. W. Wightman, and Dr. H. V. Carter. For ADEN.—Capt. Pierson and J. S. Frith.

Per str. Assiria.—From BOMBAY.—For GENOA.—Rev. G. D. Symonds and one boy, and Rev. W. H. Sloan. For SEZ.—Mr. Bayley.

Per str. India.—From BOMBAY.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mr. G. Morrison. For NAPLES.—Mrs. Morrey and Col. Macdonald.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 7, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	119 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 1/2-16d.
6 ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8d. 1/2-16d.
6 ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/2-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ... ..	124
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ... ..	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ... ..	1400
Bank of Bengal ... ..	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ... ..	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ... ..	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ..	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ... ..	Rs. 1050
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ... ..	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ... ..	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ... ..	325
Colaba Press Company ... ..	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company ... ..	Rs. 1015
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ..	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ..	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ... ..	Rs. 875
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ... ..	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ... ..	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ... ..	Rs. 1230
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ... ..	235
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ... ..	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all) ... ..	665
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ... ..	880
New Bank of Bombay (all) ... ..	695
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ... ..	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ... ..	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ... ..	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ..	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ... ..	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ... ..	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4) ... ..	Rs. 4 11s.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan ... ..	Rs. —
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33 ... ..	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ... ..	"
" " " 1812-13 ... ..	9 1/2
" " " 1851-55 ... ..	"
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ... ..	9 1/2
Five-and-a-half per Cent. ... ..	10 1/2
Gold Leaf ... ..	per Rupee 18-8-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 10 touch ... ..	" 18-13-6
Ditto Pekin ... ..	" 18-1-6

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ... ..	each Rs. 11 9 0
Spanish Dollars ... ..	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars ... ..	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas ... ..	106-8-0
Sycee Silver ... ..	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**SALARIES.**—The salaries of the civil servants of the higher grades are to be increased by 25 per cent. on and after the 1st of January 1878.

**CEYLON BUDGET.**—The budget lately passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council includes a sum of four lakhs for new irrigation works and fifteen lakhs for new roads, bridges and other works. The Secretary of State has also sanctioned an increase of twenty-five per cent. to the salaries of the senior Civil Servants.

**FURLOUGHS.**—We understand that Mr. Parsons, Government Agent Central Province, has applied for leave to proceed to Europe at once, which we believe will be granted; and he will probably take his departure early in next month. Mr. Morris, we hear, will proceed in the first instance to the Nilgiris, in order to avoid the winter season in Europe. It is probable that Mr. Templer may proceed to Kandy to take up the duties of Agent of the Central Province, pending the absence of Mr. Parsons, in which case Mr. Hume may go to Galle, and Mr. Sharpe to Batticaloa. But as yet nothing has been determined by Government.—*Ceylon Times*, Dec. 26.

**CIVIL.**—The following changes in the service were notified in the last *Gazette*:—R. Reid, Esq., to be Acting Collector of Customs, Galle, and Justice of the Peace for the Southern Province. L. Lee, Esq., to be Acting Landing Surveyor, Customs, Colombo. J. H. de Saram, Esq., to be Acting District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Kalutara, and Coroner for the District of Kalutara. C. E. D. Pennycook, Esq., to be Acting District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, and Coroner for the District of Kurunegala. R. W. Ievers, Esq., to be Acting Assistant at Kegalla to the Government Agent for the Western Province. H. C. P. Bell, Esq., to be Acting Office Assistant at Colombo to the Government Agent for the Western Province. C. M. Lushington, Esq., to be Acting Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Balapitmodera.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE was to leave for Madras in January to inspect the harbour works.

HIRAM FARRELL, a veterinary surgeon, has, after a trial lasting some days before the High Court at Allahabad, been found guilty of cheating and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 29.)

ANDERSON, J. P. C., supt. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. 2nd grade), Mily. Works Branch, is tempy. transf. to the Punjab provincial estab.

BAYLEY.—With reference to the notifio. transf. Mr. C. E. Bernard, c.s.t., tempy. to the Financial Dept., the duties of the additional secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., Famine Branch, will be performed by Mr. S. C. Bayley, c.s.t., in addition to his own duties as personal asst. to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen.

BEAUCLEERK—CHRISTIE.—The following transf. are ordered:—Lieut. F. Beauclerk, R.E., dep. examiner (tempy. rank), P.W. Accounts, from Bombay to Madras. Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., dep. examiner, from Madras to the office of the Accountant gen., P.W.D.

BEHRMANN, E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, employed on famine relief works in Bombay, is transf. tempy. to N.W.P. and Oudh.

BROOKS, F. G., exec. engr., 2nd grade (tempy. rank), is re-transf. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

BRUFF, P. J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, on the estab. under the director of State Railways, Western System, is transf. to Class II. of the State Railway Revenue Estab., and posted to British Burmah for employment as locomotive supt., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

CORRIGAN, S. A. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee.

CROUDACE, C. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. rank), Rajputana Railway, is transf. to the Western Rajputana Railway.

DUNS, D. A., assist. eng., 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on Nov. 5.

FERGUSON—DUNCAN—COLLINS.—The following officers are permitted to resign their appointments in H.M.'s Indian Marine:—Mr. J. M. Ferguson, actg. 3rd. sup. eng., Kidderpore Dockyard; Mr. N. Duncan, 3rd class eng. of the Indian Govt. steamer *Ava*, and Mr. W. J. Collins, 3rd class eng. of the Indian Govt. steamer *Enterprise*.

GARWOOD, Lieut. J. F., R. E., temp. exec. eng., is transferred from the Meerut to the Oudh com., mil. works.

GORDON.—The services of Mr. L. Gordon, assist. comr. in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of the Central Provinces.

GRANT, H. E., assist. eng., 3rd grade, has passed the Colloquial examination in Hindoostanee.

GRANT—THOMPSON.—Consequent on the return from furl. of Major A. Farrer, asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned dists., the following changes are made in the Berar Commission from Nov. 7:—Mr. F. W. Grant, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive app. of asst. comr., 2nd class. Capt. R. S. Thompson, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive app. of asst. comr., 3rd class.

HADDEN.—The following posting in the Indus Valley State Railway has been made by the suptg. engr., Lower Sind dist.:—Mr. H. E. Hadden, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Sehwan div.

JENNER, Capt. S. W., R.E., exec. engr., on return from furl., is posted to the Meerut command, mil. works.

MCALISTER, G. W., to be a 3rd class engr., on prob., and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Enterprise*, v. Mr. D. Stevenson. The app. of Mr. Stevenson is cancelled.

MACLEOD, R. H., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 13th inst.

OLEHAM, W., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st inst.

PONTIFEX, Hon. C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the 13th inst.

PRING.—The services of Mr. H. Pring, 2nd class engr., in H.M.'s Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., offic. Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is app. Chaplain of Toungbooh, British Burma.

STONE, E. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is attached to the office of the Secy. to the Government of India for employment under the Consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for State Railways.

WHITE.—The services of Mr. H. T. White, asst. comr. in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of British Burma.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 26.)

Mr. A. A. Wace, offic. mag. and dep. coll., Howrah, is vested with the powers of a coll.

Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., reported his return to India on the 18th inst.  
Mr. P. Nolan, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dinagepore, reported his return from furl. on the 15th ult.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Rajmehal, in that dist.

Mr. C. F. Manson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is posted to Jamtara, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Nugent, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Bettiah, reported his return to India on the 15th ult.

Mr. W. F. Meres, joint mag. and dep. coll., is app. to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. J. Crawford is app. to be 1st inspr. of registration offices, v. Mr. H. S. Beadon; Mr. Crawford's services, however, will still remain at the disp. of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

Mr. H. H. Risley, offic. under secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Revenue and General Depts., is confd. in that app., v. Mr. J. Crawford.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, joint mag. and dep. coll., Mozufferpore, is app. to be secy. to the district school committee, Mozufferpore, v. Mr. R. Cornish, transf'd.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 22.)

Capt. J. Burne, supt., Rajputana State Railway police, to be an asst. inspr. gen. of police for that portion of the Scindia State Railway which runs through the N.W. Provinces.

The Lieut. gov. having approved of a revision of the arrangements for the inspection of educational institutions in the N.W. Provinces, the object of which is that there may be one inspecting officer in each revenue division, the following apps. are made with effect from Jan. 1 :—

Mr. E. T. Constable, inspr., 1st circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be inspr., Meerut div.

Mr. J. S. Graves, asst. inspr., 1st circle, to offic. as inspr., Rohilkhand div.

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, inspr., 3rd circle, to be inspr., Agra div., but to continue to offic. as inspr. in Oudh.

Mr. E. H. H. Goulding, asst. inspr., 2nd circle, to offic. as inspr., Agra div.

Mr. J. Kibble, professor of literature, Benares College, to be inspr., Allahabad div.

Mr. C. H. DeMello, offic. inspr., 3rd circle, to offic. as inspr., Allahabad div., until Mr. J. Kibble's return from leave.

Mr. G. Thibaut, offic. professor of history and philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to be inspr., Benares div.

The Rev. A. C. Eschelbach, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, to be chaplain of Muttra, from Dec. 7, 1877.

Mr. J. P. Hewitt, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., has been posted to the Agra dist.

Mr. R. H. Macleod, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted to the Benares dist.

Capt. T. R. Cowie, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade, and Mr. MacMahon to revert to asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Capt. C. S. Noble, asst. comr., 2nd grade, having returned from leave, Capt. Cowie to revert to the 3rd grade.

From Nov. 14, 1876, the date on which Mr. J. G. Anderson rejoined from furl., Mr. W. C. Wood, offic. dep. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. J. Laing, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Mirzapur to Allahabad on the return from leave of Local Lieut. R. J. Young.

Mr. G. H. List, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf'd. from the Bijnor dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div., to the Light Railway Surveys, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. C. T. Evans, exec. engr., 4th grade, will hold charge of the Dun Canals div. during the absence of Capt. Willcocks.

The following reversions will take place from Nov. 24, the day on which Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., returned to duty :—

Mr. A. Dubus to 3rd grade, exec. engr.; Mr. C. T. Evans to 4th grade, exec. engr.; Mr. W. Atkins to 1st grade, asst. engr.; and Mr. C. A. Perrin to 2nd grade, asst. engr.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Dec. 20.)

The undermentioned offic. asst. settlement officers are confd. in their apps., from the dates noted opposite their respective names :—Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, April 2; and Mr. T. G. Walker, June 20.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, asst. comr., from Rawalpindi to Jhelum dist., which he joined on Nov. 1.

Mr. O. Wood, dep. comr., Rohtak, is invested with the powers described in Sec. 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned officers have been passed by the Central Committee of Examination by the Higher Standard :—

Mr. L. W. Dane, asst. comr., with great credit.

Mr. W. A. Harris, extra asst. comr., with credit.

Mr. J. McC. Douie, asst. comr., with credit.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, asst. comr., subject to further examination in Treasury work and in vernacular.

Mr. F. St. G. deL. Tucker, asst. comr., subject to further examination in revenue.

Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, extra asst. comr., has passed the required examination in Treasury work by the lower standard.

The undermentioned asst. comrs. are invested with the powers of mags. of the 2nd class, with special powers of asst. comrs. :—Messrs. J. McC. Douie, L. W. Dane, F. St. G. deL. Tucker, and F. A. Robertson.

Mr. R. Sadler, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf'd. from the Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, which he left on Nov. 24, to Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

With reference to Punjab Government Gazette, Irrigation Branch, notific.

No. 4,002EI., dated Sept. 25, Mr. L. F. McLean, asst. engr., 1st grade, temp. rank, attached to the 6th div., Sirhind Canal, returned from the priv. leave therein granted on Dec. 3; the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr. H. C. Grauville, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Amritsar div., which he quitted on Nov. 3, to 2nd div., Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the 24th idem.

Mr. S. F. Cox, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Amritsar div., which he quitted on Dec. 6, to the Hill Roads div., which he joined on the 8th idem.

The following order is confd. :—

Regtl. order, dated Nov. 12, making the following temp. appts., consequent on the dep., on Oct. 1, of Major R. C. R. Clifford, offic. 2nd in com., to join the 2nd Punjab cav., from that date.

Capt. E. A. Money, 3rd squad. comdr., and offic. 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in comdr. and squad. comdr.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, adj. and offic. 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.

Lieut. W. Lambert, offic. 1st squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.

Lieut. H. A. Deane, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 1st squad. officer.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 22.)

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, LL.B., C.S., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, from the date he made over charge of the secretariat to Mr. L. Neill, C.S.

Messrs. T. Drysdale, J. P. Goodridge, C.S., and H. C. Williams, C.S., offic. asst. comrs., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, will respectively revert from the above date to offic. asst. comrs., 2nd and 3rd class, and supernumy. asst. comr.

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, offic. dep. comr., Mandla, on being relieved by Col. J. Ashburner, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

Messrs. R. Logan, C.S., and S. Isunay, C.S., offic. asst. comrs., 2nd and 3rd class, will respectively revert to offic. asst. comrs., 3rd class, and supernum. asst. comr.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S., comr. of excise, supt. of stamps and inspr. gen. of registration, is app. to offic. as secy. to the Chief Comr.; Mr. Neill assumed charge of the office of secy., from Mr. G. J. Nicholls, LL.B., C.S., barrister-at-law, offic. sec., on Dec. 17.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, LL.B., C.S., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as comr. of excise, supt. of stamps and inspr. gen. of registration, and will take over charge from Major A. Bloomfield.

Major A. Bloomfield, dep. comr., 3rd class, is posted to the Chanda dist.

Major W. Vertue, cantonment mag., Saugor, and offic. dep. comr., Chanda, on being relieved by Major Bloomfield, is app. to offic. as cantonment mag., Kamptee.

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., 1st class, and offic. cantonment mag., Kamptee, on being relieved by Major Vertue, is posted to the Nagpur dist.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 19.

The undermentioned officers and officials serving in the Central Provinces Commission, have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., asst. comr., lower standard in Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Law and Procedure.

Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., asst. comr., in Urdu.

Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., barrister-at-law, asst. comr., in Marathi.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 22.)

The notific., dated Nov. 22, transg. Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Sylhet, to the dist. of Cachar, and Babu Jogesh Chanda Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., extra asst. comr., 5th grade, Cachar, to the dist. of Sylhet, is cancelled.

On the report of the special committee of examiners, held at Gauhati on Dec. 18, Mr. A. J. Mein, asst. consrv. of forests, is declared to have passed in Assamese by the lower standard.

On the report of the special committee of examiners held at Tezpur, on Dec. 12, Mr. W. D'Arcy, asst. consrv. of forests, is declared to have passed in Assamese by the lower standard.

Mr. G. E. McLeod, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, and mag. of the 1st class, Kamrup, is invested with the powers to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a subordinate mag.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 20.)

DRUMMOND.—The services of Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd foot, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for app. on H.M.'s personal staff.

ETESON, Lieut. col. F., 1st batt. 3rd foot, offic. dep. adjt. gen., to be 1st asst. adjt. gen., v. Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., who attained to colonel's allowance on Dec. 10, and will continue to offic. as dep. adjt. gen., and Major H. Thompson as 1st asst. adjt. gen.

MACBAY.—The services of Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, Bombay staff corps, wing officer 27th Bombay N.L.I., or 1st Belooch regt., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., offic. squad. officer 9th Bengal cav., is app. to offic. as polit. asst., 3rd class, and is posted to Rajputana as offic. asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen.

SMITH—HERBERT.—The following extract from regtl. orders issued by the comdt. Deolee irregular force, dated Nov. 10, is confd. :—Capt. P. W. Smith, offic. squad. comdr. Deolee irregular force, to continue to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield. Lieut. C. Herbert, offic. adjt. Deolee irregular force, to continue to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Smith.



## STAFF CORPS, &amp;c.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Behar staff corps from the date specified:—

Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, 2nd batt. 1st foot, offic. wing officer 25th (Punjab) N.I., Nov. 1, 1876.

The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified:—

Lieut. col. C. D. Clementson, Madras staff corps, Dec. 26, 1877.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following apps. are made in the Punjab frontier force:—

No. 1 Mountain Battery.—Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., to be offic. 2nd subalt., v. Lieut. P. A. MacMahon, proceeding on furl.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. Daniell, 1st batt. 21st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, on prob.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 20.)

CHICHESTER—WAY.—The following orders are confd.:—Peshawar dist. order, dated Dec. 2, directing Col. R. B. Chichester, comdg. 81st foot, to assume comd. of the station of Peshawar, v. Brigdr. gen. C. C. G. Ross, C.B., proc. to take comd. of the field force. Dated Dec. 2, app. Major G. A. Way, 7th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Capt. W. J. Boyes, dep. asst. adj. gen., proc. with the field force.

JERVIS.—Regul. order confd., dated Oct. 27, app. Capt. E. Jervis, interpr. to the batt., 2-8th foot, as a tempy. measure, there being no other qualified officer available.

KELLY.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated Dec. 5, directing Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd N.I., to take charge, as a tempy. measure, of the office of superintendent, Sudder Bazaar, from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. col. C. A. deKantzow, staff corps.

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. E. C. M., 33rd foot, offic. wing officer 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent, a prob. for the Bengal staff corps, having obtained leave to Europe, is removed from the list of proba. for the staff corps.

MADDEN.—Peshawar station order confd., dated Dec. 11, directing Col. S. A. Madden, 51st L.I., to assume comd. of the station, v. Col. R. B. Chichester, 81st regt.

NORTH, Capt. W., R.E., to be offic. 2nd in comd. to Bengal sappers and miners, from Oct. 1.

TRAFFORD—JONES.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. E. LeM. Trafford to be capt., 1st batt. 5th fusiliers, from Dec. 12; Capt. H. T. Jones to be major, 81st foot, from Nov. 20.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani on Dec. 3:—

Lieuts. E. A. Lambert, R.A.; R. F. Moore, R.E.; V. R. Rae, 1-14th foot; F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, 2-22nd foot.

## MEDICAL.

ARDAGH, Hon. Surg. V. E. R., of the subordinate med. estab. of the Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a retiring pension of £150 per annum payable in Europe.

BEALE, Senior Apoth. R. W., having been declared by a med. committee to be unfit for further active service, is transfd. to the invalid pension establishment, on a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, payable in India. CONNOR, W. F., 2nd class asst. apoth., att. to the 54th foot, is suspended from rank, pay and allowances for three months, from the date of publication of the same at Morar, Gwalior.

HARVEY.—The services of Surg. major R. Harvey, M.D., in joint med. charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

MARSTON, Surg. major J. A., M.D., A.M.D., to be secy. to the surg. gen., British Forces, from Dec. 10, in succession to Surg. major J. Ogilvy, M.D., whose Indian tour of service has expired.

MOUNTAIN, Surg. W. J., civil med. officer of Goalpara, to be med. inspr. of emigrants at Dhubri.

PERKINS, Dep. Surg. Gen., R. H., with tempy. rank, to have perm. rank from Dec. 10, v. Dep. Surg. Gen. J. T. C. Ross, retired.

WILLIAMS, Surg. major H. F., M.D., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, from Jan. 5 next.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following commissioned medical officers are, in add. to those whose names have been previously notified, app. to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta:—

Surgs. major C. Palmer, M.D., J. Elliot, M.D., E. J. Grayer, J. Jones, M.D.; and Surgs. J. F. P. McConnel, M.D., and E. Lawrie, M.D.

## MEDICAL SURGEON MAJORS.

The under mentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg. maj. from the 2nd Oct., 1877:

Surgs. George King, M.D., William Center, M.B., Henry Black Purves, George Thomsan, M.B., Robert Jameson, M.D., Robert George Mathew, William Duncan, M.B., George Massy, George Cumberland Ross, and Richard Power.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Hon. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., sec. to Govt., and an additional member of the Council of the Gov. Gen., priv. leave for three months, from Oct. 24. Rev. H. F. Corbyn, chaplain of Abbottabad, priv. leave for three months, from Dec. 20. Mr. J. F. Stokes, exec. engr., 1st grade, extraordinary leave for two years, without pay, from Oct. 24. Lieut. H. G. Kundhardt, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from the date on which he may

avail himself of it. Mr. F. E. Godfrey, dep. exam. (temp. rank), Guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, is allowed two years' leave to Europe from Dec. 31.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, to Europe, in anticipation of furl. Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., No. 1 Mountain Baty., Punjab Frontier Force, an extension of leave from Nov. 12 to Dec. 30, to reside at Rawalpindi. Lieut. col. H. T. Oldfield, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 6th Bengal cav., for one year. First Class Apoth. J. Stevens, for one year.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 2.)

FRENCH, Rev. D. J., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estab. from Dec. 28, the date of his arrival at Madras.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 26.)

CURTOIS Capt. (Bt. Maj.) A., gen. list. cav., squad. officer, 2nd regt. lt. cav., to be a depy. assist. adjt. gen. on the estab., v. Capt. Coningham, whose tour of staff service expired on Dec. 23.

FOLEY, Lieut. A. C., R.E., assist. eng., 9th grade, from the Bellary dist. to the Presidency, for tempy. employment under Maj. C. S. Thomason, R.E.

HOLMES—HODGSON.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from this date:—Lieut. col. (bt. col. P. Lee Holmes, staff corps; and Lieut. col. (bt. col.) F. G. Hodgson, staff corps.

## MEDICAL.

FITZGERALD, Surg. major J., from attached wing 22nd regt. Kamptee, to attached head qrs. and wing 22nd regt. N.I., Heshungabad.

JOHNSTON, Surg. major J. C., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Dec. 20, and report his arrival to the Director gen., A.M.D., London.

TURNER, Surg. major A., M.D., A.M.D., from on arrival from England to do duty 12th lancers, Secunderabad.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Bombay Civil Service, asst. coll., Vizagapatam, reported his return from leave and arrival at Bombay on Dec. 26; and is granted subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. col. H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., staff corps, polit. resident, Mandalay, Burmah, is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Rangoon, Calcutta, or Bombay.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 3.)

POTTINGER, J. C., C.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Guzerat.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. E. Behrmann, asst. engr., 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. col. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., to be exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee.

Major B. H. Mathew, R.E., to be exec. engr., Satara.

Mr. R. I. Shannon to act as exec. engr., Sholapur.

Messrs. P. Reynolds, C.E., and J. D. Ferguson, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the ex engr. for irrigation, Khandesh.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

To be 3rd grade officers in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob., from dates of joining:—

Messrs. W. A. Patterson, W. A. Sandeman, D. Sterouson, St. J. Sayers, and A. Anderson.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

CRAWFORD.—The services of J. Crawford, M. baty. 1st brig. (late F 9) R.A., are placed at the disposal of the inspr. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

FORDE—BINGHAM.—The following proms. in the ordnance dept. are made:—Dep. Asst. Comy. H. D. Forde to be asst. comy., and Condr. J. Bingham to be dep. asst. comy., from Nov. 29, in succession to Asst.

com. G. Judd, dec. Dep. Asst. Comy. J. Bingham to be asst. comy. from Dec. 1, to complete the estab.  
**REID.**—The following appt. is made:—Col. H. J. Reid, R.A., to offic. as dep. inspr. gen. of ordnance and magazines during Col. Clarke's abs. on special duty, v. Lieut. col. Swanson, dec.  
**TEED.**—**FULLER.**—Consequent on the dep. to England on furl. of Major C. Swinhoe, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following proms. in the commissariat dept. are ordered, to have effect from Dec. 8:—Capt. T. Teed to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller to be acting sub asst. comr. gen., 1st class.  
**WALTER.**—**JACOB.**—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. H. L. Walter and H. B. Jacob, staff corps.  
**WARDEN.**—The services of Lieut. H. B. Warden, 83rd foot, having been placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Commissariat Dept., he is directed to join that dept.  
**WILSON.**—**STRUTT.**—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Majors A. R. Wilson and J. R. Strutt, staff corps.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Major T. W. Sanders, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class to revert to his substantive grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
 Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
 Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. col. A. M. Shewell, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following prom. and reversion in the comy. dept. are ordered, to have effect from Dec. 21 inclusive:—  
 Lieut. col. A. M. Shewell, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
 Major C. Swinhoe, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade of dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
 Capt. T. Teed, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
 Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
 Consequent on the departure to England on furlough of Capt. C. F. Hughes, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following proms. in the commissariat dept. are ordered, with effect from Dec. 23 inclusive:—  
 Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
 Capt. J. L. Fagan is app. to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
 Consequent on the return from furl. of Major R. T. Clarke, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following reversions in the commissariat dept. are ordered, to have effect from Dec. 10 inclusive:—  
 Major R. H. M. Van-Heythuysen, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to his substantive grade of dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
 Capt. W. Luckhardt, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

## H.M.'S TROOPS EN ROUTE TO INDIA.

It is notified, with reference to G.O.C. of 1877, that the 2nd batt. 2nd foot will arrive in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, due at Bombay on the 1st March, 1878, and the 2nd batt. 13th foot, in the *Junna*, due on the 15th March, 1878.

## PUBLICATION OF GENERAL ORDERS.

It is notified that, with the approval of Govt., printed genl. orders by H.E. the C. in C. will be published once a week only from the 1st Jan. next, extracts being sent to those concerned on the day of issue when such may be considered necessary.

## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The 2nd batt. 2nd foot will proceed to Bareilly, and the 2nd batt. 13th foot to Bellary.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Dec. 22.)

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. E. O., 1-2nd Queen's, is app. to offic. as A.D.C. to Major gen. Primrose, c.s.r., comdg. Poona div. of the army, v. Capt. Bury, proceeded to England on m.c.  
**LEIGH.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. H. P. Leigh has been posted to No. 1 batty. 9th brig. (late 6-6) R.A.  
**LOW.**—**WARD.**—The name of Lieut. P. Low will be substituted for that of Lieut. Ward in the list of officers detailed for duty with the regtl. depot.  
**SMITH.**—**BAUGH.**—Lieut. H. F., qmr., to be adj. 30th N.I., v. Harrison, who vacates on prom.; Lieut. C. F. Baugh to be qmr., v. Smith. Lieut. Baugh will continue to perform the duties of adj. until relieved.  
**STEVENSON.**—Baroda station order confd., dated Dec. 13, app. Lieut. F. Stevenson, 20th N.I., station staff officer, in add. to his regtl. duties, v. Major Wooldridge.  
**WALTER.**—**WALTER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 10, directing Capt. H. L. Walter to offic. as wing comdr. 9th N.I., and Lieut. G. E. Walter as qmr., in addition to their own duties as wing officers, as a tempy. measure, and until the arrival of Major Jacob.  
**WHITBY**, Lieut. C. G., 1-17th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 12th N.I. on probation.  
**YATES**, Capt. C. J. A., 26th regt. N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer at Sholapur, in add. to his own, from Nov. 9 to Nov. 24.

## MEDICAL.

**BARKER**, Surg. F. C., is app. acting civil surg., Surat, during the absence of Surg. major C. Joynt, on priv. leave.  
**DANE**, Surg. A. H. C., is transfd. from gen. duty, Presidency div., to gen. duty, Poona.

**DE SOUZA**, Hon. surg. J. M., Sassoon Hospital, Poona, is transfd. to the pension list from Dec. 10, on the invalid pension of his rank.  
**DUTT.**—The undermentd. officer is reported to have passed the required exam. in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—Surg. B. L. Dutt, I.M.D.  
**GLADSTONE.**—It is intimated that Vety. Surg. W. Gladstone, 3rd brig., has been posted to B baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig., R.A., v. Ranegley, about to resign his commission.  
**HAYDEN.**—**FARMER.**—The undermentioned med. officers will accompany the 1st batt. 8th regt., proc. from Bengal to Aden, and will remain for duty at that station:—Surg. majors Hayden to join the regt. at Bombay; and W. L. Farmer, gen. duty, Mhow Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty Presy. Circle, and will proc. to Hyderabad, Sind.  
**KIRTIKAR**, Surg. K. R., is placed on gen. duty, Sind div.  
**MACBURY**, Surg. C. W., received charge of the office of the dep. sanitary comr., Konkani Registration dist., on Dec. 8, from Surg. W. A. Barren.  
**MURPHY**, Surg. W. R., offic. in med. charge 28th N.I., to med. charge of 25th N.I., v. Surg. H. K. M'Kay, transfd. to 32nd N.I.  
**NOLAN.**—**BARREN.**—Surg. W. Nolan, B.A., M.D., to act as sanitary comr. as a tempy. measure until further orders; Surg. W. Barren, officiated as dep. sanitary comr., Konkani registration dist., from Oct. 24 to Dec. 7, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as acting civil surg., Tanna.  
**SIMPSON.**—The undermentioned med. officer has been allowed to retire from the service:—Surg. maj. D. Simpson, Jan. 1.  
**SPENCE.**—**MURTAGH.**—**JACKSON.**—The undermentioned med. officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis*, on Jan. 3:—Surg. major R. Spence and Surg. major T. Murtagh, from Bombay; Surg. major R. Jackson, from Bden.  
**THORP.**—Under the orders of Govt. Surg. major R. C. Thorp, M.D., F.R.C.S., Bombay med. estab., proceeded to Sholapur on Sept. 19 to assume med. charge of the relief camp at that station.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. B. Adams, 66th foot, attending the garrison instruction class at Poona, having obtained a medical certificate, will rejoin his regt. Surg. major T. G. Hewlett, acting sanitary comr., priv. leave for three months, from Jan. 8. Major H. A. Tracey, R.A., per troopship.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 22.

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—Capt. W. W. Graham retires on a pension.  
**10th Hussars.**—Capt. W. Barker, from the 16th lancers, to be capt., v. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, who exchanges; Lieut. C. Sandes to be adjt. v. Lieut. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, prom.  
**14th Hussars.**—Sub Lieut. A. C. King to be lieut.; dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874.  
**15th Hussars.**—Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, from the 16th lancers, to be lieut., v. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, who exchanges.  
**2nd Foot.**—Major E. H. Helyar retires on a pension.  
**5th Foot.**—Capt. and Brevet Major G. E. Massy retires on a pension.  
**6th Foot.**—Major A. Austin retires on a pension.  
**8th Foot.**—Capt. J. M. Batten, about to be app. to the militia, retires on half-pay; Lieut. R. J. O. Jocelyn to be capt., v. C. F. Malet, dec.  
**9th Foot.**—Lieut. E. G. Bumbury, from the Suffolk Artillery militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. W. Egerton, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.  
**11th Foot.**—Capt. J. H. Bamfield retires on a pension.  
**13th Foot.**—Lieut. col. A. Bainbridge retires on a pension; Capt. J. F. Bailey retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.  
**14th Foot.**—Capt. and brevet major G. L. Bryce retires on a pension; Lieut. T. R. Mills retires on tempy. half-pay; Lieut. A. W. St. George, from the Mid-Ulster Artillery Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. C. de Trafford, resigned.  
**21st Foot.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. T. Dalryell retires on half-pay.  
**22nd Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. H. G. Panter to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. A. Armstrong, placed on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major W. Busfield to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. H. G. Panter; Brevet major E. A. Carey, from supernumy. capt., to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. Hare, retired; Lieut. H. Hall to be capt., v. Brevet major W. Busfield.  
**34th Foot.**—Second lieut. J. C. Wardlow, from the 19th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. J. F. Chisholm-Batten to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. M. Carter, who has proceeded to join the depot.  
**39th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. H. Currie retires on full-pay. Capt. J. F. Stephens retires on a pension.  
**44th Foot.**—Lieut. H. A. Richards retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.  
**51st Foot.**—Capt. and brevet major J. F. Trydell retires on a pension.  
**51th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. C. Trevor, c.b., retires on half-pay; Lieut. R. E. S. Taylor, from the Queen's County Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. H. Elston, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.  
**56th Foot.**—Paymr. and hony. Major H. Manning, from the 34th foot, to be paymr.  
**57th Foot.**—Major J. Meaden retires on a pension.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. D. C. W. Lyons, from the Essex Rifles Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. N. Blackwood-Price, prom.; Lieut. W. H. Holbeck to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. H. J. Hope-Edwards, who resigns that appt.

**65th Foot.**—Sub lieut. E. C. Broughton, from the 6th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Westmorland, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**73rd Foot.**—Lieut. R. R. Young to be capt., v. C. E. S. Parker, made superny. on being app. an asst. garrison instr.

**83rd Foot.**—Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**85th Foot.**—Sub lieut. C. D. F. Hamilton resigns his commission.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Lieut. C. H. B. Norcott to be adj., v. Lieut. V. S. Bagot, prom.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major E. O'Connell retires on temp. half-pay; Surg. major W. T. Harding, from half-pay, to be surg. major; Surg. major J. Crerar retires on half-pay.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. H. Currie, 39th foot, to have the hony. rank of major gen. upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. and brevet major J. F. Trydell, 51st foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major G. L. Bryce, 14th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major G. E. Massy, 5th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. J. H. Bamfield, 11th foot, to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. J. F. Stephens, 39th foot, to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. W. W. Graham, 6th dragoon guards, to have the hony. rank of major, upon retiring on a pension.

Surg. major J. Crerar, who retires upon half-pay, to have the hony. rank of dep. surg. gen.

For Surg. major D. Young, Bengal Army, to have the hony. rank of dep. surg. gen. on retirement, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23, read Surg. major D. Young, M.D., Bengal Army, &c.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces to be granted a step of hony. rank on retirement:—

To be Major gens.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. B. G. Vander-Gucht, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. J. Wild, Bengal Army.

To be Cols.—Lieut. col. R. S. Graves, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Cumberlege, Madras staff corps.

#### MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned sublieuts. from the unattached list to be sub lieuts. in the following regts., the antedates not to carry back pay prior to Jan. 23, 1878:—

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—B. N. Heywood-Jones, v. W. F. G. O'Shaughnessy, transfd. to 1st Dragoons; dated Sept. 11, 1876.

**6th Foot.**—E. C. Broughton, in succession to Lieut. D. M. F. Brady, prom.; dated Nov. 11, 1876.

**13th Foot.**—A. B. Pritchard, in succession to Lieut. R. D. Moncreiffe, transfd. to the Scots Guards, dated Nov. 11, 1876.

**25th Foot.**—H. D. Robson, in succession to Lieut. H. R. Rathbone, prom.; dated Sept. 11, 1876.

**46th Foot.**—H. G. P. Beauchamp, on augmentation; dated Oct. 11, 1876.

**74th Foot.**—T. B. P. Levett, in succession to Lieut. C. H. Simpson, prom.; dated Oct. 28, 1876.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BOILEAU.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 23, wife of Capt. H. Boileau, son.

**BROCK.**—At Hazaribagh, Dec. 29, wife of Rev. W. Brock, chaplain, Bengal Estab., son.

**CLAIR.**—At Hong Kong, Dec. 2, wife of T. S. Lieut. Clair, capt. 49th regt., and brigade major, China, daughter.

**COAKER.**—At Madras, Jan. 4, wife of Captain W. H. Coaker, R.E., son.

**COWDALL.**—At Ootacamund, Dec. 26, wife of A. S. Cowdell, daughter.

**DE RHE-PHILIPPE.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 1, wife of George W. De Rhe-Philippe, daughter.

**DRUMMOND.**—At Ahmedabad, wife of Col. James H. Drummond, son.

**DYCE.**—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 24, wife of Captain G. Dyce, 21st P.N.I., son.

**FERGUSON.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 27, wife of F. J. Ferguson, official trustee of Bengal, son.

**FRYER.**—At Khan, Punjab, Dec. 14, wife of F. W. Fryer, Bengal C.S., son.

**GILLHAM.**—At Cocanada, Dec. 26, wife of Captain F. Morgan Gillham, daughter.

**GRANT.**—At Roorkee, Dec. 28, wife of S. Grant, R.E., son.

**HOLMES.**—At Kilpauk, Dec. 30, wife of W. T. Holmes, Bank of Madras, son.

**LAW.**—At Moulmein, British Burma, Dec. 7, wife of C. W. Law, barrister-at-law, daughter.

**LECHMERE.**—At Baroda, Dec. 10, wife of Capt. C. S. Lechmere, H.M., 20th Regt., B.N.I., daughter.

**LOGIE.**—At Lindula, Ceylon, Dec. 18, wife of G. H. D. E. Logie, daughter.

**MITCHELL.**—Dec. 25, wife of Hon. Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, D.P.W., son.

**MORTON.**—At Veytaux, Switzerland, Jan. 15, wife of G. E. Morton, surg. daughter.

**MUIR-MACKENZIE.**—At Satara, Jan. 3, wife of J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, gen. (retired), H.M.'s Indian Army, daughter.

**MURRAY.**—At Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 17, wife of lieut. J. W. Murray, R.A., daughter.

**OUGHTERSON.**—At Cochin, Dec. 27, wife of J. B. Oughterson, daughter.

**POLE.**—At Madura, Southern India, Jan. 10, wife of A. E. Pole, barrister-at-law, son.

**RICHARDS.**—At Indore, Central India, Dec. 29, wife of Captain Stuart Lloyd Richards, H.M.'s 27th Regt., daughter.

**SAUNDERS.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, wife of R. R. Saunders, son.

**SHAW.**—At Meerut, Dec. 30, wife of F. A. Shaw, Chumparum, Bengal, daughter.

**SKINNER.**—At Silcoorie, Cachar, Dec. 17, wife of E. P. Skinner, son.

**SKIPWITH.**—At Simla, Dec. 23, wife of Captain G. T. Skipwith, R.E., son.

**STODDARD.**—At Sibsagar, Upper Assam, Dec. 13, wife of Captain G. T. Stoddard, daughter.

**THOMAS.**—At Lindula, Ceylon, Jan. 24, wife of E. L. Thomas, son.

**YAKCHEE.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, wife of Joseph P. Yakchee, daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**CONINGHAM-MUNDY.**—At Palamcottah, Dec. 25, Major H. E. Coningham, Madras staff corps, to Alice Millicent, daughter of Major gen. F. Mundy, Bengal staff corps.

**DOWNIE-CLARKE.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 27, W. Downie, Howrah Docks, to Sarah E. C., daughter of the late J. W. Clarke, Court Farm, Nymphenfeld, Gloucestershire.

**HARRISON-GOOD.**—At Delhi, Dec. 29, J. H. Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, to Rosa Mary, daughter of C. W. Goode, Twickenham.

**LEDWARD-EDWARDS.**—H. Ledward to M. A. Edwards, at Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 8.

**OSBORN-BAILEY.**—At Falkland-road Hall, Dec. 14, by the Rev. G. Bowen, Walter, eldest son of W. Osborne, of Igatpuri, to Blanche, second daughter of H. Bailey, Superintendent of Bombay Police.

**PHILLIPS-PROVIS.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, W. B. Phillips, of Berhampore, to Anny M. Provis, of Coleford, Gloucestershire.

**POWELL-HAMILTON.**—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 22, H. Powell, to Anna S., daughter of the late Rev. J. Hamilton, Trim, Co. Meath, Ireland.

**RATHBOURNE-JACKSON.**—At Hissar, Dec. 27, Alfred Sylvanus Rathbourne, H.M.'s Inland Customs Dept., Agra, to Ellen Susan Jackson, daughter of the late J. H. Jackson, of Jeypore.

**STEWART-CHAMBERLAIN.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 26, C. A. Stewart, to Mary, daughter of T. Chamberlain, Architect, Gresham-street, London.

**WILLIAM-GORDON.**—At Landour, Dec. 24, William, 2nd class exec. engr., son of Colonel Thatcher, retired list, late H.M.'s Indian Army, to Frances N. C., daughter of Major T. Gordon, retired list.

#### DEATHS.

**BERKELEY.**—At Palaveram, Madras, Dec. 25, Florence S., wife of Major E. S. Berkeley, M.S.C., aged 25.

**CARNEGIE.**—At Naga Hills, Assam, P. T., son of the late Chas. Carnegie, political officer and dep. comr. of the Naga Hills, aged 39.

**CLOSSON.**—At Madras, Dec. 26, Mr. George Closson, aged 65.

**ELLIOTT.**—At 42, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, Jan. 7, Surg. Major John Elliott, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Surg. Supt. of the Presy. General Hospital.

**GARDENER.**—At Lucknow, Dec. 24, Kathleen Maria, aged 1 year, and Dec. 28, Teresa Winifred, aged 3 years, the children of H. A. Gardener, supt. Oudh and Rohilund Railway Police.

**GODBOLD.**—At Deolalee Camp, Bombay, Dec. 24, Henrietta, wife of G. B. Godbold, 2-12th regt.]

**HENDERSON.**—At Kurrachee, Dec. 27, E. W. Hume, infant son of W. G. Hume Henderson, Bombay Medical Estab., aged 5 months.

**JEFFERY.**—At Madras, Nov. 29, Frances H. M., son of J. E. B. Jeffery, B.C.S.

**LANGLEY.**—At Bombay, Dec. 22, C. A. Langley, aged 36.

**LAY.**—At Rawal Pindie, Northern India, Dec. 16, Capt. J. W. Lay, 4th hussars, aged 49.

**MARTIN.**—At Trevandrum, Dec. 24, Francis, son of Mr. J. N. Martin, of Tangacherry, Quilon.

**MCGUIRE.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, Grace Adelaide, daughter of Thomas McGuire, aged 1 year.

**MCLEOD.**—At Lucknow, Dec. 30, Roderick Kenneth, the eldest son of Capt. D. McLeod, of the P.W.D.

**MILES.**—At Byculla, Jan. 1, George R. Miles, aged 44.

**MILLER.**—At Madras, Dec. 30, David Sutherland, the child of Capt. W. Miller, 37th grenadiers, aged 13 months.

**MOYLE.**—At Poona, Bombay, Dec. 28, Col. C. A. Moyle.

**NEWMAN.**—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, Walter R. Newman, asst. accountant gen., P.W. Dept., aged 34.

**O'DEA.**—At Kurrachee, Dec. 25, Geraldine G., infant daughter of M. J. O'Dea, supervisor P.W. Dept., aged 1 year.

**PHILIP.**—At Madras, Dec. 30, John Philip, aged 28.

**PRICE.**—At Secunderabad, Dec. 30, George R. W. Rose, son of Capt. T. Price, 40th regt. M.N.I.

**ROBERTSON.**—At Beawar, Rajputana, Dec. 22, Beatrice E., daughter of Capt. Donald Robertson, M.S.C., asst. comr., aged 2 years.

**WALSHE.**—At Allahabad, Dec. 22, Capt. F. L. C. Walshe, son of the late James Walshe, of Dyke View House, Co. Cork, aged 54.

THE *East* says that the Turko-Russian war has entailed a heavy loss on the weavers of Dacca. Large quantities of *Kasida*, or cloths flowered with *muga* or *tasar* silk, were annually exported from Dacca to Turkey, where they were chiefly used as turbans. Since the breaking out of the war trade in this fabric has come almost to a standstill.

## Home.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Poonah* has left with £246,175, £275 being in silver coin for Alexandria, and £104,000 and £4,000 in bar silver for Bombay and Calcutta. The whole of the balance is in dollars, £19,700 being for Penang, £4,200 for Singapore, £9,200 for Hong Kong, and £104,800 for Shanghai.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £265,000 in bills on India were received on Jan. 23 at the Bank of England, and, in addition to that amount, the Council were successful in selling the balance of last week's allotment (£52,000), making together £317,000 as the total disposed of now. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £194,100, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>17</sub>d.; and to Bombay, £122,900, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>5</sup>/<sub>17</sub>d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. will receive about 24 per cent.; all above in full. Compared with last week's rate there is a fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**INDIAN FAMINES.**—A despatch addressed by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, and bearing date the 10th of the present month, was issued on Monday morning. It directs the formation of a commission, to consist of three or five of the most competent persons, including at least one native, and none of whom shall have taken an active part in the labours or controversies of the past year, whose duty it shall be to collect with the utmost care all such information as may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the severity of famines in India, or of placing the people in a better condition to endure them.

**EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) was held on Jan. 24 at the Victoria Rooms, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Mr. J. Pender, M.P., the Chairman, presided. The report having been read and adopted, a discussion followed, and, in reply to Mr. William Abbott, the Chairman said, as to the laying of a cable to the Cape, he believed they had satisfied the Colonial Government at home, and he hoped before this the Colonial Government abroad, that there was no other company which could do the work as cheaply as they. Colonel Glover was re-elected to his seat at the Board, and the retiring auditors were also re-elected.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at Quetta, in the East Indies, as recorded against his name, viz.:—Captain Andrew Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, for his gallant conduct at Quetta, on July 26, 1877, while serving in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on the occasion of an attack by some Pathan coolies on Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt, of the Royal Engineers. On the evening of that day, Captain Scott, while on duty at the regimental parade-ground of the 4th Sikh Infantry at Quetta, hearing an alarm that British officers were being killed, spontaneously rushed to the rescue, and, finding Lieutenant Hewson cut down, and Lieutenant Kunhardt retiring, hard pressed and wounded, and only protected by Sepoy Ruchpal Singh, of the above-mentioned regiment, fell on the assailants, and with his own hand bayoneted two men, and closed with a third, who fell with him to the ground, and was killed by sepoys of the regiment. This act of courage and devotion saved the life of Lieutenant Kunhardt.

**THE INDIAN FAMINE.**—On Jan. 21 the Lord Mayor received a draft for £1,000 from the Mayor of Hobart Town, being the second contribution from that city in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. The former donation of a like amount had been remitted direct to Madras, but it had been found cheaper to forward the remainder through the Mansion House. A communication was also received from the Mayor of Brisbane, stating that £1,500 had been collected there and sent to Madras, and adding that the long drought under which a large portion of the colony had been suffering had greatly militated against the success of the appeal. A letter, giving particulars of the collection of £4,000 at Dunedin likewise came, as well as a despatch from the Mayor of Christchurch, New Zealand, stating that £5,000 had been collected there among a population of 72,000 and remitted to India. On Jan. 19 Lord Derby forwarded to the Lord Mayor a draft for £38. 9s. 6d., collected among British subjects in the province of Coquimbo, and a sum of £15. 16s. 2d., the balance of Masonic contributions at Hong Kong has also been received. The fund now amounts to £504,000.

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—HURROFERSHAD ROY CHOWDRY AND ANOTHER v. SHAMPERSHAD ROY CHOWDRY AND OTHERS.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta, in a suit between members of the same family on the subject of the mesne profits of an estate. The litigation in the matter was originally entered upon in 1827, and had been continued at intervals from that time to this. Their lordships, in the result, intimated that they would humbly advise her Majesty that the decree of the High Court be reversed, and the previous decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen affirmed as to the amount granted to the plaintiff for mesne profits,

and reversed as to the residue. The defendant would pay interest on the sum decreed for mesne profits at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the commencement of the suit to the decree. The costs in the First Court and in the High Court would be paid by the parties in proportion to the amount decreed and disallowed. The defendant would further pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the total sum decreed by the amended order from its date to that of realisation. The respondents would pay the costs of this appeal.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Capt. Luxmore, C.B., embarked troops for India at Portsmouth on Jan. 23, comprising eighteen officers, and a draft of the 48th Regiment to join the headquarters; five officers' wives and families, and five soldiers' wives and nine children also embarked. The following officers were also provided with passage:—

Capt. Cartwright and Lieut. Chaytor, 48th Foot; Capt. Hood and Lieut. Atkinson, 2nd Foot; and Surgeons-Major Carter and Pennington, and Surgeon Anderson, of the Army Medical Department; Sub-Lieut. Lamont, 9th Lancers; Captains Younger, Dumville, and Douglas, Majors Wodehouse and Harris, and Lieuts. Bedford and Mackenzie, Royal Artillery; Capt. Napier, 3rd Hussars; Majors J. Hanwell and Price, 2nd Batt. 60th Rifles.

The *Malabar* proceeded to Queenstown to embark 22 officers, 9 officers' wives and families, 944 non-commissioned officers and privates, 56 soldiers' wives and 47 children, of the 1st Batt. 1st Foot for Malta, to relieve the 2nd Batt. 2nd Foot. The latter will proceed in the *Malabar* to Bombay.

**INDIAN TEAS.**—These teas, by their great strength and usefulness for mixing purposes, attract every consumer's attention, and the general public conclude they must be buying fine teas if they only ask for the "India or Assam tea." It is satisfactory to hear that the inferiority noticed in the "new season's" teas is not due to the increasing demand and supply or the imperfectness of hurried manufacture, but to the bad weather experienced in India, where the nights have been cold and the rains uncertain. Sometimes rain would fall for a fortnight together, and then a baking sun would prevail for a similar period, thus damaging many "gardens." The planters seem to have had a bad time of it, many of their productions having been sold in the home market under the cost of manufacture; but the very low prices ruling for the last four months are greatly due to over-supplying our home market. It may not have been generally noticed, but we have already received about 23,000,000 lbs. of the new season's teas in the first four months, which by present calculations is more than two-thirds of the crops of 1877-78. The original estimate of this season's crop was put down at 34,000,000 lbs., but the season being already proved to be a very bad one, the out-turn is not likely to exceed 31,000,000 lbs., against 23,500,000 lbs. in 1876-77. The imports for the year are about 31,800,000 lbs., against 29,400,000 lbs. in 1876, while deliveries have been about 28,200,000, against 26,735,000 lbs. in 1876, thus showing 1,500,000 lbs. increase in consumption, and 2,500,000 lbs. increase in the imports. All the foregoing figures point, therefore, most satisfactorily to the increase of both supply and demand. Last year the low prices ruling for common to medium grades, or for any grade of tea lacking strength, which strength is so necessary for the success of Indian teas, was noticed. Prices for these grades of Congou, Souchong, and Pekoe Souchong, have ruled even lower this year, and medium Pekoes have shared the same fate with very low prices ruling, the reason of which is, that they cannot compete with the same grade of China tea, as they lose their value when lacking the strength. All fine to finest Pekoes and broken Pekoes, have, however, met with good competition, and firm prices have generally resulted.

## Imperial Parliament.

**THE PUNJAB.**—Lord G. HAMILTON informed Sir G. BALFOUR that a large mass of papers was being printed with reference to India, and would certainly include a quantity of information as to the general principles of our military, political, commercial, and financial policy towards the tribes on the North-West frontier since our occupation of the Punjab.

**MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.**—In reply to a question by [Mr. OXSLOW, Lord G. HAMILTON said they had received no official intimation of any act of disrespect shown by the Maharajah Scindia to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or as to the evasion by the Maharajah of the spirit of the treaty which entitles him to keep a certain number of men under arms by enlistment for short periods. Until they received some information on the subject it would not be right to assume that there had been any discourtesy to the Lieutenant-Governor, or any evasion of the treaty.

**THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.**—Replying to Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR, Mr. J. LOWTHER said, in reference to a memorial of the inhabitants of Ceylon to the Queen, transmitted by Sir W. H. Gregory, praying that all votes for ecclesiastical purposes from the revenues of the island should cease, that Lord Carnarvon had communicated with Sir W. H. Gregory since his arrival in this country, and the Government were unable to sanction any discontinuance of the extremely moderate sum applied to these purposes.—Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR



gave notice that on an early day he would call the attention of the House to the subject.

**THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.**—Mr. STEWART asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the remaining portion of the report of Sir Thomas Wade would be laid upon the table of the House, and whether it was the intention of the Government to ratify the Chefoo Convention.—Mr. BOURKE: The consideration of the Chefoo Convention was suspended until the views of the Indian Government had been ascertained with regard to certain commercial questions. A telegram has been received from the Government of India stating that a despatch reporting on the Convention is on its way home. When it arrives it will immediately receive the attention and consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the papers will be presented as soon as a decision has been arrived at.

**ECCLESIASTICAL SALARIES IN INDIA.**—Mr. BAXTER asked the Under-Secretary for India when the return regarding ecclesiastical salaries in India, ordered last session, would be laid upon the table of the House.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON: We have not yet received from India the return demanded by the hon. gentleman. It was a return requiring minute information concerning ecclesiastical establishments and the attendance at church, the compilation of which would necessarily take some time.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Jan. 23.—PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.**—Lord G. HAMILTON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into and report as to the expediency of constructing public works in India with money raised on loan. After an interesting retrospect of the system and principles on which public works have been constructed since the commencement of Lord Dalhousie's Viceroyalty, he referred to the pressure recently brought on the Government to construct schemes of irrigation at the public cost, and showed the speculative character of the calculations on which they were based by the examples of the Godavery, the Madras, and the Orissa irrigation. On the whole, he regarded the agitation as barely honest while these facts were suppressed, and he much regretted the countenance which had been given to it by Mr. Bright. But in order to put an end to this interminable controversy the Government desired that it should be referred to a Select Committee, before which the advocates of these schemes could state their views. With regard to the amendment of which Mr. Fawcett had given notice, to include within the scope of the Committee a general inquiry into the best means of preventing famines, &c., the Government would oppose it, because it would prevent any report being agreed to this session.—Mr. FAWCETT, regarding the order of reference as too vague, moved as an amendment that the Committee inquire into the best means of preventing the recurrence or mitigating the intensity of famines in India, and also whether by greater economy, especially with regard to military and other charges under the control of the home authorities, a fund for the relief of famines may not be provided without subjecting the people of India to such burdensome taxation as will be imposed on them by the contemplated increase in the Salt duty.—Mr. BRIGHT, after reiterating his confidence in Sir A. Cotton, insisted that the Indian Government, in some way or other, ought to devise a scheme of complete irrigation for India, not necessarily to be carried out at once, but the completion of which should be looked forward to as part of our duty to the people of India. Possibly some of the projects might not pay, but they would save life, and the subject ought not to be dealt with in a shopkeeping spirit.—Sir G. CAMPBELL supported the Committee, though he thought the order of reference a little too vague, and from his own experience bore testimony to the wholly unreliable calculations of Sir A. Cotton.—Mr. G. DUFF suggested the addition of some words to the motion which would show that the prevention of famine was contemplated.—After some observations from Sir G. BALFOUR in defence of Sir A. Cotton, Lord G. HAMILTON offered to add words to ensure that the inquiry should have regard both to the financial results of public works and their effect on the prevention of famine; and the motion as thus amended was agreed to.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—OCCUPATION OF QUETTAH.**—In answer to Mr. FAWCETT, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said that, as far as he was aware, the occupation of Quettah would cause no increase in the military estimates of India. There was certainly an apparent increase of political charges, and probably an increase of salaries caused by the augmented charges of Major Sandeman's establishment, for an explanation of this reference might be made to the Blue-books. The buildings erected at Quettah were of a temporary character, and the works had been constructed by the troops stationed at Quettah. There was telegraph communication between Quettah and British India, as was the case wherever our troops went. The Government had not received any request, for or sanctioned the construction of, a railway to the entrance of the Pass.

**CEYLON.**—Mr. LOWTHER wished to make a correction of the answer which he gave a few evenings ago to a question put to him by the hon. member for Lambeth with regard to the religious endowments of Ceylon. He had stated that Lord Carnarvon had communicated personally with Sir William Gregory upon this and other subjects connected with Ceylon. From a letter of Sir William

Gregory it appeared that his noble friend was in error in supposing that this was included in the sums mentioned.

**THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir G. CAMPBELL called attention to the Indian Budget, which he criticised with some severity, as showing a tendency to place new burdens on the food of the poor, while the rich are not taxed in due proportion. Taking particular exception to the proposed increase in the Salt Duty, he moved a resolution declaring that, being already excessive, it should not be raised, and that it is especially inexpedient to increase its pressure on the population of Madras and Bombay at a time when they are enfeebled and emaciated by a prolonged and severe famine.—Lord G. HAMILTON deprecated a discussion of the Indian Budget before it had been laid before the House in an authentic form, and insisted that the House could not come to a just opinion on the increase of the Salt Duties without being put in possession of all Sir John Strachey's motives. Highly eulogising the ability of Sir John's financial statement, he showed how, after securing £450,000 for a Famine Reserve Fund from a Land Tax, and £650,000 by License Duties, he had no other resource open to him for obtaining the additional half-million which he required but from this equalisation of the Salt Duties. This was an object which had been long desired, and it had been carried out, he maintained, in the only feasible way. Moreover, he pointed out while in some portions of India the tax had been increased, in others the burden had been diminished, and the measure had been accompanied by administrative reforms which would lead to a considerable saving.—In the short discussion which followed, Dr. PLAYFAIR objected to the increase of the Salt Duty, on account of its injurious effect on the health of the people.—Mr. ONSLOW pointed out that most of the local taxation fell on the rich.—Mr. GRANT DUFF regarded the Budget as having been dictated by circumstances, and admitted that, assuming the impossibility of an Income-tax, Sir John Strachey had no option but this slight increase in the Salt Duty.—Mr. LANG took the same view, while Mr. HIBBERT, in the interest of Lancashire, suggested an Excise Duty on the goods manufactured at Bombay which were now admitted duty free at Calcutta, while Manchester goods paid a tax of five per cent.—Sir G. BALFOUR and Mr. O'DONNELL also spoke, and the Resolution was withdrawn.

## India Office.

Jan. 26, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. P. Landon (Uncov.), and J. Barron (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. major A. M. Verchere; and Capt. W. B. Craigie, Cav.

*Madras Estab.*—Major F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps; and Col. A. W. Ritherden.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Bury, R.A.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. Lloyd Jones (Uncov.), 1 week's furl; H. E. Gastrell (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.c.; C. J. Mittall (Uncov.), 1 mo. special; W. B. Harington (Uncov.), 1 week special; and A. Anderson (Uncov.), 6 mos.' furl.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. C. P. Cooper (Uncov.), 3 mos.' s.c.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major O. J. Chalmers, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Lieut. col. A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, 4 mos.; Capt. E. G. Newnham, Inf., 5 mos.; Capt. H. Y. Murray, Cav., 12 days; Major R. Morris, Cav., 6 mos.; and Col. H. Hyde, R.E., 16 days.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Pollock, R.A., 6 mos.; Major W. W. Pemberton, Staff Corps, 6 mos., and Surg. major J. Houston, 4 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. S. J. Thorp, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. J. de B. Lynch, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. Luttman-Johnson, T. W. H. Tolbort, S. de V. H. Alexander, C. H. Wood (Uncov.), H. Lloyd Jones (Uncov.), C. Lyne (Uncov.), F. Simon (Uncov.), and W. B. Harington (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. S. J. S. Gough, v.c., C.B., Cav.; Capt. H. Y. Murray, Cav.; and Lieut. col. F. M. Armstrong, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. E. D. Bayley, Inf.; and Capt. W. D. B. Retchen, Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major A. G. Mayne, Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. major J. P. Nash, from Jan. 31.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. F. Forbes, Staff Corps, from Jan. 22.

THE telegraph cable, for which the merchants in Burmah have so long asked, has now been laid between Diamond Island and the mainland.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

- ARBUTHNOT—The wife of Lieut. col. J. Arbuthnot, of a daughter, at 5, Upper Eccleston-street, Jan. 20.  
 BATES—The wife of G. E. Bates, M.A., of a daughter, at Norwich, Jan. 11.  
 CLARE—The wife of Capt. R. F. Clare (late P. and O. Company), of a daughter, at New-cross, S.E., Jan. 16.  
 GARTIN—The wife of J. Garstin, Madras C.S., of a son, at Clevedon, Jan. 16.  
 OGILVIE—The wife of Lieut. col. A. J. Ogilvie, late R.A., of a son, at Cilirhuo, Pembrokeshire, Jan. 19.  
 PETER—The wife of J. Peter, Supt. Koomairgram Tea Estate, Cachar, India, of a son, at Great Malvern, Jan. 14.

### MARRIAGES.

- ARCHER—GIBSON.—W. Archer to Agnes, daughter of the late Major L. W. Gibson, B.A., at Gipsy-hill, Jan. 23.  
 BATEMAN—MOREHEAD.—Rev. J. H. Bateman to Georgina C., daughter of the late W. A. Morehead, M.C.S., at Cheltenham, Jan. 23.  
 BEAGIN—ROE.—Arthur H., son of W. G. Beagin, Capt. 2nd N.I., Madras, to Anne Roe, at St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Jan. 19.  
 BRADLEY—MURRAY.—C. E. Bradley, 98th (Prince of Wales's) Regt., son of Major gen. C. J. Bradley, M.S.C., to A. C. Murray, at Christ Church, Lee, Jan. 17.  
 BUGHLE—WOODFALL.—M. W. R. Bughle to Mary Ann E., daughter of the late Col. C. Woodfall, Madras N.I. at Tunbridge-wells, Jan. 15.  
 CIMINS—ROBERT.—Le Chevalier Cimins, to Emma J., daughter of the late Charles Roberts, M.C.S., and granddaughter of Lieut. gen. Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 29.  
 COOKE—WALKER.—W. C. Cooke, L.R.C.P., to M. Logie, daughter of the late A. Walker, C.C.S., at Brompton, Jan. 22.  
 DERMER—WHITELOCK.—T. M. Dermer, of Foochow, China, to M. E. A. Whitelock, at St. Peter's, South Kensington, Jan. 22.  
 LA TOUCHE—EAGAR.—Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, Bengal Inf., to C. Eagar, at Newcastle, Jan. 15.  
 MACEWAN—CAMPELL.—A. MacEwan to J. Stewart, daughter of the late A. Campbell, M.D., supt. of Darjeeling, India, at Ealing, Jan. 22.  
 MAYCOCK—MARSHALL.—F. O. N. Maycock, 107th Regt., to Sahar A. B., daughter of the late P. Marshall, F.R.C.S., at East Cowes, Jan. 16.  
 PORTAL—NAPIER.—F. R. Portal to R. L. Napier, granddaughter of the late Gen. Sir W. Napier, K.C.B., at British Embassy, Paris, Jan. 17.  
 PRESTON—BRUCE.—H. E. Preston, R.A., to Mary, widow of the late R. T. Bruce, R.A., at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, Jan. 22.  
 SADLER—DUNCAN.—J. Paul, son of J. M. E. Sadler, to C. W. Anne, daughter of the late R. B. Duncan, Surg. Major, H.M.I.A., at Old-house, Hants, Jan. 16.  
 SCARLETT—WALSH.—R. L. Scarlett, R.H.A., to A. L. Walsh, at Roch-beare, Jan. 17.  
 SPARKS—DRURY.—G. B. Sparkes, of Norwood, in the Island of Ceylon, to Kate Drury, at Rudgwick, Sussex, Jan. 17.  
 TURNER—HARRISON.—Rev. J. J. Turner to H. Augusta, daughter of R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., at Paddington, Jan. 17.  
 VIRET—WRIGHT.—E. Sydney, son of the Rev. F. C. Viret, M.A., H.M.'s chaplain, Bengal Retired, to C. Emily, daughter of the late W. Wright, 35th Regt., at North Kensington, Jan. 17.  
 VYSE—SHILSON.—G. W. Vyse, Executive Engr. Govt. of India, to M. L. Shilson, at Cornwall, Jan. 19.

### DEATHS.

- AMES—C. H. Ames, late Madras C.S., at Henley-on-Thames, Jan. 19, aged 47.  
 BATES—F. Bates, late of the P. and O. Company's Service, at Balham, Jan. 23, aged 60.  
 BOULTON—Major R. Boulton, late of the 7th B.L.C., at Richmond, Yorkshire, Jan. 20.  
 BOYCE—Capt. C. Boyce, late I. N., at St. Calais (Sarthe), France, Jan. 7, aged 91.  
 CLARKE—A. Clarke, Gen. H.M.'s Indian Army, at Lee, S.E., Jan. 24, aged 76.  
 CREWE—Emma L. F., wife of Col. R. Crewe, Retired List, of the Madras Army, at 5, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Jan. 16.  
 DAVIDSON—Ellen Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. col. C. Davidson, Resident of Hyderabad, at Lewisham, Jan. 26.  
 EDWARDS—F. A. Edwards, Capt. of H.M.'s 30th Regt., son of the late Capt. D. J. Edwards, R.A., at Cardigan, Jan. 23.  
 GOAD—Jane, widow of W. P. Goad, of the B.C.S., at Hyde-park, Jan. 20, aged 65.  
 GRIMES—Lieut. col. J. Grimes, Retired List, Madras Army, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Jan. 20.  
 SANDIS—Frances C. M., daughter of E. W. Sandys, late Major R.A., aged 11, at Fulford-house, near York, Jan. 16.  
 TREVOR—L. Grace, daughter of Lieut. col. W. S. Trevor, R.E., v.c., at 17, Bloomfield-terrace, Jan. 23.  
 TRISTRAM—B. Tristram, of the R.A., at Cheltenham, Jan. 19.  
 TROTTER—Isabella, widow of A. Trotter, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, at 40, Montague-square, Jan. 19, aged 61.  
 VIVIAN—H. C. Vivian, R.N., son of Sir Robert Vivian, at Torquay, Jan. 17, aged 27.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. Str. Winthrop, Calcutta; str. Olympia, Bombay.—19. Str. Diadem, Calcutta; str. Blythville, Colombo; str. Menzaleh, Bombay; str. Pekin, Calcutta; Oldridge, Calcutta; Gadshill, Calcutta.—20. Vermont, Maulmain; Royal Edward, Calcutta; Whittington, Calcutta; str. Burmese, Calcutta; str. Swaledale, Calcutta.—21. Reigate, Gopaulpore; str. Mandalay, Rangoon.—22. Str. Strathleven, Calcutta; str. El Dorado, Colombo, &c.; Kapunda, Manila; str. Knight Templar, Calcutta; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; str. Amaryllis, Bombay.—24. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; Cathcart, Calcutta; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta.—24. Airie, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Star of France, Calcutta; Gampadarn, Singapore; Argo, Singapore.—18. Ocean Belle, Colombo; str. Amelia, Kurrachee; Dryad, Calcutta; str. Aurrera, Singapore, &c.—19. Union, Singapore; str. City of Carthage, Calcutta; City of Amoy, Calcutta; str. Merkara, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—20. Str. Avondale, Bombay; Copenhagen, Negapatam; Benan, Calcutta; str. Ganges, Bombay; str. Helespont, Galle; str. Tuscauy, Bombay.—21. Tiverton, Colombo; str. Agnes, Bombay; str. Alverton, Bombay; Loch Ranza, Bombay; Glenfinlas, Singapore.—22. Clydebank, Ceylon and Madras.—23. Ellen Stuart, Calcutta.—24. City of Corinth, Calcutta; str. Poonah, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Poonah, Jan. 24.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Second Lieut. G. F. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Bell, Mr. F. L. Steele, Col. and Mrs. Gough, Miss Cotes, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. McDermott. For MADRAS.—Miss Codd, For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wimberley, Mr. R. Durnford, Mr. W. C. Barclay, Mr. C. E. Bailey, Dr. R. Bentley. For MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Dundas and nurse, Mrs. Block, Miss Orr, Miss H. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Mr. W. Perkins. For Ceylon, Feb. 1.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Davidson, Major C. T. James, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wilson, Mr. W. London. For Ceylon, Feb. 4.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. W. S. O. Blackall, Mr. S. C. Davidson.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per str. Chyebassa, Feb. 2.—For ADEN.—Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. McKellock and four children. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Miss Julia Dixon, Miss Jane Dixon, Mr. Weston, Mr. J. W. Trail, Miss Bickles, two Misses Bickles, and Master Bickles. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clive and child. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Clifford, Mrs. R. M. Skinner and child, Mr. W. S. Coutts, Mr. T. W. Barnard, and Mr. H. M. Lennox. Per str. Mira, Feb. 9.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goad.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Kapunda, from Manila, Dec. 8, 10 S., 12 W.  
 Sierra Nevada, for Rangoon, Dec. 14, 3 N., 21 W.  
 Lady Palmerston, for Calcutta, Dec. 19, 9 N., 25 W.  
 Ralston, from Mauritius, Nov. 30, 35 S., 19 E.  
 Pandur, for Manila, Dec. 23, 6 N., 25 W.  
 Tiber, from Calcutta, Dec. 24, 6 N., 27 W.  
 Juna, Calcutta to Demerara, off Agulhas.  
 Majestic, for Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1 N., 25 W.  
 Marathon, for Singapore, Dec. 9, 30 S., 20 W.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Hutton (str.), from Calcutta to Dundee, has been towed to Gravesend by tugs, her machinery having broken down.  
 The machinery of the s.s. Teutissier, from Calcutta, broke down on Jan. 14; she arrived at Liverpool on the 17th in tow of two tugs.  
 The Chas. T. Russell, for Bombay, has put back to Liverpool, leaking, and with crew refusing duty.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JANUARY 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Torin, Miss J. Edwards, Mrs. A. H. Fraser, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Mr. M. R. Trower, Col. J. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Kibble, Mrs. R. T. Clarke, Capt. F. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Coddington, Col. and Mrs. Daubney, Mr. H. F. Wilson, and Mrs. A. A. Currie.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major Mayne.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. S. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Howell, and Mr. Maclean.  
 BRINDISI to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. J. R. Streeter.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. L. Bell, and Mr. A. H. Bruce.

#### FEBRUARY 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Browne, Miss E. A. Browne, Mrs. Cockshott and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and three children, Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, and Mr. C. T. Pelham.  
 BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. M. Campbell.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Christison, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and two children, Miss Cox, and Mr. H. Ellis.  
 VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. Maken, and Mr. Mor.  
 BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Timms, and Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray.  
 VENICE to GLENELG.—Mr. and Miss Murray, and Mr. Colton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Murray and child, Mr. A. C. Dutt, and Mr. E. L. Edgar.  
 BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rose.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Venour, and Miss K. Dallas.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. M. Showers.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Horsley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Lord Torpichen, and Mr. J. Stevens.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Doytson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. G. A. Chapman, Mr. Hodder, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, and Mr. J. A. Park.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Chief Justice French.

#### FEBRUARY 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Ramsay, Mr. Garfit, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peile, Mr. Peile, Lieut. Hon. L. Bellev.  
 MALTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Gailott.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Ewart.  
 BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. M. Morris.

#### FEBRUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Newmarch, two Misses Newmarch, Miss Chambers, Major Young, Mr. John Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. P. Lambert.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Sear and child, Mrs. A. Coates, Dep. Coms. Christie, and Mrs. Christie.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, and Mr. and Mrs. Newman.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lovinge.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. M. Morris.  
 BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosuquet.

THE HON. MR. PAUL and Mr. E. C. Morgan have been appointed members of the Legislative Council of India.

**THE SALT DUTIES.**—To get rid of these Inland Customs lines, two things are necessary. We have to enter into arrangements with the Native States of Rajputana, which will enable us to levy our duties at the places of production, and we have to remove the great inequalities in the rates at which salt is taxed in different parts of India. Our negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana are not completed, but they are in active progress, and there is no doubt that they will before long be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. There will then remain the equalisation of the duties, which now vary from 1 rupee 13 annas a maund (82 lbs.) in Madras and Bombay, to 3 rupees a maund in Northern India, and 3 rupees 4 annas a maund in Bengal. As I stated to the Council in March, the Government of India has, for many years past, never lost sight of this question, and important and effectual measures were adopted by Lord Mayo and by Lord Northbrook towards the removal of the great evils which I have been describing. But for the steps which they took, the completion of our task would not now have been brought so nearly within our reach. Although the necessity for equalising the Salt Duties has so long been recognised by the Government of India and by her Majesty's Government, action has been till now in great degree prevented by the anxious desire that the object in view should be at least partially effected by a reduction of the Salt duties in the Bengal Presidency, and not only by an increase of those in Madras and Bombay. The state of our finances has never in the past permitted, still less does it now permit, the sacrifice of revenue which a simple measure of reduction would have involved. I said in March last that if it had been possible we should have been glad to see the rates of duties on this side of India reduced immediately to those in force in Madras and Bombay, but that I feared it would be found financially impossible to bring about the equalisation in this manner, and that we must in the first instance, and at least temporarily, increase the lower duties without reducing the higher to the full extent ultimately desired. Unfortunately our financial difficulties continue, and although I still look forward hopefully to the time when we shall be able to relieve the people of the Bengal Presidency from the high Salt duties which they have now to pay, it is clear that under present circumstances we can do this only to a limited extent. The object at which we aim is, as I have said before, to give to the people throughout India the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

THE report that a staff of engineers had been organised and already commenced work on the survey of the line of country for a railway from Rawalpindi to Kohat turns out to be incorrect, as the line is not likely to be undertaken at present.

SANCTION has been given to the deputation of Mr. Burgess to England for the purpose of compiling, with the assistance of Mr. Fergusson, and at a certain estimated cost, a complete work on the rock-cut temples of Western India.

## Mails to India, etc.

Th Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Jan. 31.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, Feb. 1.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. | every additional oz., 2d.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, through Brindisi, are—from Bombay, January 14; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 12; Calcutta, January 11.

THE telegraph has forestalled what little news the Indian papers had to give us concerning the Jawaki and Naga campaigns. Poor Mr. Carnegie, whose death from a wound accidentally inflicted by a sentry at Mozima in the Naga Hills has already been reported, was still alive and going on favourably when the mail left Bombay. Mr. Williamson had started for Mozima to take over Mr. Carnegie's political duties. The Nagas seem to have kept our people steadily on the alert. On the 27th December they took advantage of a dense fog to attack again the force at Mozima, but were repulsed with loss. A small escort of our men was attacked on the same day between Samugating and Piphima. They beat off their assailants, killing one and wounding three. A great Council of Nagas was held at Konoma on the 29th, to decide on the question of peace or war. Jotsoma was "showing signs of unfriendliness," and the smaller villages were wavering. A small party of Sappers had arrived at Mozima. The cold seems to have been very great, but there was very little sickness. The reinforcement under Lieutenant MacGregor arrived at Samaguting on the 3rd January. Outposts had been established between Samaguting and Golaghat, with the view of keeping the road free of the enemy and escorting the dak runners. Wokha was quiet. It is believed that the Chief Commissioner will remain at Jorhat till matters are quieter in the Hills.

At the sitting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on January 9 the Select Committee's report on the Opium Act Amendment Bill was passed. Before adjourning the Council, the Viceroy informed the members that Sir John Strachey would explain at the next meeting the course he proposed to follow regarding the Taxation Bills, leave for the introduction of which was accorded on the 27th December. His Excellency also mentioned that, as Sir Andrew Clarke was obliged to leave Calcutta for a short period on public business, he would

take the same occasion to make a statement on the policy of Government regarding public works. The Hon. Ashley Eden hoped that Sir John Strachey would take the opportunity of explaining definitely the scheme which the Government of India has under consideration regarding the expenditure of the funds raised for famine insurance.

THROUGHOUT the Madras Presidency Famine batta has been reduced to one rupee per mensem from Jan. 1. The net decrease for the previous week in the numbers on relief works was 32,516, and in those on gratuitous relief was 34,141. Destructive floods have again occurred in Ramnad.

THE Mysor famine report, for the week ending Dec. 29 states that the number of civil relief works was being steadily reduced, and a lower scale of wages had been lately sanctioned. On the D.P.W. relief works the number of labourers decreased during the week by over two thousand; whilst the number in relief camps decreased by nearly as much—"a gratifying reduction." These relief camps were being steadily but cautiously closed in all directions; and before long, it was hoped, there would be only one in each district at the head-quarters stations, and in some districts not even this.

THE *Englishman* announces with regret the death from cholera, on Jan. 7, of Surg. major John Elliot, M.D., Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital. We are told that "To marked professional ability Dr. Elliot united the most thorough conscientiousness both in the discharge of his public duties and in his private practice; and the sad news of his sudden death, in the midst of a career of usefulness, will be deeply deplored by all who knew him." The funeral took place at the Military Cemetery at eight o'clock the next morning.

It appears that even in Bombay the cotton industry is not very flourishing just now. The Millowners' Association had been obliged to call a meeting to discuss the question of working the mills short time as a check upon over-production. "Most of the mills," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "have large stocks of goods on hand for which they can find no sale; and there is no present prospect of improvement in the demand. It is proposed, therefore, we believe, to reduce the working time of the mills to seven hours a day." This proposal will hardly please those agents or managers who get a commission on the gross outturn, but the general body of shareholders will probably have the sense to see that some limit must be placed to production; for "most of the Bombay mills are burdened with heavy debts, and to go on manufacturing yarn which nobody would buy would ere long bring matters to a crisis."

IN announcing Colonel Hatch's retirement from the post of Judge Advocate General, the Commander-in-Chief in India "desires to record the very valuable services rendered by this officer throughout an unprecedentedly long period of office. The sound judgment and special knowledge possessed by Colonel Hatch have been of great service to successive Commanders-in-Chief, and materially assisted the administration of the Army in a most important branch.

WE are sorry to hear that Colonel Burne, Private Secretary to the Viceroy had been compelled to leave India by the out-



going mail, owing to his wife's serious illness in England. It was understood that Mr. Stuart Bayley would carry on the Colonel's duties till Colonel Colley returned from leave. Colonel Burne will not return to India. His substantive appointment which he will now resume is that of Political Secretary at the India Office, although, for the last two years he has been acting as Private Secretary to Lord Lytton. He is said to have fulfilled the delicate duties of that office with singular tact and amiability.

If the *Bombay Gazette* is rightly informed, instructions had been received from the Government of India to the effect that Britto is to be imprisoned for life with hard labour. This decision, if true, is a curious sequel to the previous proceedings in Britto's case. He was reprieved from death on the ground of insanity, and now he is being punished just as if he was not insane at all. If Britto was insane he ought to be treated as such, and if he is not he ought to have suffered the penalty which his cold-blooded murder of Mr. Roonan richly deserved.

SOME indirect effects of the late famine on departments of trade, which seemed to have no connection with the scarcity of the rainfall or the famine, are brought out in an Indian paper. The price of salt, for example, rose from two to four annas a maund in the North-West Provinces during the middle of the past year. It appears that the railways were so blocked with the immense traffic in grain going southwards that they were unable to deliver to the markets of the North-West Provinces their customary supplies of salt. This province depends largely upon the salt of the Sambhar Lake, and the policy of the Inland Customs Department is to develop the manufacture at the lake to its fullest extent. Sambhar is connected with Agra by the Rajputana State Railway; and in order to facilitate trade, a system of through booking was devised in connection with the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Companies. This was in force up to the end of May last, and Cawnpore and Allahabad were thus brought into direct communication with Sambhar. But in May the want of rolling-stock on the railways became so great, and the demand for grain carriage so imperative, that the system of through booking was discontinued. Thousands of maunds of salt consequently lay at Sambhar for months; the down-country markets found their supply getting low, and hence both retail and wholesale prices rose. Nor was this the worst. Not only had the salt lying at Sambhar been bought from Government by traders, but the duty on it, at Rs. 3 a maund, had in many cases been paid into district treasuries. The department engages to supply salt to traders living at a distance, on the production of a treasury receipt that the price, plus the duty and cost of bags, has been paid into a Government treasury. Many salt dealers availed themselves of this convenience, and found that they could not get their salt, although their money was safely locked up in the coffers of Government. We are sorry for the energetic officers in charge of the Sambhar Lake, who, after devising a cheap and simple method of supplying the provincial trade with salt direct, found their efforts neutralised by this unfortunate breakdown of the railways.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, of the Bengal Civil Service, is evidently one of the gold spoons of Anglo-Indian Society. Here is the latest bit of news concerning that fortunate gentleman:—

With the confirmation of the Supreme Government, the Government of the Fort Saint George has sanctioned the grant of an honorarium of £500 to Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., Director-General of Gazetteers, for the preparation of a School History of India for the use of the Madras Presidency.

Five hundred pounds for writing a School History of India is not bad payment for Mr. Hunter's condescension in sparing a little time from his other well-paid duties for a service which many a less eminent writer would gladly have rendered at half the price.

WE learn from India that an answer has been received from the Secretary of State to the memorial of Rajah Amir Hasan Khan. This memorial, purporting to be on behalf of the inhabitants and talukdars of Oudh, prayed for a reversal of the orders which gave the administration of Oudh to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, and for a return to the old arrangement. Lord Salisbury answers that the complaints

made by the memorialist are for the most part of an impractical character, and that the amalgamation in no wise affects injuriously the rights and interests of those classes from whom the memorial pretends to come. His Lordship refuses therefore to listen to the memorial. It is worthy of notice here, that in spite of its pretended origin, the memorial has been distinctly disavowed by most of the Oudh talukdars, including all those of any consequence.

IN the course of his financial statement Sir John Strachey dwelt on the manner in which the agriculturists and the traders of the most distant parts of the Empire, prompted by the hope of gain, hastened to pour their surplus stocks into the distressed provinces of the south. "Never in the history of India has such a spectacle been presented as that which we have seen during the last few months; railway stations in districts 2,000 miles away encumbered with grain awaiting the means of transport, and our ports filled with ships destined to bear to the starving millions the plenty of happier regions. My friend the Lieutenant-Governor will, I think, bear me out when I say that never has the Ganges or the port of Calcutta been the scene of such an active trade as it was during August and September last, when the grain traffic to Madras was at its height." He went on to illustrate the immense activity of the grain trade during the late famine by comparing the receipts of Indian railways in the past year with those of the year before:—

The receipts on the whole of our Guaranteed and State Railways from 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876 amounted to £8,700,000. In the corresponding period for 1876-77 they amounted to £12,000,000, and the increase has been spread over every one of the lines without exception. I do not propose to dilate on the immense advantages which these Railways have conferred upon India during the late great calamity. This would be foreign to my present purpose. But having mentioned these Railways, I will ask you not to forget that at least four-fifths of the food imported into the Famine country travelled over them, and I believe that the average journey made by each bag of grain was hardly less than 500 miles. When it is remembered that barely one-quarter of this food could have reached the Famine districts at all without the railways, some idea may be formed of the millions of lives they have saved, and of the priceless boon they have conferred upon the country. A great engineer, for whose services to India no one can have a higher esteem than I have, asserted, a short time ago, that the railways were causing to India a loss of three millions a year. The facts that I have just given are a sufficient comment on such a statement, but it leads me to repeat, what I before mentioned, that we now have good ground for hoping that the net earnings of our railways during the year 1877 (including the receipts from the famine traffic) will suffice to pay the whole of the interest on the capital which has been expended on all the guaranteed railways, and that no burden on their account will be imposed on our Treasury.

It appears that during the past year more than a million-and-a-half tons of food have been carried into the Famine districts from other parts of India. "The profits on this great trade, after paying all expenses of carriage, have been estimated, on what appear to be fair grounds, at not less than 40 rupees a ton, and I believe that I am understating the fact if I estimate that the producing and trading classes have made a clear profit of six millions sterling on this business of supplying grain to the Famine districts."

THE *Pioneer* correspondent in General Ross's column dwells admiringly on "the staunchness with which our Pathans (including Afridis, and even Jawakis) have done their duty" in the Jawaki campaign. "People who saw it admired the sight of the 20th Bengal N.I. swarming up a steep hill-side like monkeys, under a smart fire from the enemy. General Ross more than once had occasion to compliment Colonel Rogers on the behaviour of his regiment. Nor were the 22nd and 27th Bengal N.I. a whit behind Brownlow's when there was work to be done. As for the 14th Sikhs, the crack regiment *par excellence* in the Bengal Army, their old commander had reason to be proud of them as he eyed their movements on the 9th. With such troops to clear the way, we should never have a difficulty in getting to Kabul or Herat; and more than one British officer who saw them in the field at Bori felt convinced that our native soldiers are now as near perfection as possible." We are quite satisfied with their late exploits, and trust that they may never be called upon to show the way to either Kabul or Herat.

EVENTS in Kashgar have followed each other fast since the death of the redoubtable Yakub Beg. The report of the taking of Kashgar by the Chinese is confirmed in the following extract from the *Turkistan Gazette*:—

The Ruler of Kashgar, Beg-kuli-Beg, has fled, and his wives have taken refuge in the Narain fort on our territory; 2,000 Mussulmans have likewise arrived there from Kashgar, fleeing from the sanguinary vengeance of the Chinese conquerors. The fugitives begged protection, and desired to become Russian subjects. Among them were five Turks, who had been sent to Yakub Beg as military instructors. On arriving at our frontier they were all disarmed. The Turks were sent under a guard to Tokmak, and permission was given to the others to pass on, as there was no room for them in the fort. Thus the Mohammedans in Kashgar have received a fatal blow. The Khanate was held together only by the iron hand of Yakub Beg, and his death on the 8th of June of last year was a fatal event for Jityshar. The Chinese, advancing rapidly from Manas and Urumchi, occupied the whole of Jityshar almost without encountering resistance, and some towns, such as Khotan, voluntarily invited the Chinese troops. Our traveller, Przhevalski, was right when he said that the whole people of Kashgar hated Yakub Beg, and awaited with impatience the arrival of the Russians. He predicted that if the Russians did not occupy the country, the people would without the slightest resistance recognise the authority of the Chinese. His prophecy has now been fulfilled.

A Times telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta gives the following news:—

The most memorable event of the week has been the annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association, which was held on Wednesday last. It bears close analogy to the great London civic banquets, and, like these, has accorded to it an undefined, but generally acknowledged, political character. All the high officers of State are invited, and, by a sort of recognised custom and tacit understanding, the mantle of official reticence is partially laid aside for this one night, and the privilege is afforded to persons in high station of airing their grievances and ventilating their political views. When the singularly secret and bureaucratic nature of the Indian Government is remembered, it can easily be understood that this annual dinner is of peculiar interest, and forms a rather valuable factor in Indian administration.

The Commander-in-Chief, in returning thanks for the Army, said that within the last two years he had inspected the greater part of the troops, and found them in every cantonment in good training and admirable discipline. The present war had taught us the value of our rifles, which the Turks had used, and of our schools of musketry, as also the importance of earthworks. There was one other lesson to be laid at heart—namely, the value of big battalions. The spade of Todleben would hardly have prevailed over that of Osman Pasha unless the Russians had been in force sufficient to encircle fortresses like the folds of a boa-constrictor. Admirable as our Army was, it was his duty to state that it did not consist of big battalions; it was a small Army. Yet there were many who advocated reduction rather than increase as a measure of insurance against war.

Admiral Bythessae, responding for the Navy, stated that England possesses forty-seven ironclads, some of which were armed with 80-ton guns and protected by from 12in. to 24in. of armour-plate. Others, though models of naval architecture, were regarded as obsolete; yet the worst carries 4in. of plate, and is heavily armed. Thirty-three thousand trained seamen were ready at a moment's notice to bring this vast force into play, and the number could be raised by various reserves to 60,000.

The Chief Justice, replying for the Bench, said the life of a Judge in Calcutta was no sinecure. It was impossible to see the increasing stream of business pouring into Court without realising the difficulties Judges had to encounter. These difficulties would not be lessened by introducing that monster prodigy the New Procedure Code, to which the Legislative Council had been fortunate enough to give birth safely in the spring of the year. He did not desire to question the necessity or the wisdom of the introduction of this monster Code. That was a matter of which Judges, who were merely practical lawyers and had spent half their lives in Courts of Justice could, of course, know nothing, and upon which, moreover, they were not consulted. Still less did he desire to question the wisdom or the expediency of the gigantic system of codification proceeding so merrily. This was a subject deemed far beyond the comprehension of Judges, and could only be properly understood in the celestial heights of Simla. He would, however, express an earnest hope, not only on behalf of the Judges, but of the general public, that the flood of new laws might keep pace in some measure with the real requirements of the community, and that they might accord a little more closely with the established laws and usages of India than they at present appeared to do. He trusted the Government of India might be induced to afford Judges the assistance and encouragement they so much required. It possessed no servants more loyal and faithful than the Judges of the High Court, and none the less so that they felt it to be their bounden duty to administer justice to the people at whatever cost to themselves, according to their own earnest convictions of what the law was, and without regard to the dictates of extraneous authority, however exalted in station that authority might be.

The same informant thus explains and endeavours to justify Sir J. Strachey's financial measures:—

With reference to the Licence Tax, a minimum has been taxed, exempting in Bengal annual profits less than 100 rupees, in the North-West and Oude profits less than 200 rupees. Now, these profits represent something very different from the apparent equivalents of £10 and £20 respectively. Measured by the standard wages, coupled with purchasing power, the money is really equivalent to £100 and £200 respectively. It must also be remembered that in fixing 200 rupees as the minimum of annual profits taxable in the North-West Sir John Strachey adopted the identical sum which formed the original minimum limit of the first Income Tax devised by Mr. Wilson and the first Licence Tax of Mr. Massey's, each of which measures purposely excluded all but the prosperous classes in the operation of the tax. In order, however, still more to relieve the poorer classes

the maximum licence fees have since been raised from 200 rupees to 500 rupees.

The increase of the Salt Tax in Madras and Bombay does at the first blush appear less defensible, but is justified by the fact that the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay are exempted from taxation which is imposed on other provinces. The attempt to carry out the scheme of abolition of the Inland Customs was formerly denounced by Sir George Campbell himself in most unmeasured terms. This Salt Tax has been reduced in Bengal to the extent of £200,000, thus affording partial relief to sixty millions. The policy of the measure is not to raise an increased revenue from salt, but to equalise the Salt Tax all over India, and so at once and for ever get rid of that barbarous and costly fiscal machinery, the Inland Customs line. The Madras Salt commission states that the report of the Madras and Bombay salt being greatly inferior in quality is absolutely incorrect.

FROM the same source we learn that a telegram from Mysor states that the census shows that 25 per cent., or a million and a quarter, died during the famine, and that 35 per cent. of the poorer classes have disappeared.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. TWEEDIE, First Assistant Resident at Haidarabad, has been offered the post of Resident at Mandalay, in succession to Colonel Duncan, who retires.—Major C. Hunter, R.A., who had been recommended by the Indian Government for the new appointment of Superintendent of Military Stores at the India-office, was to start for England immediately, the recommendation having been accepted by the Secretary of State.—Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, being about to retire under the Commutation Scheme is to be succeeded by Mr. Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, whilst Mr. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., from Darjiling, goes to Gaya. Sir Richard Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawar, is reported likely to take leave to England this spring. In that case Mr. Donald Macnabb would probably officiate for him.

THE directors of the Bank of Madras have issued their report, which is locally regarded as very satisfactory. The result for the twelve months is a dividend of 11 per cent., and the reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 75,000. The capital of the Bank is Rs. 50,00,000, and the net profits for the year just ended were Rs. 6,26,193. The amount would have been considerably larger if the value of Government securities had not fallen heavily during the year. We may add that the Bank of Bengal, after placing Rs. 1,00,980 to its reserve fund; allowing Rs. 83,377 for depreciation in the investments in Government Securities; and carrying forward Rs. 23,395.13 to the profit and loss account for the next half-year—have declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

A GENERAL public meeting has been held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall at Karachi, condemning the Bombay Government's proposal to discontinue postal communication by land between Karachi and Bombay. A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Government on the subject.

It is stated that small-pox was still very severe both at Cawnpore and Lucknow. Half of the Buffs were out in camp, owing to an epidemic of the disease in the former station, and at the latter three officers and a lady had been attacked by it. Small-pox has also broken out at Aden, having been carried thither in ships from Jeddah.

WE learn from the *Army and Navy Gazette* that, after a series of investigations and trials extending over a period of nearly two years, the members of the Ordnance Select Committee have decided upon a form of 12-pounder field guns for Royal Horse Artillery and light field batteries in place of the present 9-pounders. It is said to be a much more powerful and efficient weapon, and the carriage and equipment have been considerably lightened.

A RECENT order published in the *Gazette* provides for the retirement of those general officers of the Indian Army "who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years." It is decreed that "every general officer who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years, by or after Oct. 1, 1877, shall be permanently removed from the establishment of effective general officers to the Retired List, unless in any special case it shall be represented to us by our Secretary of State for India in Council that a relaxation of this rule would be for the good of our Service." Any general officer who may have held a staff appointment on Oct. 1, 1877, will continue to

hold it until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, "unless it appear to our Secretary of State for India in Council to be expedient that he should sooner be removed to the Retired List."

On the 7th January there died at St. Calais in France, in his ninety-first year, a noble relic of the old Indian Navy, whose deeds have been so worthily commemorated by Lieutenant Low. On the 30th June, 1815, Lieut. Boyce, commanding the Hon. Company's brig *Nautilus*, of fourteen guns, was cruising in the Straits of Sunda, when the United States corvette *Peacock*, of twenty-two guns, hove in sight. As Lieut. Boyce had learned that peace had been proclaimed with England, he sent a boat with two officers to inform Capt. Warrington of the fact. That officer, however, detained the boat's crew, and summoned the English captain to haul his flag down as a token of submission, or stand the alternative of being sunk. But the gallant Boyce, preferring death to dishonour, sent back a peremptory refusal. The odds against him were tremendous, for he had only forty men to fight 220, and the corvette had more and heavier guns. The fight began, and soon the brave young captain of the *Nautilus* lay on the deck with a large grape shot in his hip, and his right knee and thigh-bone shattered by a round shot, while his first lieutenant lay by his side mortally wounded. Feeling that his country's honour was satisfied, and wishing to spare the lives of his brave seamen, he gave the order to the boatswain, the officer now in charge, to strike his flag. In spite of his terrible wounds the tough old sea-dog lived to the age above mentioned, with the aid of a pension conferred upon him by the American Government, as some amends for the illegal conduct of the American captain.

### Odds and Ends.

THE Goa Government is negotiating with the "Banco Ultramarino" for a loan of one-and-a-half lakh of rupees, to pay off arrears of the Public Works Department.

THE whole of the six infantry regiments of the Haidarabad Contingent are to be armed with the Enfield rifle. The magazines of the Contingent are in future to be styled depôts, though their abolition is still under serious consideration.

THE appointment of Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Mr. A. Mackenzie as members of the Bengal Legislative Council, in succession to Messrs. Ravenshaw and Bell, is notified.

CAPTAIN SMITH, who went in command of the Government steamer *Margaret Northcote* to the Laccadives, was attacked with sunstroke on his way and died.

A WING of the 3rd Panjab Cavalry, under command of Major W. C. Anderson, has arrived at Edwardesabad.

A DETACHMENT of the 4th battalion Rifle Brigade left Naushera on Christmas-day, to join the Jawaki Expeditionary Force.

THE telegraph line connecting Jacobabad with Khelat (the capital) will, we understand, be finished during the present year.

DR. S. C. MACKENZIE succeeds Dr. Woodford in charge of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, and as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Medical College, and Police Surgeon.

On Sunday, Dec. 30, the Bishop of Calcutta preached no less than four times at Agra. In the early morning he preached at the native church, then in the Cantonment Church at eleven, in the afternoon in the Fort, and at St. Paul's in the civil lines.

THE Reformatory for Juvenile Prisoners at Alipur will soon be opened.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India, from the 1st of April to the end of December, has exceeded the estimated loss by Rs. 13,71,951. The total loss has been Rs. 98,97,119, and the average price at which the bills have been sold has been 1s. 8'84d.

MR. J. MONRO is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector-General of Police in the place of Mr. H. Hankey, who has retired.

ONE of the double-storied barracks at Dagsbai was, it is reported, gutted by fire on Friday, Dec. 28.

THE official report on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces tells us that there has been partial rain, which has done good.

LIEUTENANT THE HON. R. C. DRUMMOND, of the 72nd Regiment, has received the appointment of extra Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

IN future, annual budget estimates of the Forest Department in India are to be regularly submitted for the information of the Home authorities.

MR. LEWIS GORDON, Assistant Commissioner, goes from Burma to the Central Provinces, and Mr. T. White from the Central Provinces to Burma.

CAPTAIN C. F. MASY is appointed to the charge of the Attok subdivision of the Rawalpindi district.

BARON D. H. LARPENT has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service from the 31st December.

MR. W. JENKINS, who has lately returned from special duty at Leh, officiates as Judicial Assistant at Peshawar.

THE HTEE LIN PRINCE, one of the favourite sons of the King of Burma, died on Dec. 10 at Mandalay, at the age of twenty-two. He is said to have been the best educated and most promising of the Royal Princes.

THE official inspection of the Sindhia State Railway from Agra to Dholpur was made by Captain Wallace, R.E., on Dec. 17, and it is expected that the line will be formally opened for traffic by Sir Andrew Clarke on the 10th of January.

BREVET-COLONEL R. C. ANDERSON retires under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

MR. W. OLDHAM, Magistrate of Ghazipur, resigns the Civil Service from Dec. 31.

THE REV. A. G. A. ROBERTS, from St. John's Church, is appointed Chaplain of Tounghoo.

MR. W. BARTON WRIGHT succeeds Mr. Elwin as Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway.

MR. C. F. HALL, who has lately returned from furlough, goes as Joint Magistrate to the Aligarh district.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. HARVEY officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal during the absence on deputation of Dr. Coates.

MAJOR SANDERSON, Cantonment Magistrate at Allahabad, has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Mirat.

SMALL-POX and dengue both continue prevalent in the native part of Lucknow, but fortunately the cantonments are free from them.

WORK on the proposed railway from Villapuram Station, on the South Indian Railway, to Pondicherry, will be commenced this month.

DR. BROWN, who was engaged by Government to carry out experiments in the growth of tobacco in Burma, is reported to have died at Akyab.

COLONEL MACMAHON, Deputy Commissioner of Prome, has applied for furlough for two years, and will most probably retire from the service.

PART of the Eagle's Nest barrack at Jellapahar, occupied by the Royal Artillery, was burnt down on Christmas-eve. The fire originated in the chimney, from which, after smouldering for some time, it spread to the shingles on the roof.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY, on special duty with the Yarkand Envoy, will probably return to his duties in India within the next two or three months. The Envoy is now at Constantinople, where it is believed he will remain pending the settlement of disturbances in Kashgar.

OFFICIAL sanction has been received for the opening of the Holkar State Railway from Mhow to Choral on the 1st January.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH, Director-General of Post Offices, has arrived at Madras at Sekandarabad on his tour of inspection.

THE first prize of Rs. 14,000, in the late Mayo Hall Lottery at Allahabad, was won by a Mr. Jones, an engineer employed under the Nizam's Government.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY has, we learn, been started for the cultivation of tea at Saffragam, in Ceylon. The spot chosen possesses good communication with Colombo both by land and water.

THE latest changes of appointments announced in the North-Western Provinces are that Mr. Clements Daniell goes as Judge to Gorakhpur, and Mr. R. Wall as Magistrate and Collector to Banaras.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Jan. 3 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,500	1,320	1,285	1,275 3 6	32,38,050
Benares...	2,900	1,245	1,220	1,221 15 9	24,40,975

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—G. W. H. Schenley, Esq., formerly of the Rifle Brigade, Peninsula and Waterloo, at 14, Princes gate, Hyde-park, Jan. 31.  
ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. R. B. Raban, R.N., at the Priory, Shoreham, Jan. 23, aged 84.  
Capt. Nathaniel Frederick Edwards, Royal Navy, at Beacon-villa, Ivy Bridge, suddenly, Jan. 24, aged 77.

BENGAL.—Surgeon-major John Elliott, M.D., Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.  
F. H. Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Forest Service, at Darjeeling, Jan. 26.  
S. Jackson, Esq., Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., at Meerut, Jan. 1.  
Walter Reginald Newman, Assistant Accountant-General, P.W.D., at Calcutta, Dec. 31.

MADRAS.—George Sparkes, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, of Bromley, Kent, Jan. 30, aged 69.  
Lieut. J. Harvey, Ordnance Department, at Bellary, Jan. 7.

BOMBAY.—Hector L. Cameron, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Kaladgi, at Cheltenham, Dec. 22.

CEYLON.—Dr. E. L. Koch, M.D., Principal, Ceylon Medical School, and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, at Ceylon, Dec. 20.  
Sir E. S. Creasy, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, Jan. 27, aged 68.  
Reginald J. Corbet, Esq., of Ceylon, on board the steamer *Tanjore*, from Colombo to Bombay.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. P. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and three infants, Mr. Peter, Major Colling, R.E., Capt. Brodrick, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hurdle, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. and two Misses Storrar and three children, Mr. J. Macdibbon, and Mr. Lislealey.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Mr. J. N. Davidson, Mr. Eden, Mr. Gervard, and Mons. Pierre.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. C. M. Dawson, Mr. H. Binn, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood and child, Mrs. Bramhall, and Mr. Holden.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 4, 1878.

## SYMMETRICAL FINANCE.

THE more we look at the main features of Sir John Strachey's budget statement the less we come to like them. Sir John had an excellent opportunity, or so it seemed, of readjusting the taxation of India in furtherance of his plan for providing a permanent insurance against future famines. But how has that plan been carried out? In the words of *Mayfair*—"The Government of India has (1) put a new cess on the already rack-rented peasantry of North-Western India; (2) it has raised the salt-tax in the provinces of Madras and Bombay, which have not yet begun to recover from famine; and (3) it has made a new transfer from itself to the irresponsible and obscure Provincial Governments of its proper duty of enforcing and levying taxes. This is the essence of Sir John Strachey's financial statement to the Central Legislative Council of India, on the 27th December last." With regard to the last count of this indictment we think that Sir J. Strachey may fairly claim an acquittal. The policy of transferring certain powers and responsibilities from the central to the local Governments was first put in practice by Lord Mayo, and its wisdom has been so far justified by the results. The Indian Government has now gone a step or two further in the same direction, and in so doing we are inclined to think that it has done well. But the other two charges seem to rest on firmer ground. To levy a new cess on the peasantry of the North-West may seem a "simple and easy" method of raising money for a special purpose; and a cess of one per cent. on the land in order to balance a new demand on the mercantile classes may look at first sight like a praiseworthy effort to enclose two kinds of fish in one net. But when we remember that in one shape or another the landholders already contribute fifty-five per cent. of their net rental to the wants of the State, while the trading classes pay next to nothing for the benefits they enjoy under British rule, we may be excused for thinking that Sir John's love of symmetry in fiscal matters carries him a little too far. A cess of one per cent. may in itself be a mere fleabite, but a prudent Finance Minister would hardly care to test the practical truth of the old proverb about the last straw. Still less are we disposed to welcome Sir J. Strachey's scheme for equalising the salt duties at the expense of the famine-stricken people of Bombay and Madras. On this point we are entirely at one with Sir G. Campbell, who called

attention the other day in Parliament to "the injustice of placing new burdens on the food of the poor, while the rich were not taxed in due proportion," and strongly protested against enhancing the salt tax in provinces which had just been suffering from a cruel famine. It is easy to say with Lord G. Hamilton that any attempt to equalise the salt tax by levelling downwards instead of upwards would have resulted in a large sacrifice of revenue. But that is a very sorry reason for adding twelve annas, or eighteenpence a maund, to a tax which, even at the old rate of R. 1. 12a., tended to check the consumption of one great necessary of life. It is not many years since Lord Hobart wrote a strong minute against any increase of a tax which pressed heavily on the poorer millions in Madras, slaying their cattle by tens of thousands, and making the people an easy prey to every passing epidemic. Our readers have been told again and again of the misery caused even by a moderate salt-tax in those parts of India where the mass of the people are too poor to buy as much of the life giving condiment as would serve to keep them and their cattle in a due state of health. But facts like these appear to weigh for nothing in the eyes of a financier who wants more money and prides himself on the symmetry of his fiscal arrangements. Even from his point of view, however, we fail to see the fairness of an adjustment which adds twelve annas to the tax in one half of India and remits only two or three in the other. The half-starved rayats of Madras, indeed, must admire the impartiality which taxes their salt, but forbears to burden them with a one per cent. cess. The Finance Minister distributes his favours with mathematical precision. There is a licence-tax for the men of trade, a land cess for the rayats in Upper India, and an enhanced salt-tax for those of the Dakhan. In looking about for ways and means he has somehow forgotten one class which might have yielded him a handsome revenue. To quote Sir G. Campbell, "if the horses, servants, and luxuries of the rich were taxed as in this country, a much larger sum than that to be raised by the addition to the salt-tax would be realised."

Here is a fine field open to the distressed financier; a field which, to our constant amazement, has never yet been explored. In England you cannot keep a small boy to help the housemaid and run errands for everybody, without paying the State fifteen shillings a year for the privilege. But in India, a nobleman or a wealthy householder may keep up a whole army of servants and retainers, mounted or on foot, and the Government takes no toll of all that social grandeur. A light tax on luxuries of this sort, with which no native of any mark would dream of dispensing, would probably furnish the Government with twice or thrice as much as it could possibly lose by gradually reducing the Salt-tax in Upper India to the lowest level hitherto reached in Madras. The experiment might be made with perfect safety and comparative ease; and it really ought to be made in the interests of those "dumb millions" whose patience under their growing burdens cannot be expected to last for ever.

## Correspondence.

### QUETTAH.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The people of the Punjab and India, and probably Afghanistan, have never for a moment given their credence to Lord Ellenborough's honest proclamation of entire content at the vengeance exacted from Cabul by General Pollock. They believed firmly, even before the last war, which certainly must have confirmed their belief, that we are nursing projects of still further revenge, and making the Punjab a stepping-stone to Cabul. You indignantly disavow such an idea, and the hearer winks at you as if you were his accomplice—looks at you with admiration, as the best liar he ever saw for a white man; and when you get thoroughly angry, walks off in raptures at your acting, and tells his friends that you are the very deepest fellow he ever met with, and will certainly rise to the Governor-



Generalship of India! Even Time, that bleacher of sullied reputations, will never prove to native satisfaction that we desire not Cabul; and if, as from my heart I trust, the next, and the next generation, still find us unburdened with that heap of stones, they will only say that we "let I dare not wait upon I would."—Page 506 of Vol. I. of Sir Herbert Edwardes's "A Year on the Punjab Frontier," 1851.

SIR,—From the time of Mount Stuart Elphinstone up to the lamented death of Major James none of our distinguished Political Officers have done more to uphold the honour and to earn the gratitude of their countrymen than Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, who managed, with tact and temper, with justice and firmness, the wild republican descendants of Afghan, the son of Irmia, or Berkia, son of Saul, King of Israel.

I am anxious to point out that our false position at Quettah may, at any moment, be the cause of grave internal disturbances in India; the necessity of supporting our soldiers on that heap of stones may at any moment drain our most fertile and productive provinces of their means of protection from dacoit-robbers and other insurgents.

I beg those among our statesmen who profess to understand Indian policy, to study the events of the rebellion in the Nerbuddah territories during the first Afghan war. Our best civil officers could do little or nothing for the protection of British subjects, because our troops had been transferred to the North-Western Frontier. Since that time the value of property in the Nerbuddah territories has increased fourfold, and has become a rich prize in expectation, for murderous and torturing Pindaris.

The mobs, not soldiers, which our civil officers are authorised to enlist in a hurry on an emergency are very expensive, and are often worse than useless.

Can Lord Lytton inform us how he would provide for the protection of all the Europeans in India in the event of a rebellion? Has he realised to himself the vast responsibility he has undertaken?

There are many passages in Sir Henry Rawlinson's book warning us of the danger of a chronic conflagration in the heart of India. Unsuppressed rebellion will cause national bankruptcy. I will here quote one extract:—

But such reasons leave entirely out of consideration that India is a conquered country, where a certain amount of discontent must be ever smouldering which would be fanned into a chronic conflagration by the contingency of a rival European Power.—Page 144.

Lord Macaulay has narrated how delighted a Prime Minister was on hearing that Oleron was an island. The ignorance of the India Office as well as of the Foreign Office on the subject of geography is something marvellous. Lord Napier and Ettrick in his letter remarks:—

After the lapse of two years of persuasion on one side and procrastination on the other the Viceroy found himself compelled to act alone. He drew the northern frontier of Afghanistan under the advice of the Indian political geographers; his decision was sanctioned by the India Office, adopted by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, imparted to the Amir, and notified to the Government of Russia. Nor was the equity and correctness of Lord Mayo's award seriously disputed by Prince Gortchakoff, who replied, with great moderation and some malice, that as the English Government had fixed the frontier they had incurred the responsibility of causing it to be respected.

Now let us see what Sir Henry Rawlinson, a very competent judge, has written regarding the non-performance of their duties by our Indian political geographers:—

But the Russian authorities, before replying, required to be informed as to the political geography of the countries beyond their frontier, and to this end obtained from Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, a map which had been recently compiled by Mr. Weller, a cartographer of some note, and which, being coloured according to ethnic rather than political divisions, gave rise to much embarrassment in the sequel. In Weller's map, indeed, Afghanistan Proper was bounded to the north by the line of the Indian Caucasus, while the whole of Afghan-Turkestan, between the mountains and the Oxus, and extending east and west from Badakhshan to Mymeneh, was coloured yellow, as if it constituted an independent territory.—P. 300.

And in page 6 of the *Geographical Magazine* for this month we read that our political geographers have, through their blundering, relinquished to Russian ambition not only Karateghin, but also Darwaz, Roshan, Shignan, and the Pamir, with part of Wakhan, which is tributary to Kabul. Queer friends these the Ameer may exclaim; they not only have incorrectly painted all of my dominions north of the Hindoo Kush, as independent of me, and have incorrectly drawn a boundary line showing that part of Wakhan is not tributary to me, but they send their soldiers to threaten me on the south in the midst of my own countrymen:—

The reasons which guided the selection of the course of the Oxus as the

boundary through Wakhan are entirely groundless. They were derived from the historical disputes for the possession of the Oxus lowland, which pointed to the Oxus as the best boundary between Balkh and Bokhara. Hence it was determined to make the Oxus the boundary, not only in the lowlands, but also through the Alpine valleys and secluded communities of the highlands. It was all one to the learned pundit who had studied the conflicts of Persian, Afghan, Bokharian, and the rest, which had especially related to the possession of Balkh; and he entirely overlooked the altered nature of the case when he thought it an easy matter to carry his red line, which fitted so well along the rider in the plains, also along the river in the mountains, about which history told him next to nothing, and geography only revealed herself obscurely to her most ardent admirers.

—Your obedient servant,

Jan. 21.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FAMINE BUDGET.

The *Madras Times* thinks that Sir John Strachey seems to have anticipated the objections which would be expressed in Madras to increased taxation at this juncture, and, looking at his remarks from the stand-point of those who have to pay, we must express our conviction that justification for the measure proposed is amply made. The increased impost is so trifling that it will scarcely be felt by the poorest ryot, and therefore, on this point, no further objection can be urged; whilst on another, and a most important, matter, namely, that, as a part of the Empire, Madras must take its share in burden-bearing, we may be glad that matters are not worse. It would have been manifestly impolitic and unfair to put additional appreciable taxation on the ryot in either Madras or Bombay. The land tenure of Bengal and the North-West Provinces permit of increase in this direction; the ryotwary tenure does not. The expedience of a licence-tax to take in trades and others not immediately dependent upon the soil was, therefore, an inspiration, the full credit of which should be given to the authors of it. It is true that, when the ryots cease to be able to purchase, the petty trader's occupation is gone; but, with the return of means of living, comes renewed prosperity to the purveyors of articles of daily consumption. Some very sad cases of the suffering of petty traders in Chingleput, in consequence of the famine, recently came before us, and at the first blush we hesitated to approve the proposal. Further consideration, however, shows that, in this respect, as in the other form of taxation, namely, the increased duty on salt, the Supreme Authorities have acted wisely in making the imposition, and the local Government in deciding that the measure should come into operation at once. To recur for a moment to Sir John Strachey's remarks on the increase of salt dues in Madras, it should be noted that though, for the present, it is burdensome, the burden bears with it the promise of future benefit. Duties on articles of prime necessity in India are doomed, and, in the effort to secure equalisation, we have the earnest of ultimate abolition. This, in itself, is a matter of no small moment, and, in all fairness to the Government which has to face unpopularity in imposing taxation, should be borne in mind. In fact, in Bengal and the Upper Provinces, actual reduction has taken place. The length of our extract from Sir John Strachey's speech precludes our dealing with the question in more detail on the occasion. Indeed, it was to enable our readers to judge the matter for themselves that we obtained, by telegraph, the *ipsissima verba* of this portion of the Finance Minister's speech. For our own part, we think, under the strait in which the Government of India was placed, it has acted with great wisdom, and in a manner which should inspire confidence. We trust the sanguine expectation of Sir John Strachey as to the elasticity of the revenue will be borne out by the result; but we cannot help fearing that the loss of revenue has not been sufficiently allowed for.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that in various ways Sir John Strachey really increases the taxation of India by two millions sterling a year, though he maintains that a portion of this amount is not new revenue, but savings by improved administration. Out of the two millions he takes one-fourth for his margin, and the balance forms the Famine Insurance Fund. Now, according to his own principles, this Fund should be applied to the extinction of debt. But the debt incurred since 1874 on account of famines is £16,000,000, the interest on which sum at 4½ per cent. is £720,000. This interest at least should be paid out of the proceeds of the new taxes; and the balance left will consequently be only £780,000. If this balance be spent from year to year on General Strachey's and Mr. Fairlie's cheap light railways—which would be a very dear bargain to the country—what is India to do when the next famine comes? A few more millions will then be wanted to be spent on the relief of distress, and, no money being available, the Finance Minister of the day will make a fresh appeal to the patriotism of the people and impose a few more taxes. It follows that, if the revenue yielded by the taxes now imposed is to be applied to the special purpose of insuring India against such famines as we have had experience of during the last five years,

the balance available from year to year after payment of the interest on Famine debt already created should be resolutely kept in hand for use on an emergency. The project of spending it on narrow gauge local railways, most of which would be unproductive concerns, would simply lead to a waste of revenue, entailing a further annual loss to the State, and would leave the Imperial Government penniless to meet the next great famine. We think it will be a national misfortune if General Strachey be allowed to cover the country with his network of so-called subsidiary railways. Our rulers have been misled by the example of America, not seeing that there is no analogy between the condition of that country and that of India. In America, companies get immense concessions of land for constructing railroads through a quiet unopened country, and laying out towns to attract new settlers, so that virtually the railway companies in the United States are often the pioneers of civilisation. But in this old country no such speculative enterprises are possible. The Government, in constructing cheap light railways, warranted to carry goods and passengers at the lowest possible rates of speed, would simply compete with the bullock-carts and pack-bullocks on their own roads, which suffice for local needs; and the financial consequences of such competition would be in every way disastrous. Let the Government confine its attention for the present to the completion of the main lines of railway required in India, and it will find it has quite enough to do. There is one aspect of the new taxation which most of our contemporaries have overlooked. It will greatly relieve the Imperial Treasury, and probably enable Sir John Strachey to declare a surplus next April, for we assume that in calculating the cost of the Famine he has not deducted the profits on railway traffic, so that he will have fully half a million to put to his credit on this account. If he have a good surplus what will he do with it? There can, we think, be very little doubt that he will employ it to abolish or at least greatly reduce the Cotton Import Duties. We mentioned some little time ago that the proposal made by the Lancashire manufacturers for the imposition of an excise duty on yarn made in Indian mills had been seriously discussed at the India-office, and that the Government of India would have no option left them but to levy an excise unless they decided to admit English cotton goods duty free.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The *Madras Mail* remarks that an ominous rumour is current amongst the medical officers of Madras, that instructions have been received at the Surgeon-General's Office to stop all promotion in the Department, and to make no more civil appointments, except provisionally, pending the settlement of a scheme sent home for the reorganisation of the service. To stop promotion, we should think, is beyond even the powers of the Viceroy, inasmuch as the present arrangements as to rank, &c., of the Department are assured by a Royal Warrant. There can be no doubt there is room for some re-arrangement of the present double administrative staff, which is unnecessarily expensive; but any meddling with the pay and promotion of the executive officers, if to their disadvantage, will, we warn the Government, be fatal. What with the diminished rupee, and the past five years' worry under Surgeon-General Balfour, the Madras Medical Service, always the least sought after of the three Presidencies, is not over popular just now in the British medical schools. If faith be broken with the officers now out here, it will take years to undo the evil resulting. Under the changes which have taken place since the memorable 1858 year, the officers of the then local services have largely benefited in increased pensions and bonuses to retire upon. Why should not the medical officers of the old Company's service, if any changes be deemed necessary, be treated in the same liberal spirit? They seem to us as clearly entitled to a generous view of their position being taken as their more fortunate combatant brethren. The Madras Medical Fund, a monument of the thrift and business-like habits of the old Company's officers, was, when handed over to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, upwards of three-quarters of a million pounds sterling to the good—a fund from which the then Company's officers might, we should imagine, receive liberal inducements to retire.

#### SIR J. STRACHEY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Pioneer* observes that Public Works expenditure has been under a cloud for some time past. Now, all of a sudden, its horizon has brightened, and its whole sky blazes with sunshine. Every Government in India is to be encouraged to send in plans; piles of new projects are under consideration; it has been decided at this, the darkest hour of our fortunes, as far as money goes, that we can, after all, afford to go ahead with public works on a scale that has never yet been dreamt of. We are not finding fault with the policy laid down in the Viceroy's speech as to the way in which the famine surplus is to be laid out, but merely analysing the programme, and taking note of its general bearings on Indian Government. It is one more illustration of the wonderful way theories of Government in this country oscillate from side to side. The summer of 1876 was spent by Government in cutting down public works expenditure to a minimum, in accordance with the theory just above referred to. The country was hard up, and it was not to be allowed

to squander money on improvements till it had saved the money. No Public Works officer would have dared to breathe the word "profits." His power of divining profits was scouted. It was all the Public Works Department could do to save itself from reductions that would have crippled its efficiency for many years. Now we are rather worse off for money than we were before. The Madras famine has cost more even than it was expected to cost, but the pendulum has swung over to the other side; the country is declared to want public works so badly, that though it is only paying its way with loans, the public works must be had. It is true that Government may intend to devote a considerable portion of the £1,500,000 to the reduction of debt, as well as to spend the rest on works, which, even if they will not mitigate the cost of the future famines to the State, will at all events reduce their destructive effect. There is nothing said by the Finance Minister nor by the Viceroy to the contrary, though, as we began by pointing out, there is surprisingly little said which tends to show that the reduction of debt is an object which the Government intends to pursue with ardour. On the other hand, we know, at all events, that a great deal of the famine surplus is to be spent on works, the object of which is to guard against peculiar emergencies, and the whole of which will not be immediately advantageous or continuously profitable in ordinary years. Some will be so; but it would be vain to imagine that new irrigation works, for instance, will yield an immediate and direct profit. So, therefore, there is but a fraction, large or small as it may be, of the million and-a-half to be devoted to wiping out the loans raised to pay for the Behar and Southern India famines. But Sir John Strachey seems to assume that the sixteen millions spent on those two famines—though actually spent within five years—may be considered as the normal charge on a period of ten years. It is clear, therefore, that the fraction of the million and-a-half to be devoted to the reduction of debt will not amount to sixteen millions in the course of ten years—if indeed the engineers leave anything for accumulation at all.

### Bengal, Upper India, &c.

**MILITARY.**—A general order notifies, for the information of officers of the British Army, that 'foreign' service is reckoned from the date of embarkation at home to the date of disembarkation at home, and all leave of absence in England from India is reckoned as 'home' service.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, on Thursday last, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra read a paper on the early life of the Emperor Asoka, and Captain Waterhouse some papers of the French Geographical Society about recent researches in Turkestan and Thibet.

**PROPOSED RAILWAYS.**—Our Lahor contemporary tells us that a "project for connecting Ludiana with Bahawalpur by a State Railway running along the left bank of the Sutlej is said to be under consideration, and the ground may possibly be surveyed as soon as the Government has more funds at its disposal than at present."

**AN INSURANCE CASE.**—We hear it rumoured that several of the life assurance companies have suffered severely, owing to the death of Mr. Newton, Barrister-at-law, Meerut, who was largely insured in India. On inquiry we are glad to find that our local company, the "Oriental Government Security Life," has escaped, having, it appears, refused the risk only a few months ago.

**THE FRONTIER.**—Major-General Sir Sam. Browne has arrived at Peshawar on remount duty; the other members of the committee, being Veterinary-Surgeon F. F. Collins and Captain Luck, 15th Hussars. Peshawar has been honoured during the Christmas holidays with the presence of four Punjab Commissioners, namely, Messrs. James and Donald Macnabb, Arthur Brandreth, and Sir Richard Pollock. Mr. Evans, member for Derbyshire, has paid a flying visit to the frontier city during the past week.

**SCINDIA.**—After paying a farewell private visit to the Viceroy, Maharaja Scindia has left Calcutta. His Highness was accompanied to the railway station by the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Plowden, and Lieutenant Rose, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and left by the mail train at 9 P.M. The Maharaja will break his journey at Mirzapore for a couple of days' shooting, and then proceed direct to Gwalior.

**THE MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.**—The *Englishman* says:—"The King of Portugal, we see, telegraphed to the Queen asking for a commutation of the sentence of death on Joaquim Britto, the murderer of Mr. Roonan at Bombay. Her Majesty replied that the message would be communicated to Bombay, where the case was tried." We may add to this statement the fact that the commutation was asked for on the express ground that Britto was suffering to a greater or less extent from the insanity which was hereditary in his family.

**SMALL POX IN LUCKNOW.**—We give the statement as it reaches us, says the Lucknow paper, that from the commencement of the small-pox epidemic in Lucknow, to the 10th December, the mortality among infants and children generally had attained such fear-

ful proportions as are represented by the figures 14,300; and this within a period of less than two months! The disease is still frightfully prevalent on all sides in both station and city; although the cantonments enjoy a comparative immunity, and the cases there have not only been few, but of a less virulent type than those occurring in the civil station and native town.

**THE MOHAMMEDANS IN LUCKNOW.**—It is reported from Lucknow that a notice is being circulated among the well-to-do Mohammedans throughout India, proposing that a public meeting should be held at some place near Bombay to discuss the best means of giving assistance to the Turks. One suggestion is that a regiment of Pathans, or other fighting men, should be raised and sent to Constantinople by steamer, all expenses being defrayed by subscriptions. But as India is British territory, this would be a breach of neutrality law.

**A HEALTHY REGIMENT.**—The 11th Hussars, during the eleven years of their Indian service, now drawn to a close, lost but sixty men from death. Probably no regiment in this country ever maintained a stricter, more uniform, and more perfect discipline than this highly efficient corps. It is the fashion for the home authorities to think that a regiment arriving from India is certainly in need of brushing up, and wheeling into line at some of the big camps, before it is fit to perform ordinary English garrison duty. Such an opinion, always wrong, will be thoroughly out of place if applied to Prince Albert's Hussars. We imagine a few lessons might be learned from them by many corps on the home establishment.—*Pioneer.*

**A NEW OBSERVATORY.**—In order to improve the means of gaining early information regarding meteorological changes in the Bay of Bengal, an observing station has been sanctioned for Diamond Island. It is believed that the Andaman Islands are the nearest land to the gathering place of the cyclones. Hitherto the Observatory least distant from the Andamans was Akyab, 480 miles off. The new Observatory, outside the Bassin harbour, will be 240 miles nearer the Andamans, and the observations taken on Diamond Island will be telegraphed to Calcutta daily at ten A.M. The observatories round the Bay of Bengal will now be Madras, False Point, Sagar Island, Akyab, Diamond Island, Rangoon and Moulmain.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—According to a memorandum written a few months ago by the Inspector General of Forests on the cost of timber operations in the various Forest Divisions of the North-West Provinces, it is the opinion of Dr. Brandis that the present state of the forests of these provinces is not such as to justify extensive timber operations "except either to meet some urgent public demand and the regular timber requirements of the open country outside the hills, as far as they cannot be satisfied from other sources or the production of a considerable surplus revenue, which shall furnish the means for the protection and improvement of the forests." So far at least as the deodar forests were concerned this condition has, it would seem, been brought about mainly by the necessity of meeting the requirements of another department of the State for sleepers for the Rajpootana railways.

**AN AMERICAN EURASIAN ON THE EURASIAN SITUATION IN INDIA.**—"Carbondale, Illinois, September 22nd, 1877. I should most earnestly dissuade the Eurasians from any intentions to emigrate as agricultural colonists to this country—this emigration implying the accompaniment and presence of women and children. A sufficient knowledge of farming cannot be acquired, save by years of actual labour, observation, and even study. The Eurasian has not been drilled to the habits of discipline required by community societies; and until a few years of manual labour develop his physique, he will be distanced by his competitors in the labour market—the brawny German, Irishman, and Negro. But there is room and living in this country for every Eurasian man now in India. Let him come unencumbered by wife or child. Let him leave his dirty rags of prejudice behind him, and rise to a conception of the grandeur and dignity of honest labour,—and I feel sure that in five or six years, he will have built him a home to which he may then welcome his absent wife and child."—*Indian Daily News.*

**ASSAM.**—The latest news from the Naga expedition, telegraphed to a contemporary from Jorhat on the 26th Dec., is as follows:—The Angami Nagas of Mozeima, whose village was burnt, have been split up into separate parties. They have blocked the road, destroyed the bridge, and interrupted our communication between the force and Samaguting. One constable, who was escorting the dak, has been cut up, and another wounded. Another party has appeared between Samaguting and the plains. They speared another constable and wounded the dak-runner. They have also threatened Borpathar, an Assamese village in the plains, seventeen miles from Golaghat, and are said to have menaced Samaguting. The last dak from Samaguting came in escorted by twenty constables. A reinforcement of the police has arrived at Golaghat, and a detachment of the 43rd is expected from Debrughurh. The tactics of the Mozeima men appear to have been to allow us to burn their village without much opposition, having first removed their families, and then to threaten our communications in the rear. All quiet at Wokha. The police detachment from that place have returned, and are stationed, till further orders, at Golaghat. The Chief Commissioner arrived at Jorhat on the 23rd and is expected to leave for Golaghat shortly.

**THE BALLOON AND THE CROCODILE.**—The report of a balloon ascent at Calcutta by Mr. Lynn becomes interesting on account of an exciting incident which attended the descent. The report says: The ascent was almost vertical to what was probably its highest altitude, variously estimated from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Mr. Lynn tells the following story of how he reached earth again:—"At 5.15 I was within 1,000 feet of *terra firma*, a rather inappropriate name for the locality, 24-Pergunnahs. A huge crocodile was moving towards me with an impressive steadiness, and when I came down slap into the mud and rushes, which for miles around me were over ten feet in height, I saw the monster's head level with the bulrushes. Had there been a slight breeze I think I could have anchored to this brute. Fortunately I had enough of ballast left to throw overboard just as this monster was within fifty yards of me. This enabled me to rise above the thick jungle to the length of my grappling rope, say about thirty feet. I have heard, and I thought I once proved, that a crocodile cannot turn rapidly, but I now found that I was mistaken. This one ran around my grappling rope. I hoped that he would impale himself on my grappling line; but I was doomed to disappointment; for as I had been calling very lustily for help, I found natives making their way towards me, wading through the thick mud and rushes. As the rushing sound was heard on all sides the crocodile made off; otherwise I think he would have waited for me. About half-a-dozen natives were induced by me, after much persuasion, to hold my rope. They led me to believe that they would have been alongside of me before, but they had seen the crocodile's head near the balloon car. The balloon was warped over the jungle and across creeks for nearly three miles. I should have said that this could never have been accomplished, for many times the natives were getting through mud three feet deep. At last we arrived at a small dry space. Here I emptied the balloon and packed it into the car. We had to cross two wide channels. The dead weight was got on to the heads of twelve natives, who had the pluck to get across the streams and mud up to their armpits. We at last arrived with the balloon at the Asiatic Jute Mills at Surra, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. J. Preston and Mr. J. S. Miller I am convinced I should never have reached a place of safety."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Str. Socotra, Moulinein and Tongoon: str. Madras, Sandaway, &c.: City of Brussels, Trinidad: str. Polara, Madras: Celestial Km. re, Sunderland.—4. Str. Marquis, Bombay: str. Queen Anne, London, &c.: Chipman, Liverpool: str. Discoverer, Liverpool, &c.: str. Peshawar, Southampton, &c.—5. Rajmahal, Liverpool: Ceresia, Southampton: str. Poonah, London.—6. Str. Madras, Bombay, via Coasts: Famine Point, Bombay: str. Europa, Colombo.—7. Carradale, Bombay: Laceydon, False Point: Thurgawrie, London: Leeburg, Madras: City of Hankow, London.—8. Str. John Lawrence, Chandbilly.—9. County of Lancaster, Rio de Janeiro: Killeen, Liverpool: str. City of Cambridge, Liverpool, &c.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Queen Anne.—Mr. Tidd, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Walker, Mr. Caird, and Mr. Macready.  
Per Peshawar.—Mr. H. J. Douglas, Mr. G. R. G. Collins, Mr. A. C. Turnbull, Mr. H. Gray, Dr. Shaw, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Lander and child, Miss Lander, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Spence, Mr. Payne, Mr. E. W. Payne, Mr. J. D. Fisher, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Surg. Major and Mrs. Connish, Major Welsh, Lieut Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. J. Feecey, Archbishop Gregory, Mr. A. Ahear, Mr. Caniffa, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Tweedie, Capt. A. Smith, Mrs. Cummings, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Wood, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Main.  
Per Poonah.—Mrs. E. Stacy.  
Per Madras.—Mr. T. W. Knox and Mr. C. Zimmermann.  
Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. H. Jash, Mr. Beaton, and Mr. J. De Rocher.  
Per City of Cambridge.—Miss Grieve, Mrs. Ewing and child, Mr. T. H. White-way, and Miss B. Swars.  
Per Arabia.—Mr. A. Leith, Mr. Weckerlin, and Col. G. Osbourne.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbilly.—4. King Cerdic, Falmouth, for orders: str. Cyrene, Bombay.—5. Str. John Howard, Colombo: str. Rajpootana, Coasts: str. City of Oxford, London, &c.: Howrah, Demerara: Collingwood, Australia: Stratford, Dundee: Loch Eck, London: str. Khatdalla, Bombay, via Coasts.—6. Str. Duke of Argyll, Bombay: star of Germany, London: Cheah, Jamaica.—7. Str. Atlanta, London, &c.: str. Amarapoor, London: str. Vixen, Colombo: str. Madras, Chittagong, &c.: str. Helios, Bombay: str. Pattialla, Rangoon, Moulinein and Straits.—8. Str. Lady Lyett, Coromandel Coast: City of Paris, London: Slieve Bawn, Liverpool: Earuock, Melbourne.—9. Precurseur, Malabar Coast.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Ra. 100 3 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
1 per Cent. ....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 3
1 1/2 per Cent., 1873-... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95 2
5 1/2 per Cent., 1859-60 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 10 to 102 14

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 per Cent. 1861 ... (1834) ... ..	Ra. 111 0 to 112 0
5 per Cent. 1865 ... (1835) ... ..	112 0 to 112 8
5 per Cent. 1866 ... (1836) ... ..	112 8 to 113 0
5 per Cent. 1867 ... (1837) ... ..	113 0 to 113 8
5 per Cent. 1870 ... (1830) ... ..	115 0 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ... ..	115 8 to 116 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/2-10d.
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal...	500	70 to
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1150 to
Coal Company...	1410	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to
Central Cachar T <sup>g</sup> Company...	200	112 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris...	500	Fr. to
Delhi and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East India Railway Company...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company...	100	62 to
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	290 to 295
Equitable Coal Company...	250	175 to 180
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	187½ to 190
Holia Tea Company...	Rs. 100	81 to
Howrah Docking Company...	1000	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	500	990 to
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£10	41 to 42
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	200 to
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½	107 to 103
Parjib Bank...	100	— to —
Sima Bank...	500	500 to
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	65 to 66

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£12 12 6 to 0 15 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	Nominal.
Seeds	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## FINAL GLIMPSES OF THE FAMINE.

Late on Christmas eve I reached Madura, that ancient city which of all others in Southern India makes the traveller most feign to exclaim, "There were giants in those days." It is a city of palaces and temples, planned on a scale of vastness that appeals to the imagination. Here the Brahmans of Southern India have their stronghold, and here the famine raged with its fiercest virulence. As the travellers' bungalow was occupied by a famine officer and his family, I had to be content with a bare cot for my night's rest, and inasmuch as there was a keen land wind blowing, I cannot conscientiously say that my Christmas eve was cheerfully spent. Next morning, Christmas Day, I was up betimes and went into the city. Beggars to right of me, beggars to left of me, whining and pleading. I entered the Pagoda, which is surely one of the strangest and biggest temples ever erected to a deity. A vast paved roof covers numerous long and sombre colonnades, from the pillars of which start out boldly strange figures of rampant horses and elephants, and wild warrior deities with an inconvenient number of legs and arms. There is quaint carving everywhere, and the eye becomes oppressed when it attempts to discriminate details. At five corners of the area of the Pagoda there springs up boldly, far into the air, towers brilliantly painted red, yellow, and green, and constructed in a style of architecture that defies description. Each tower looks like a pyramid that had been left to the mercies of a thousand demented sculptors, who had tried to imitate in general outline some of the great Buddhist temples of Rangoon, and each is terminated with a gigantic dragon with eyes a foot in diameter. By ascending dark staircases, and squeezing through trap doors, I managed to reach the immediate vicinity of one of these dragons. And what a glorious view had the monster had before his unwinking, staring eyes for centuries! Close to him were great towers, carved from basement to pinnacle; beneath, an enormous collection of houses and myriads of people moving along the broad thoroughfares; in the middle distance, a vast masonry tank gleamed from among the trees that threw their shadows upon its waters, while the grand proportions of Trimul Naik's Palace loomed to the right in solitary grandeur, dwarfing all the architecture near it; and in the distance, there were fields with a river running through them and hills that shut in the scene. It seemed discordant to suppose that this fair scene had frequently been the arena of bitter misery, and that even while I was gazing at its splendid and wealthy temples, its murmuring crowds beneath, and its surrounding well-watered verdure, Madura still enclosed a sorrowful amount of wretchedness, the work of famine. Quitting the side of my ugly friend the dragon, I once more reached the outer vestibule of the Pagoda. The guardians of the building resemble the Jewish priests who turned their synagogues into market places, for the vestibule, wonderful as its architecture is, is nothing but a bazaar, where natives squat on bamboo mats and tempt temple-goers with glass bangles, piece-goods, red paint, and *pan-soparee*. Here the beggars were a terrible pest. Old men and women, dragging emaciated children after them, whined for pice, and followed you with remarkable persistence. In the street, the beggars were there before me. One poor little wretch threw itself at my feet, and had scarcely

strength to get up again, and another little skeleton sat by the wall staring into vacancy in a way that was simply pitiful to behold; he looked as if hunger had first taken away his flesh and then left him an idiot. I went into a shop, the keeper of which spoke English, and asked him how it was that there were so many wretched people moving about clamouring for relief when there was a relief camp near, and he smiled and said many of the people preferred begging and their liberty to food and some degree of supervision, and that a number of them had been in relief camps but were sent away to get work in their own villages when the reductions took place, and instead of going had stayed in Madura to beg. I learned in another shop that there was another reason for the great amount of distress that I saw everywhere in Madura. The relief camp is on the opposite side of the river Vegay from Madura. Many people had come into the city from the relief camp before the floods had commenced, and when they wanted to go back they could not get across the overswollen ford. I walked down to this ford in the evening. There was a long string of people passing and repassing; here and there a man was dragging a reluctant goat across, and another was guiding a team of oxen. The water flowing over the ford was about a foot and a-half deep, and presented no difficulties to any person with ordinary strength; but a very weak person would be washed away. Now, there were many weak persons who did not dare to attempt the ford, and there they sat on the bank, huddling their one thin rag round them, and gazing stolidly at the water and the picturesque crowd who were wading through it. One of the most horrible phases of the famine is the listlessness it fills its victims with. They move about as if in a dream, and life had lost all interest for them. They look as if their faculties were already numbed beneath the chill shadow of death. I watched one gaunt little boy coming down to the water's edge. He looked at the ford and then pulled his dirty thin cotton rag closer round him and moved slowly away, looking neither to the right nor the left of him. He crawled back again to the water's edge, and bent laboriously down and lapped up like a dog what was no better than liquid mud. He had a struggle to get to his feet again, but when he managed it at last he went slowly away with an air of utter apathetic desolation, and crouched down upon a step close to the road, staring vacantly in front of him.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

## FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MYSOR.

During the week ending the 22nd December there was no rain, but colder weather and a clearer sky than before, with heavy dews, which are good for the crops. The showers of the preceding week also did some good, but there is a general agreement now that the crop which is partly cut and partly on the ground is a much poorer one than was at first anticipated. Its sudden and surprising revival in September, when it had been so nearly lost in the drought of July and August, led people to think of it as very good, whereas it was in reality only just saved; it has suffered since then from a plague of caterpillars; and in the Eastern Districts, where the loss of cattle and of population has been greatest, and hardly more than half the usual area has been cultivated, there is reason to doubt whether there is food enough on the ground to feed the population till the next crop comes in. The Chief Commissioner has been led by this consideration to review the question of the collection of Land Revenue, to put off the first instalment from the 20th December to the 20th January, and to decide that, although no remissions of revenue can be granted, the demand shall be postponed till next year in the case of all ryots who have only dry lands, and have not cultivated half of their usual area. The effect of the shortness of the crops is to be seen in the prices which still rule high and have if anything risen a little since last week, especially in Mysor; and in the imports by rail, which amount to 1,279 tons, against 888 the week before. The exports from Bangalore also to the outlying districts continue to be brisk, and stand at almost the same figure as last week, 895 tons. The Civil Relief Officers have been mainly engaged during the week in carrying out the Preliminary Census, in preparation for the 19th January, and in distributing the funds allotted to them from the Mansion House Subscription. But several of them have suffered from the severe and unusual type of fever now prevalent; three officers have had to leave their posts, while others have been partially disabled. The number of persons employed on Civil Relief Works appears as 5,357, against 13,303 in the previous week. This decrease is mainly due to the steps taken in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts to transfer the labourers from roads supervised by the Civil Agency to works under professional superintendence only; a small proportion, however, have accepted the change, the distance test being a great stumbling-block to those who have any crops on the ground or any property in their houses, and the severer task-work exacted being a bug-bear to the idle and weak. On works conducted by Professional Agency there has been a slight increase, the numbers being 45,236, against 45,163; the increase has been almost entirely in the Tumkur district, where the operations of the department have been considerably extended; on the railway and other works near Bangalore there is a falling off. The numbers on Gratuitous Relief amounted to 13,223, a decrease



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to rehearsal. When she got out of the carriage two coolies were carrying a long bamboo pole which had formed part of the scaffolding of the theatre. By some means or other the further end of the pole hit against one of the pillars outside the theatre, causing the other end to swerve round and strike Miss May in the eye. The end of the pole was jagged, and one point struck Miss May in the corner of the eye, just missing the eyeball. Miss May was much prostrated by the shock to her system, and as all hope of her performing in the evening was abandoned, it was determined to postpone the performance.—*Times of India*.

**OBITUARY.**—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. George Miles, Head Uncovenanted Assistant-Secretary to Government, Bombay Secretariat. There are many in Poona who will hear of his death as a personal bereavement, and all will hear of it with surprise. A few weeks ago Mr. Miles slightly cut his hand with some paper which is prepared with arsenic. He put sticking plaster on it, and thus kept in the poison; from this cause came a severe inflammation and abscess on the hand, which ended in gangrene. He died early on the morning of Jan. 1. Death has been very busy in Bombay during the past fortnight, but none of death's victims will be so much mourned in Poona as George Rosslyn Miles.—*Deccan Herald*.

**THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.**—Many of our readers remember H.M.'s 45th Regiment being stationed at Ghorpoorie in 1867-68, when a large portion of the regiment went to Abyssinia. The regiment has since been serving at stations in the Madras Presidency, and last of all at Bangalore. The regiment has been stationed at Bangalore for the past five years, and left it on Jan. 4, for Bombay. The regiment goes home by the first troopship for England. H.M.'s 45th was a popular regiment during its stay in Poona, and we are glad to find that it has maintained its popularity at all the stations it has been at since that time. Bangalore is very sorry to part with both the officers and men, who have always conducted themselves in a soldier-like and becoming manner towards all classes with whom they came in contact. H.M.'s 67th Regiment from Madras will relieve the 45th Regiment at Bangalore.—*Poona Observer*.

**A BIG HAUL.**—We extract the following from a private letter, the truth of the statements contained in which are vouched for:—"Here is a pretty story for you. The earth-work from Ahmedabad to Palunpore was let, without advertising, at 11 annas per 100 cubic feet. It was sub-let at 6 annas and then again at 4½ annas. As the total amount is 12 lacs, the first contractor gets about 5½ lacs clear profit; the second will get about 1½ lac. The whole 12 lacs' worth of work will therefore be done for actually 5 lacs, and the Government will lose 7 lacs! This appears monstrous, but I can vouch for the facts as told me by one who knows, and it was told without hesitation or making any secret of what is really no secret at all on the spot. The cause of this excess of expenditure lay in not advertising the contract.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE ARMENIAN WILL CASE.**—The great Armenian claimant case has been again before the Court at Bombay, and a commission has been ordered to issue to examine witnesses at Constantinople. The petitioners are certain Armenians called Skinderoglou, and the property in question is the estate of one Coja Cazar de Gregorio, who died in 1774, when on a voyage from Calcutta to Basra. Litigation has been going on for years about the estate, but there are four or five lakhs still left, and the petitioners asked that the estate might be divided amongst them in the proportions of one-half among the children of Jacob Skinderoglou and one-half among the children of Joseph Skinderoglou, that they might be paid the costs of the petition and other proceedings thereunder out of the moneys in the hands of the Accountant-General, and that the sum of Rs. 1,33,392, with interest from 1st August, 1863, might be ordered to be repaid by the Secretary of State for India, and that the funds, in the hands of the Accountant-General, might be paid to the petitioners.

**GENERAL KENNEDY.**—Major-General Kennedy, who was temporarily lent to the Government of Madras as Personal Assistant to the Duke of Buckingham, returned to Bombay during last week, and has subsequently left for Calcutta, where he will receive the honour of Knighthood on the 1st of January next. We rejoice that the Government has, for once at least, made a popular choice for its honours. It is to the personal exertions of General Kennedy that Bombay is indebted for its successful management of the famine. It is a remarkable fact, and one very creditable to General Kennedy, that while the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Richard Temple could not agree on important details in connection with famine relief, and were constantly quarrelling with each other, the Government of Bombay not only preserved its temper, but did excellent service to the famine-stricken, quietly and unostentatiously. No doubt the one pound ration was adopted here as well as at Madras; but Sir Richard Temple did not dare to meddle with our affairs as he did at Madras. The credit is almost entirely due to General Kennedy, and if any official deserves the warmest gratitude of the native public, both of Bombay and Madras, it is he.—*Indian Spectator*.

**THE INDIAN MARINE.**—The transformation of the Indian Marine, which involves its subjection to the Admiralty, and the consequent growth of home charges and home patronage, is being carried out

with unusual moderation, and with as little outward evidence as could be expected, of that hunger for control and irresponsible spending which for years past has characterised the Westminster department in this direction. Most, if not all, the staff officers of the Bombay and Bengal Marine, who desired to remain under the new conditions, have not only been permitted to do so, but have been promoted or otherwise conciliated, and many of the new men taken on have been from the acclimatised, and familiar services of the P. and O. and British Indian Companies. Your readers may remember that this course was prefigured in your columns some time before Colonel Burne's constitution of the new Indian Naval Service was promulgated. One of the easiest, but to us in Bombay, most significant of the cautious transition steps taken in the new path, is the definite occupation, by his Excellency Admiral Corbett, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. East India Squadron, of the Commodore's bungalow, long devoted to the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, as before him to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. In this way, for the Admiral to have the official residence, seems quite in the natural order of things; but it must be noted that this arrangement causes the necessity of another residence being provided for the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine; and this is one of the numerous additions of expense that must follow the re-organisation.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Englishman*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5. Str. Fernatower, Singapore; str. Triton, Glasgow.—6. Prospero, Zanzibar.—7. Str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Punjab, Bussorah; Somerville, Mauritius.—8. Str. Xantho, London; str. Arcot, Bussorah; str. Tibet, Shanghai.—9. Str. Burgo, Calcutta; str. China, Suez; str. Polluco, Trieste; Middlesex, London.—10. Resolu, Mauritius; str. Norris, Cardiff; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—11. Str. Trinacria, Glasgow.—12. Str. Arago, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY. The Earl of Dalkeith, Lieut.-col. the Hon. W. S. Home, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. S. H. Robinson, Mr. H. D. S. Campagne, Mr. Woods, Mrs. E. C. Hawkes, Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Salvador. From VENICE.—Mr. A. J. Brown, Mr. J. Cunningham, and Mr. D. M. Patton. From BAHAMAS.—Mr. E. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. H. S. and Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. J. M. Laing, Mr. F. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. F. S. Collis, Capt. C. J. M. Fulford, and Mr. A. M. Rendell. From ADEK.—Mr. A. H. Browne.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7. Mr. A. Evans, Rangoon; str. Sumatra, Suez, &c.; Scotts Grey, Rangoon; Sultan Basha, Mauritius.—8. Str. Vingora, Kattywar Coast, &c.; str. Estepona, Calcutta via Coast; str. Indus, China, &c.; str. Harald Haarfager, Calcutta, via Coast; str. Ava, Calcutta via M. Coast.—9. Zodiac, Chittagong; Muskota, Akyab; Big Bonanza, Rangoon; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; Aden, &c.; str. Atholl, Galles.—10. Str. Cosmopolitan, Rangoon; str. Sherborne, Rangoon; Aridgowan, Bassein; Puttaji Sultan, Hodeida via Alleppey; str. Oconada, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.—12. Str. Africa, Coasta and Calcutta; str. Adria, Akyab; str. Lady Clare, Havre; str. Bengal, Calcutta; str. Tartar, Marseilles; str. Elgin, Rangoon; str. Euxine, Antwerp; str. Ben Venue, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tibet.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. A. P. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and three infants, Mr. Peter, Major Colling, R.E., Capt. Br. odick, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hurdle, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. and two Misses Storrs, and three children, Mr. John MacGibbon, and Mr. Lindley. For BAHAMAS.—Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Mr. J. N. Davidson, Mr. Eden, Mr. Gerrard, and Mons. Pierre. For VENICE.—Mr. C. M. Dawson, Mr. H. Bians, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood and child, Mrs. Bramhall, and Mr. Eolden. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Lieut. Gill, R.E. and B. Smith. For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. W. J. Heavisdale. For ADEK.—Lieut. M. A. Cutfield, R.N.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
"    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/2d. to 1s. 9 3/4d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/2-16 1/2 to 1s. 9 3/4d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agro Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	124
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	423
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 p.m.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1050
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	...	Rs. 1015
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 975
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	630 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock				
(£30 paid up)	...	...	...	286
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all)	...	...	...	665
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,050)	...	...	...	950
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	703
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	400
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	475
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	1300
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New issue (Rs. 57-4-4)	...	...	...	Rs. 57-4-4

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	"
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 91½
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	"
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 91½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 102½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	18-7-8
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	18-2-3

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-9-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	106-8-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—The Governor and family are spending the holidays in Kandy. In a few days, should the weather permit, his Excellency proposes to start on a tour through the northern and eastern districts of the island. The Colonial Secretary will accompany the Governor, and soon after his return will proceed to Europe on six months' leave.

**CIVIL.**—No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy created in the North-Western Province by the retirement of Mr. Morris. The departure of Mr. Parsons on furlough has been postponed until March next, when he will have completed six years' service since his last leave.—*Ceylon Times*.

**CIVIL SALARIES.**—We are glad to be able to announce that the increase to the salaries of civil servants will be extended to all those of the Third Class drawing at present Rs. 6,000 per annum. Assistant Agents and others will henceforward draw at the rate of Rs. 7,500, a concession which we cannot believe will be denied those officers of the public service not coming under the regulations attaching to the Civil Service proper.

**COLOMBO.**—Sir John Code, the Consulting Engineer for our Harbour Works, is now in Colombo, on his way to the Australian Colonies, accompanied by his son. His presence here at this time will materially help the solution of the question of an enlarged harbour scheme. Sir John has paid a visit to the Governor at Kandy, after an inspection of the breakwater, and will, no doubt, determine the matter finally before leaving on the 10th instant for Australia.—*Ceylon Times*, Jan. 4.

**SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—The report on the Lucknow Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition has been published. Thirty-nine regiments exhibited, with a total of 654 exhibitors, to whom ninety-three prizes of a total value of Rs. 2,267-8 were awarded. About two-thirds of the articles exhibited were sold. Attention is drawn to the absurdity of soldiers wasting their time over patchwork quilts and wool-work, which, if they were made by their wives and children, would be quite in keeping. Men should turn their attention to articles of more utility than these highly-prized and generally unbought articles. The three prizes for the best general collections were awarded by the central committee to the 1-5th Foot, the 63rd Foot, and the 1-25th Regiment.

**ACCIDENTS.**—We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) regret to have to record at this holiday season two unfortunate accidents, both resulting fatally. Mr. Cheers, an employé of the S. P. and D. Railway, and son of Lieut. Cheers, of Mooltan, went out to Raiwind shooting on the last day of the year, and in passing through the wire fencing of the railway dragged his gun after him by the muzzle, when the hammer caught, and the gun went off, the whole charge passing through his heart. He received a Volunteer funeral on the evening of the 31st at Lahor. The other case was that of Mr. Patrick McDermott, of the Stores' Office, of the P. N. S. Railway. While driving home on New Year's day, his horse, being somewhat skittish, ran the dog-cart on to the gate post of the compound. The wheel came off, and Mr. McDermott was thrown out, the cart turning over upon him and injuring his skull. He did not recover consciousness, and died within eighteen hours. His wife and sister, who were with him, were also thrown out and severely bruised.

MR. A. GRANT, Director of State Railways, Colonel Macleod Innes, R.E., and Major Trail, R.E., went to Multan on Saturday, Dec. 29, to start on a tour of inspection of the Indus Valley State Railway.

THE latest district report from Sialkot tells us that the prospects were looking a little gloomy, as the late heavy rain had caused floods in the Deg and Aik nullahs, which had washed up the late sowings.

It is reported that the young Raja of Lambagraon, in the Panjab, who is at present under charge of the Court of Wards, is to be sent to the Mayo College at Ajmir to complete his education.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 5.)

BIRCH, Capt. W. B., 2nd asst. supt. and offic. 1st asst. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is app. to offic. as dep. supt., during the abs. on leave of Capt. M. Protheroe.

DURAND, H. M., C.S., offic. political asst., 1st class, is app. to be political asst., 1st class, substantive *pro tem.*, from Dec. 10, and to offic. as asst. secy. in the Foreign Dept., and as political agent, 3rd class, from the date of assuming charge, v. Daukes.

HORNE, Lieut. col. J. C., dep. judge advocate, to be dep. judge advocate gen., v. Col. J. N. Young, app. judge advocate gen.

JACKSON, Capt. G. D'A., exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), is retransf. from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Mily. Works Branch.

SANDERSON, Major H. B., Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., 1st grade, Allahabad, to offic. as dep. judge advocate, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Major A. Seagram, on furl.

STEWART, Lieut. col. J. M., inf., wing comdr., 21st (Punjab) N.I., is confirmed in the app. of dep. judge advocate, v. Lieut. col. Horne.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 2.)

Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) highlanders, is app. to be an extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

Mr. H. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., is app. to have charge of the Kissengunge div. of the Purneah dist.

Mr. C. G. M. Shiroore, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transf. to Gya.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, who has recently been app. to be a member of the B.C.S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., and is posted to Patna.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, who has recently been app. to be a member of the B.C.S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., and is posted to Rampore Bauleah.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, who has recently been app. to be a member of the B.C.S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Dacca div., and is posted to Dacca.

Mr. H. Cox, who has recently been app. to be a member of the B.C.S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., and is posted to Mozuffepore.

Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., is posted to the Sudder station of Gya; this cancels the orders of Dec. 17, posting Mr. Grimwood to Shahabad.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, offic. dist. and sessions judge, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for five weeks, under the rules in chapter VII. of the Civil Leave Code, from Jan. 4.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII. (R.C.) of 1876.

Mr. A. W. Cochran, asst. mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Dec. 28, is posted to Rajshahye; Mr. Cochran is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Major J. Sconce, dep. supt. of Revenue Survey, Eighth or Western Sone Irrigation Survey, is app., under section 4 of Act V. (B.C.) of 1875, a dep. coll. for the purposes of the Sone Irrigation Survey in Patna and other districts to which that survey may extend.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, who has recently been app. to be a member of the B.C.S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Presidency div., and is posted to the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. Wyer, offic. mag. and coll., Bogra, is app. to act in the 1st grade of mag. and colls., v. Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, is app. to act in the 1st grade of mag. and coll., during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. L. Harrison.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, offic. mag. and coll., Furreedpore, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mag. and colls.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, offic. mag. and coll., Moorshedabad, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mag. and colls.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, offic. dist. and sessions judge, Rajshahye, on leave, is app. to be a dist. and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. Monro.

Mr. H. Bayley, offic. asst. supt. of police, is posted to Hazareebagh.

Mr. C. E. Goldsbury, asst. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Rajshahye, is app. to act in the 1st grade of asst. supts. from the 24th ult., v. Mr. R. F. Guise.

Mr. J. Monro, offic. insp. gen. of police, is confd. in that appt., v. Mr. H. Hankey, retired.

Surg. major R. Harvey is app. to act as sanitary comr., Bengal, during the abs., on deputation, of Surg. major J. M. Coates; Dr. Harvey is also app. to be *ex-officio* a dep. insp. of jails, Bengal.

Surg. A. S. Lethbridge, insp. gen. of jails, Bengal, is empowered to exercise the powers of a sanitary comr. in Bengal.

Dr. S. C. Mackenzie, 2nd resident surg., Presy. gen. hospital, and supt. of the Presy. jail, is app. to be prof. of med. jurisprudence, Calcutta Med. College, and police surg., Calcutta, v. Dr. C. T. O. Woodford, retired. Dr. Mackenzie is also app. to have charge of the Campbell Med. School and Hospital at Sealdah.

Mr. C. Fouracres, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to the Dehree workshop div. Mr. Fouracres received charge of the Dehree Workshop div. from Mr. C. Kamil Cuny, offic. exec. engr., on Dec. 15.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 29.)

With effect from Nov. 8, Surg. major G. Grant, offic. supt. of the Central prison and dist. jail, Bareilly, to be confd. in that app., v. Surg. major A. P. Tomkyns, dec.

Surg. R. Jameson, offic. supt. of the Central prison and dist. jail, Fatehgarh, to be confd. in that app., v. Surg. major G. Grant.

Surg. G. C. Hall, offic. supt. of the Central prison, Allahabad, to be confd. in that app., v. Surg. R. Jameson.

Surg. A. Deane, offic. civil surg., Ghazipur, to be a civil surg., 2nd class (grade station Mainpuri), but to continue to offic. at Ghazipur.

Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted to the Jounpur dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as described in Sec. 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), and with those of an asst. coll. of the 2nd class.

Mr. C. F. Hall, joint mag., 1st grade, who returned from furl. on Dec. 20, to the Aligarh dist.

Mr. P. C. Wheeler, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted to the Ghazipur dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as described in Sec. 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), and with those of an asst. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. J. Daniell, C.S., mag. and coll., to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Gorakhpur.

Mr. R. Wall, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Gorakhpur, to revert to his substantive appt. of mag. and coll., and to be posted to the Benares dist.

Mr. E. Galbraith, asst. mag. and coll., from Benares to Mirzapur.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his return on Dec. 17, from the leave granted to him in Oudh Notice No. 768, dated April 7, 1876, and is posted to the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Light Railway Survey.

With reference to Notific. No. 37E-C, dated Jan. 30, Mr. W. Ellison, sub engr., 2nd grade, reported his return on Dec. 17, from the Bombay Famine Relief Works, and is re-posted to the Drainage Works div.

Under the orders of the Govt. of India, Mr. J. M. Luff, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 19, and is posted to the Light Railway Surveys, N.W.P. and Oudh.

Under the orders of the Govt. of India, Mr. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, reported his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 19, and is posted to the Light Railways, N.W.P. and Oudh.

With reference to Notific. No. 1,319 dated Nov. 19, Mr. A. C. Cramp-ton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Naini Tal on Dec. 1, and received charge of the Naini Tal sub div., Kumaun Prov. div., from Sub cond. P. J. Ryan, sub engr., 3rd grade, on the 7th idem.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

Mr. R. L. Harris, asst. comr., Amritsar, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as defined in Sec. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Capt. C. F. Massy, asst. comr., Rawalpindi, is app. to the charge of the Attock sub divs. of that dist., from Dec. 10, v. Arbab Muhammad Lashkar Khan, extra asst. comr.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, asst. comr., is, on return from special duty at Leh, posted to the Peshawar dist., and app. to offic. as judicial asst., v. Mr. E. P. Henderson.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, offic. judicial asst., Peshawar, is invested, under the provisions of Sec. 9 of Act XVII. of 1877, with the powers of the Court of the dep. comr., as defined in Sec. 32, Clause a, and Sec. 37 of the said Act; such powers to be exercised in the Peshawar dist.

In exercise of the authority conferred by Sec. 266 of Act X. of 1872, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to invest Mr. W. Jenkyns, offic. judicial asst., with power to hear appeals from the orders of mags. of the 2nd and 3rd class.

Mr. F. L. Bailey, extra asst. comr., Rawalpindi, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as defined in Sec. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following offic. appts. in the general line of the commission, made under the operation of orders in Financial Dept. No. 534, dated Jan. 11, 1868, and No. 1,259, dated July 1, 1868, are announced up to Sept. 30, 1877:—

Consequent on the dep. on leave of Mr. G. Smyth, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class:—Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class; and Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, offic. judicial asst., offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class—from Sept. 1.

Consequent on the dep. on leave of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, Mr. R. M. Dane, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class—from Sept. 13.

Consequent on the departure on special duty of Mr. G. L. Smith, Mr. R. G. Thomson, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class—from Sept. 19.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. G. Smyth:—Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to offic. dep. comr., 3rd class; and Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to offic. judicial asst., 1st grade—from Sept. 21.

Consequent on the dep. on leave of Col. J. M. Cripps, dep. comr., 1st class:—Major C. Beadon, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, offic. as dep. comr., 1st class; Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class; and Capt. C. F. Massy, offic. judicial asst., offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class—from Sept. 25.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Mr. R. G. Thomson, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to asst. comr., 3rd class—from Sept. 28.

Consequent on the prom. of Major F. D. Harington to dep. comr., 3rd class:—Major F. D. Harington, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, offic. as dep. comr., 1st class; and Major C. Beadon, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, reverted to offic. dep. comr., 2nd class—from Sept. 29.

The following offic. appts. among judicial asst. comrs. are announced up to Sept. 30:—

Consequent on the app. of Mr. F. D'O. Bullock to offic. as dep. comr., Capt. C. F. Massy, offic. judicial asst., 2nd grade, offic. as judicial asst., 1st grade—from Sept. 1.

Consequent on the resumption of charge of the Jhelum dist. by Major E. G. Wace:—Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to offic. judicial asst., 1st grade; and Capt. C. F. Massy, offic. judicial asst., 1st grade, reverted to offic. judicial asst., 2nd grade, from Sept. 11.

Consequent on the reversion to judicial asst., 1st grade, of Mr. F. D'O. Bullock:—Mr. C. P. Bird, offic. judicial asst., 1st grade, reverted to offic. judicial asst., 2nd grade, from Sept. 21.

Mr. H. J. G. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Madras Govt. by Punjab Govt. Order No. 100 of Sept. 17, having been relieved from special duty, rejoined his police app. at Amritsar on the forenoon of Dec. 13.

Kohat station order confd., dated Nov. 21, directing Lieut. E. B. Nixon, 4th Punjab inf., to perform the duties of station staff officer, during the abs. of Lieut. F. R. Begbie on field service, or until further orders.

Regl. order confd., dated Nov. 25, making the following tempy. appts., from Nov. 17, the date on which Lieut. col. R. D'O. C. Bracken availed himself of the general leave granted him in P.G.O., Mily. Dept., No. 166 of Nov. 19:—Major H. M. Pratt, wing comdr. 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Capt. J. B. Slater, wing officer 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

Regl. order confd., dated Nov. 2, consequent on the departure of a wing of the regt. to Kohat on "service," app. Lieut. H. W. Hughes (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, offic. wing officer, adj. of the detachment of the regt. left in garrison at Mardan.

Major R. G. Thorold, R.E., having reported his return to duty from the three months' leave notified in Punjab Gazette Order No. 3122, dated Sept. 19, resumed charge of the Mooltan div. from Mr. E. A. Sibold, exec. engr., Irrigation Branch, on Dec. 3.

Mr. J. F. Blochmann, asst. engr., 1st grade, tempy. rank, is transfd. from the 2nd div. Bari Doab Canal, which he left on Nov. 12, to the 1st div., which he joined on the same date.

Mr. E. du Cane Smith, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, which he left on Nov. 15, to the Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals, which he joined on Dec. 27.

Mr. L. Heath, exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), from the Karnal div., which he left on Oct. 18, to the Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on Dec. 25.

## BRITISH BURMAH.

(British Burmah Gazette, Dec. 19.)

Under the provisions of section 43 of Act III. of 1876 (the British Burmah Labour Law), the Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. G. E. Barr, immigration agent at the port of Rangoon, and to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the said Act within the limits of the town of Rangoon.

Under the provisions of section 43 of Act III. of 1876 (the British Burmah Labour Law), the Chief Comr. is pleased to app. the civil surg. of Rangoon med. insp. of immigrants, and to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the said Act within the limits of the town of Rangoon.

Mr. H. Adamson, of the Bengal C.S., reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 17th inst.

Mr. P. H. Martyr, asst. revenue settlement officer, has passed the prescribed standard of examination in the Karen language under the rules sanctioned in letter No. 16, dated April 14, from the secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. P. H. Adlard of his app. as member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

The following permanent proms. are made in the Provincial engr. estab. from July 20 last, v. Mr. J. M. Algie, exec. engr., 3rd grade, dec.:

Mr. E. W. Oates, Sittang Canal and Embankment div., from exec. engr., 4th grade, to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. A. de Crettes, Teungoo div., from asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. A. Collings, Rangoon Garrison div., from asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Consequent on the prom. of Lieut. col. E. J. L. Twynan, B.S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, to supt. engr., 3rd grade, the following permanent proms. are made in the Provincial engr. estab. from Oct. 31:—

Mr. H. M. Mathews, on furl., from exec. engr., 2nd grade, to exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, Prome div., from exec. engr., 3rd grade, to exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Ring, Rangoon town div., from exec. engr., 4th grade, to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Wallnutt, Rangoon Garrison div., from asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Henzada div., from asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

British Burmah P.W.D. notific. No. 31, dated Feb. 9, is cancelled, from Oct. 31, in so far as it affects the tempy. prom. of Mr. J. C. Rees from



asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Consequent on the prom. of Mr. H. M. Mathews, exec. engr., 2nd grade, on furl., to exec. engr., 1st grade, the following temp. proms. are made in the Provincial engr. estab., from Oct. 31, until the return of Mr. Mathews, or until further orders:—

Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy., from exec. engr., 2nd grade, to exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. H. S. Hallett, Tenasserim div., from exec. engr., 3rd grade, to exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. A. de Crettes, Toungoo div., from exec. engr., 4th grade, to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. J. J. Jones, Rangoon town div., from asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. J. C. Rees, Sittang Canal and Embankment div., from asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 5.)

**FAITHFUL—COLLINS—MONTRESSOR.**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. H. T. Faithful, R.A., wing officer 13th (The Shekhawatee) N.I., from Sept. 11, 1876. Lieut. G. A. Collins, 1st batt. 5th foot, offic. wing officer 40th (The Shabjehanpore) N.I., from Oct. 18, 1876. Lieut. W. F. Montessor, 10th hussars, offic. squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., from Nov. 24, 1876.

**FARQUHARSON—GRAHAM.**—The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the service from Dec. 31, 1877:—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, Bengal cav., ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £383. 3s., to be paid in England. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £368. 19s., to be paid in England.

**MCKENZIE,** Lieut. col. A., Bengal staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Dec. 23, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**MACBAY,** Lieut. W. G. W., adjt. 27th Bombay N.L.I., or 1st Belooch regt., is app. to be comdt. of the Gaikwar's Dhari batt., from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. Grant.

**PIERCE—MOORE.**—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to col. by brevet, from the date specified subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay staff corps, Dec. 29. Lieut. G. R. Moore, R.A., to be subalt. No. 2 field baty. Hyderabad contingent, v. Lieut. N. Powlett, who vacates on prom.

**SWINLEY—BROOME—HACKETT.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.:—Capt. S. A. Swinley, gen. list, cav., squad. comdr., 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers; Capt. A. P. Broome, gen. list, inf., offic. squad. comdr., 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieut. and local Capt. C. Hackett, 1st batt., 6th foot.

**RUNDALL.**—The following extract from regtl. order, issued by the officer comdg. the Meywar Bheel Corps, dated Nov. 24, is confirmed:—Lieut. F. M. Rundall, offic. wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 23, vice Capt. A. B. T. McRae.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 28.)

**LOWRY**—Capt. H. M. Lowry, 12th foot, to be major, dated Oct. 20.

**WARREN**—Major D. S. Warren, 14th foot, to be lieut. col., dated Oct. 20.

**WATSON**—Capt. J. K. W. 60th foot, to be major, dated Oct. 1.

### PROMOTION TO COLONELS.

The undermentioned lieutenant colonels to be colonels:—Lieut. Col. C.

McWhirter Mercer, royal (late Bengal) Art., dated Sept. 21.

Lieut. Col. W. Wilson, royal (late Bengal) art., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, rifle brig., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. J. C. McCampbell, royal art., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Johnson, royal art., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. W. Dowell, royal (late Bengal) art., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. A. H. Bogle, royal (late Bengal) art., dated Oct. 1.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. G. Deedes, 60th foot, dated Oct. 1.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Stirling, royal art., dated Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Swindley, 15th hussars, dated Oct. 1.

### HONORARY RANK.

The undermentioned officer to have the honorary rank of major gen. on retiring on pension.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. Harrison, royal (late Bengal) art., dated Nov. 24, 1877.

The undermentioned officers to have the honorary rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension:—

Capt. and Brevet major J. Lazenby, 100th foot; dated Nov. 24.

Captain and Brevet major W. H. Parker, 17th foot; dated Nov. 24.

Capt. and Brevet major C. W. Cragg, rifle brig.; dated Nov. 24.

Capt. and Brevet major T. B. Hunt, 17th foot; dated Nov. 24.

Capt. and Brevet major H. A. St. John Mildmay, rifle brig.; dated Nov. 24.

The undermentioned officers to have the honorary rank of major:—

Capt. J. A. J. Briggs, 18th foot, upon retiring on a pension; dated Nov. 24.

Capt. J. Whybrow, rifle brig.; upon retiring on a pension; dated Nov. 24.

### ROYAL ARTILLERY.—POSTINGS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that the following postings of R.A. officers have been made:—

Lieuts. W. Hanna, 6th brig. to B baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.; J. A. Grieve, depot baty. 2nd brig. to C baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.; A. O. T. Boileau, to E baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig.; C. E. Reynolds, to M baty. 1st brig. (late E9); and J. F. Manifold, to No. 1 baty. 9th brig. (late 6-6).

**CONSULAR.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor W. E. de Souza as Consul-General for Portugal at Calcutta.

**FOREIGN SERVICE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.**—It is notified in G.O. that "Foreign" service is reckoned from the date of embarkation at home to the date of disembarkation at home, and all leave of absence in England from India in reckoned as "Home" leave.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Dr. J. A. Greene, civil med. officer of Serampore; in Hooghly, for one month. Mr. C. W. Hope, exec. engr., 3rd grade, for two months, in extension. Mr. A. G. Grote, asst. comr., Hardoi, priv. leave for one month, from Dec. 1. Mr. A. C. Nisbet, civil surg. of Tavoy, for ten months, from Feb. 20, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. The Hon. C. Pontifex, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for four days in extension of the furlough granted to him. Mr. Pontifex is further allowed the necessary subsidiary leave to enable him to resume his seat on the bench of the High Court on his return from furlough. Capt. M. Protheroe, deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe:—Lieut. col. D. Macintyre, v.c., Bengal staff corps, comdmt. 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha (the Simoor rifles), on private affairs, for one year eleven months and twenty-seven days. Major F. Lauce, Bengal staff corps, squadron comdr. 2nd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Capt. A. England, Bengal staff corps, squad. comdr., 10th Bengal lancers, on private affairs, for one year and one day. Capt. J. Brander, Eastern Bengal Railway volunteer rifle corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for twelve months, on private affairs, from Dec. 20, 1877. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, 10th hussars, to Calcutta, from Jan. 1 to June 30, to study the native languages. Capt. and brevet major E. F. Angelo, 1st foot, to Poona, from Dec. 28, 1877, to Feb. 28, 1878, on private affairs. Capt. J. R. Gibbs, 6th foot, to port of embarkation for one month, thence to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, 22nd foot, to England. Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. J. G. Downing, 72nd foot, to England.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 8.)

**ATKINSON, R. P.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Kistna to the Ganjam dist.

**BRODIE, V. A.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar dist.

**BROWN, P. H.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Bellary to the Vizagapatam dist.

**DUMERGUE, J. W. F.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

**GIBSON, F. E.**, to be asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., North Arcot.

**JENKINSON, C. H. G.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Karnool to the Madura dist., for special work in the Shevaguanga zemindary.

**MAGRATH.**—The services of Lieut. C. F. Magrath, R.A., employed on famine relief duty in Madura, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

**MILLS, R. H. D.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Kistna to the Ganjam dist.

**O'FARRELL, H. H.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah.

**PARSICK, E. A.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Trichinopoly to the Madura dist. for charge of the Ramnad Zemindary works.

**RICE, R.**, is reapp. as asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary and acting special asst. Bellary for famine duties.

**RUNDALL.**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. J. W. Rundall, exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from North Arcot to Tinnevely, for charge of the dist.

**SULLIVAN, H. E.**, to act as 3rd member, Board of Revenue, during Mr. Ballard's deputation as 2nd member.

**WOLFE-MURRAY, F. D'A. O.**, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

### FAMINE DUTY.

The services of the following officers employed on famine duty are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India:—

Mr. W. J. Fahie, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., 3rd grade, temp., Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. M. Birkbeck, exec. engr., 4th grade, Military Works Branch.

Mr. J. C. G. Keddies, exec. engr., 4th grade (temp.), Bengal Provincial.

Mr. D. McMorris, asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation.

Mr. F. G. B. Fox, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Military Works Branch.

Mr. A. Hayes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.  
Mr. C. J. K. Watson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 8.)

COTTON—MIDDLECOAT—STEVENSON.—Capt. T. J. Cotton, M. P. F. Middlecoat, E. McD. Stevenson, Madras staff corps, to be majors, having completed twenty years' service, from Jan. 4.

FORSTER—The services of Capt. C. Forster, 36th B.N.I., have been replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India at his own request.

THOMPSON—The services of Lieut. J. W. Thomson, H.M.'s 44th foot, are replaced at the disp. of the Mil. Dept. from Dec. 26.

## COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. G. T. Hilliard, Europe, from comdt. 7th regt. N.I., to comdt. 17th regt. N.I.

Col. J. N. Johnstone, from 2nd in com. 32nd N.I., offic. comdt. 7th N.I., to comdt. 7th regt. N.I.

Col. W. Rose, 2nd in com. 15th N.I., to offic. comdt. 17th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Swiney, from offic. 2nd in com. 32nd N.I., to 2nd in com. 32nd N.I.

Major F. J. Rivers, from offic. wing comdr. 32nd N.I., to wing comdr. 32nd N.I.

Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, from wing comdr. 24th N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 14th N.I., to be wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 14th N.I.

Major W. S. Bailey, from offic. wing comdr. 24th N.I., to wing comdr. 24th N.I.

## TRANSFERS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the following transfers of Royal art. officers have been ordered:—

Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, from 8th batty. 8th brig. to 9th batty. 8th brig.

Lieut. W. V. Faber, from 11th batty. 8th brig. to L batty. 6th brig.

Lieut. C. E. Reynolds, from 12th batty. 8th brig. to M batty. 1st brig.

Lieut. F. E. Alsopp, from 13th batty. 8th brig. to N batty. 4th brig.

Lieut. W. F. Cleve, from 10th brig. G batty, to 6th brig.

Lieut. F. E. Sinclair, from 5th batty. 11th brig. to O. batty. 1st brig.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. McQuhae, coll. and mag. of Madras, for ten months. Mr. J. Christian, relief officer in Nellore dist., for three months.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 10.)

BIDDULPH, C. E., to be prob. asst. settlement officer in the Sind Survey Dept.

COLES, C. E., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Ahmednagar dist. during the absence of Major Daniell on leave.

CRAWLEY-BOVEY, A. W., to be substantive *pro tem.* Talukdari settlement officer from the date of Mr. King's departure on special duty.

FOX—C. E., Master and Register in Equity, comr. for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing officer, High Court, has been permitted by H.M.'s secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

KENNEDY—H., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaladji dist.

JERVOISE—MULES.—Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna and polit. agent, Tanna. Mr. H. C. Mules to be supernum. dep. coll., Sind, v. Mr. R. Graves.

STEWART, A. B., to be asst. coll. and mag. in Sind.

WOODWARD.—The app. of Mr. H. Woodward to act as 2nd asst. coll., Khandesh, is to have effect from the date of Mr. Seward giving over charge of his duties as acting 2nd asst. coll.

## JUDICIAL.

H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. Norman to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Poona, v. Mr. J. E. Oliphant, retired.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be 1st assist. coll., continuing to do duty at Belgaum.

Mr. R. E. Candy to be 1st assist. coll., continuing to do duty at Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as 1st assist. coll. during the absence of Mr. F. L. Charles, continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

Mr. E. de la G. Sharkey to be 2nd assist. coll., continuing to do duty at Kanara.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to be 2nd assist. coll., continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr. C. E. Frost to act as 2nd assist. coll., continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr. J. Pollen to act as 2nd assist. coll., continuing to do duty in Khandesh.

Mr. H. Woodward to act as 2nd assist. coll., continuing to do duty in Khandesh.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be 1st asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Belgaum.

Mr. R. E. Candy to be 1st asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as 1st asst. coll. during the abs. of Mr. F. L. Charles, continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

Mr. E. de la G. Sharkey to be 2nd asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Kanara.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to be 2nd asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr. C. E. Frost to act as 2nd asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr. J. Pollen to act as 2nd asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Khandesh.

Mr. H. Woodward to act as 2nd asst. coll., continuing to do duty at Khandesh.

## MILITARY.

COOKE—COLLIS.—Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd foot, to be a depy. asst. adjt. gen. on the establishment, vice Capt. Spencer, 56th foot, proceeding to England with his regt.

DOBBS—Mr. A. Dobbs is permitted to resign the commission of captain in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

HAYLAND—Capt. A. R. Hayland, adjt., 1st light cav., to be a brig. major on the estab., vice Major Bell, 56th foot, proceeding to England with his regt.

WARDEN—Lieut. H. B., 83rd foot, to act as sub. asst. cory. gen., 2nd class, from Dec. 28.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona Jan. 5.)

COLES, Lieut. col. T. G., S.C., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

FLYNN.—The undermentioned med. officer is app. to do duty with troops proc. to England by troopship *Serapis* on Jan. 3, instead of by troopship *Jumna*:—Surg. D. J. O. Flynn.

JENKINS, Major E. G., staff corps, has gone through a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been granted a first-class certificate.

JOSSLYN—LAW.—It is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. J. E. Josselyn, C baty. 2nd (late 4th) brigade, and Capt. W. Law, No. 3 batty. 7th brig. (late No. 4 baty. 2nd brig.) R.A.

MACKENZIE.—Sholapore station order confd., dated Dec. 27, app. Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie, 3rd L.N.I., station staff officer.

MAYNE—JAMES.—With reference to G.O.C. Oct. 20 and Nov. 3, Capt. Mayne and Lieut. James, 3rd cav., were app. to offic. as adjt., in addition to their own duties of wing officer.

MCLEOD—STOCKER.—Lieut. col. H. McLeod, R.A., is directed to proceed from Mhow to Kirkee, for duty with the R.A. there; and Lieut. col. M. E. C. Stocker, R.A., is directed to proceed to Mhow for duty with the R.A. at that station.

MOFFAT—KARSLAKE.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Major (local lieut. col.) J. W. S. Moffat to be col. 2nd batt. 15th regt. from Nov. 3. Capt. and Brevet major S. Karslake 83rd regt., to be major from June 19.

SMITH—HARRISON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 24, directing Lieut. Smith, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., and Lieut. Harrison, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Dec. 5, in succession to Lieut. Wetherall, offic. as wing comdr.

STOCK, Capt., is posted to the Nusseerabad regt.

STOPFORD, Capt. W. H. J., squad. comdr. 2nd regt. L.C., offic. as comdt. No. 1 mountain baty. from Aug. 1 to Aug. 6, in addition to his own duties.

TURNER, Lieut. G. V., 1st batt. 8th foot, to remain at Bombay, from Jan. 1 to April 30 next, to study the native language.

WOOLDRIDGE—WETHERALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 15, directing Major Wooldridge, wing comdr. 22nd regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. Wetherall, adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., with effect from Dec. 12, v. Major Jacob, and until the arrival of Lieut. col. Anderson.

## RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. col. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D.; Dec. 13.

Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, in med. charge 4th N.I.; Dec. 4.

Surg. R. H. Batty, in med. charge 7th N.I.; Dec. 13.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant leave of absence on urgent private affairs, without pay, for three months, to Mr. J. Macpherson, Clerk of the Crown, and H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. Macpherson.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. A. C. Nelson, 12th lancers, to Australia and England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. W. L. Stansfeld, No. 9 baty. 8th brig. (late No. 2 baty. 5th brig), R.A., from date of embarkation, per troopship. Capt. E. W. Broderick, 1st batn. 2nd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Major F. H. Chambers, 39th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Major R. S. Shinkwin, 69th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. Lavender, 63rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, 92nd foot, per troopship,

from date of embarkation. Major S. Rimington, staff corps, offic. wing comdr., 2nd gren. N.I., to remain in Poona from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension. Surg. J. A. G. O'Brien, M.D., Army Med. Dept., to Bombay from Jan. to Jan. 31, in extension. Lieut. A. P. Thornton, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. J. A. Gayer, staff corps, 2nd in comd. 19th regt. N.I., for two years, from date of departure in March next, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 25.

**Royal Artillery.**—Major F. E. Hadow (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. J. Bradford (late Madras), dec.; Major R. T. Hammond (late Madras), from the supernum. list, to be major, v. F. E. Hadow (late Madras), prom.; Capt. G. J. Gillies to be major, v. R. O'Hara, who retires upon a pension; Lieut. J. J. Congdon to be capt., v. H. W. Rooke, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. R. de Marylski to be capt., v. A. G. Walker, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. E. W. Adams to be capt., v. W. Hunter, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay to be capt., v. S. C. Halliday, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. K. Howard to be capt., v. G. J. Gillies, prom.; Lieut. E. E. Taylor to be lieut., on the seconded list.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be lieuts., with temp. rank, viz.:—W. M. Russell, v. E. Blaksley, prom.; E. H. Hare, v. J. P. Cundill, prom.; H. M. Slater, v. A. W. White, prom.; M. F. Fegen, v. A. A. Newman, prom.; C. E. H. Heyman, v. O. W. Kennaway, prom.; C. T. Blewitt, v. A. Broadfoot, prom.; E. H. Paterson, v. J. M. Alves, prom.; H. J. Baly, v. J. S. Quayle, prom.; T. D. Inglis, v. J. C. Gillespie, prom.; C. T. Robinson, v. F. Howard, prom.; E. B. Anderson, v. G. H. Palmer, prom.; P. B. Hanham, v. A. G. Walker, prom.; G. A. Frost, v. W. Hunter, prom.; H. A. Chapman, v. J. T. Bury, prom.; J. R. Foster, v. G. T. Pretymann, prom.; W. J. A. Beaton, v. S. Smith, prom.; C. Heywood, v. P. K. L. Beaver, prom.; E. Peel, v. W. P. Graves, prom.; J. F. Vans-Agnew, v. H. H. Costobadie, prom.; A. W. B. Gordon, v. J. E. Josselyn, prom.; F. J. de Lisle, v. W. D. Corie, prom.; H. S. Nelson, v. G. H. O'Malley, prom.

Capt. W. H. M. Duthie to be adj., v. C. F. Glass (late Bombay), who resigns the adjutancy only; Capt. J. C. Gillespie to be adj., v. W. McClintock, who resigns the adjutancy only; Capt. G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., on the seconded list, retires upon a gratuity.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. and brevet col. E. Harrison (late Bengal), having been antedated to Oct. 4, the prom. of the following officers to be antedated as follows:—

- Lieut. col. P. C. Anderson (late Bengal), to Oct. 4.
- Major H. H. Murray (late Bengal), to Oct. 4.
- Capt. H. H. Costobadie, to Oct. 4.
- Capt. A. R. Mainwaring, Nov. 7.
- Capt. J. J. Congdon, to Nov. 24.

#### BREVET.

The hon. rank of major gen. granted to Brevet col. E. Harrison, royal (late Bengal) arty., in the *Gazette* of Nov. 23, to be antedated to Oct. 4.

Lieut. col. F. C. Trevor, royal (late Madras) arty., having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Major J. R. Oliver, R.A., to have the local rank of lieut. col. whilst employed as instructor of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Capt. E. Kensington, R.A., to have the local rank of major whilst employed as instructor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Jan. 29.

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—Lieut. R. G. W. Long, from the Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. F. U. Gaskell, prom.; Gentlemen cadet H. M. Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., on augmentation.

**1st Foot.**—Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham, from the Dublin County Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. W. Sheringham, prom.; Gentleman cadet W. Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. M. Ireland, prom.; Gentleman cadet H. J. Gould-Adams, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. F. Ross, prom.; Gentleman cadet A. H. U. Tindal, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., on augmentation; Gentleman cadet C. E. Orman (India), from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. S. Rodon, prom.; Gentleman cadet A. L. Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., on augmentation; Gentleman cadet A. C. Becher, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. B. Baker, prom.

**2nd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet G. T. R. Cambridge, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., on augmentation; Gentleman cadet W. E. Bunbury, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. P. Lawrie, prom.; Gentleman cadet G. B. Crawley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., on augmentation.

**3rd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet J. O. L. Knight-Bruce, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. L. P. Ditmas, transd. to the 65th foot; Gentleman cadet G. A. Porter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**5th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet T. Y. Whittingdale, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. S. Darley, prom.

**6th Foot.**—Lieut. H. W. Helyar, from the 2nd Somerset Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. E. C. Broughton, transd. to the 65th foot.

**8th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet L. C. Dundas, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., on augmentation; Gentleman cadet H. J. Evans, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., on augmentation; Gentleman cadet H. O'Donnell (India), from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. B. Porter, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet H. Seaton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., on augmentation.

**9th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet J. L. Govan, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. R. Murray, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**11th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet J. R. Garrett, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. G. Ryland, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet A. Carden, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. T. Kinder, prom.; Gentleman cadet E. A. Williamson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. J. N. Barton, resigned.

**13th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet H. T. Shubrick, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. F. Bailey, prom.; Gentleman cadet J. B. Edwards, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Hollingworth, prom.

**14th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet W. R. C. Baird, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet G. H. C. Robertson (India), from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. H. Atkinson, prom.; Gentleman cadet C. H. Cox (India), from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott, prom.

**15th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet H. J. Forster, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. Murphy, prom.

**17th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet F. J. B. Priestley, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Gamble, prom.; Gentleman cadet J. G. L. Burnett, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. H. W. Mansergh, prom.; Gentleman cadet E. H. Griffith, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. L. Crensy, retired on temp. half-pay; Gentleman cadet R. A. Cole, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. E. Passy, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**18th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet A. Norton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. F. L. Napier, transd. to the 79th foot.

**19th Foot.**—Lieut. R. H. Sadler, from the Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. M. Simpson, resigned; Gentleman cadet E. W. Mills, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. Oakes, prom.; Gentleman cadet W. J. Lascelles, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Cameron, dec.

**22nd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet W. E. Sturges, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Brett, prom. half-pay capt.

**25th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet M. G. Wilkinson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. G. Worsley, prom.

**33rd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet F. P. F. Wood, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. P. Picot, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet R. S. P. Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. C. M. Lushington, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**39th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet H. H. Barney, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. W. T. Roberts, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**54th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet J. Pyne, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. C. A. Fraser, resigned.

**58th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet T. E. Compton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. V. Garrett, transd. to the 54th foot.

**62nd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet B. E. Winter, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. V. Knox, prom.; Gentleman cadet A. E. Whistler, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. D. P. Robertson, resigned.

**63rd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet A. T. P. Hudson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Jackson, prom. half-pay capt.; Gentleman cadet C. A. Gardner, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. L. Garstin, a probationer from the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet F. W. P. Angelo, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. W. R. Jones, prom.

**66th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet M. L. O'Donel, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. B. Dillon, retired.

**67th Foot.**—Lieut. R. P. Macdonald, from the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. R. M. Briggs, deceased; Gentleman cadet P. M. Carnegie, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. L. J. Torrie, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet A. C. M. Gompertz, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. C. M. Maguire, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**70th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet E. H. Rodwell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Montanaro, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet G. A. Carruthers (India), from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., v. W. H. Stevenson, transd. to the 74th foot.

**73rd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet G. Silver (India), from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. D. O'Grady, deceased.

**81st Foot.**—Gentleman cadet P. R. S. Churchward, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieut., in succ. to Lieut. F. E. Lindos, prom.

**83rd Foot.**—Gentleman cadet W. Adye, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet the Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Sub lieutenant L. S. H. Baker, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**85th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet A. H. J. Doyle, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. Purdon, prom.

**89th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet W. F. Cahusac, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Sub lieutenant M. H. S. Grover, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. J. de C. D. Maude reverts to his regt., having ceased to be a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**100th Foot.**—Gentleman cadet E. T. Gastrell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, v. H. A. Eyre, transfd. to the 9th foot; Gentleman cadet C. B. Judge, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. H. Prior, prom.; Gentleman cadet H. Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman cadet E. G. M. Short (India), from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman cadet J. Willocks, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, on augmentation; Gentleman cadet A. N. Carr, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, on augmentation.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Gentleman cadet C. A. Court, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. L. Edwards, dec.; Gentleman cadet H. F. M. Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. A. P. Bunnell, prom.; Gentleman cadet the Hon. W. Coke, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. W. Lord Torphichen, prom.; Gentleman cadet B. P. Astley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. V. S. Bagot, prom.

#### RETIREMENT OF GENERAL INDIAN OFFICERS OVER SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The *London Gazette* of Jan. 22 contains the following order:—  
“Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to provide for the retirement of general officers of our Indian forces, who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years, our will and pleasure is that every general officer who shall have attained or shall attain the age of seventy years, by or after the 1st day of October, 1877, shall be permanently removed from the establishment of effective general officers to the Retired List, unless in any special case it shall be represented to us by our Secretary of State for India in Council that a relaxation of this rule would be for the good of our service. In case such general officer shall have been holding a staff appointment on the 1st day of October, 1877, he may continue to hold it until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, unless it appear to our Secretary of State for India in Council to be expedient that he should sooner be removed to the Retired List. Given at our Court at Osborne, this 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the forty-first year of our reign. By her Majesty's command.—SALISBURY.”

With reference to the above, the general officers resident in this country, who have reached the prescribed age, have already been written to by the Military Secretary, and informed that “this measure in no way prejudices the claims of the widows of general officers on the Fund formerly called Lord Clive's.”

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BEER**—At Calcutta, Jan. 4th, the wife of J. H. E. Beer, daughter.  
**BENSON**—At Madras, Jan. 6, the wife of C. Benson, son.  
**BEVERLEY**—At Calcutta, Jan. 6, the wife of H. Beverley, C.S., son.  
**CAMPBELL**—On New Year's Day, the wife of T. P. Campbell, E. I. Railway, son.  
**CAVENDISH**—At Calicut, Jan. 2, the wife of A. C. Cavendish, daughter.  
**DAINTITH**—At Lucknow, Jan. 3, the wife of Sergeant E. Daintith, D.P.W., Military Works, son.  
**EWART**—At Delhi, Dec. 26, the wife of Major C. H. Ewart, District Superintendent of Police, son.  
**GODFREY**—At Tumkur, Jan. 6, the wife of S. A. Godfrey, son.  
**GRATTAN**—Dec. 30, wife of O'Donnell C. Grattan, 8th (the King's) regt., son.  
**GRAY**—At Canton, Jan. 30, wife of Ven. Archdeacon Gray, twins, son.  
**GREENSHIELDS**—At Bhowal, Dec. 23, the wife of E. Greenshields, son and daughter.  
**HARDING**—At Colombo, Dec. 29, wife of E. G. Harding, of Yoxford, Dimbala, son.  
**LOCH**—Dec. 25, the wife of Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, C.P., son.  
**MOWLE**—At Kidderpore, Jan. 4, the wife of Richard Mowle, B. P. S., son.  
**PIRRIE**—At Belmont, Mazagon, Jan. 10, wife of J. Sinclair Pirrie, son.  
**PLOWDEN**—At Meerut, Dec. 13, wife of Major George Plowden, son.  
**RAFFIN**—At Vypeen, Dec. 31, wife of Capt. F. J. Raffin, son.  
**REINHOLD**—At Agra, Jan. 8, wife of C. Reinhold, daughter.  
**REYNOLDS**—At Bareilly, Jan. 4, wife of C. Reynolds, son.  
**ROBBINS**—At Bangalore, Jan. 6, wife of Charles Robbins, son.  
**STAVELEY**—At Bombay, Jan. 9, Lady Staveley, daughter.  
**STIFFLE**—At Sehai Devi, Jan. 6, wife of W. H. Stiffle, son.  
**STOKES**—At Kailly, Jan. 2, wife of Rev. W. Stokes, son.  
**STRATFORD**—At Promé, British Burmah, Dec. 12, wife of Geo. H. Stratford, son.

**THACKERAY**—At Bareilly, Jan. 7, wife of Major E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E., daughter.

**TOKER**—At Rhaniket, Jan. 3, wife of Capt. A. C. Toker, cantonment mag., daughter.

**TURNER**—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 11, wife of Allan F. Turner, son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARWISE**—**BATE**.—At Rangoon, Dec. 26, J. W. Barwise, chief inspector of Post-offices, British Burmah, to A. M. Bate.

**BIGNELL**—**LOWIS**.—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 3, D'O. Bignell, Bengal police, to Katherine H., daughter of J. M. Lowis, C.S., son.

**BOVILL**—**LANG**.—At Madras, Jan. 2, Edward Bovill, Capt., 21st Royal Scots fusiliers, to Ellen M., daughter of the late J. Lang, barrister-at-law.

**CAMPBELL**—**DEACON**.—At Peshawar, Jan. 2, William Anzustus, son of the late J. A. B. Campbell, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Joseph Deacon.

**COLLETT**—**HOLDWAY**.—At Dinapore, Dec. 27, Robert Benjamin Collett, of Assensole, to Jessie A., daughter of Henry Holdway, Dinapore.

**DEERLE**—**NORRIS**.—At Allahabad, Jan. 3, S. H. Deeble, to Martha Charlotte, daughter of the late Ensign John Norris, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

**LOYD**—**DAVIDSON**.—At Agra, Jan. 3, Rev. J. A. Lloyd, C.M.S., Agra, to Eleanor Louisa D., daughter of James Davison, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

**PATERSON**—**WOODS**.—At Agra, Jan. 4, Capt. John Paterson to Georgina, eldest daughter of Major George H. Woods, Exeter, Devon.

**PEPPE**—**JOHNSON**.—At Hazaribagh, Dec. 26, George T. Peppe to Alice G. Johnson, daughter of E. T. S. Johnson, dep. supt. of Revenue Survey.

**SEYMOUR**—**MARSHALL**.—At Dehra Dun, Dec. 29, Alexander J. Crossley, son of S. F. Seymour, to Helen M., daughter of the late H. P. Marshall, solicitor, Calcutta.

**SLANE**—**CAMPBELL**.—At Peshawar, Richard M. Slane to Minnie A. Campbell.

**STUDD**—**RICHARDSON**.—At Mozufferpore, Jan. 1, Edward J. C. Studd to Helen M. Turner, daughter of Robert J. Richardson, Civil Service.

**TORRIE**—**BIDIE**.—At Madras, Dec. 17, L. J. Torrie, 28th regt. M.N.I., to P. A. Stuart, daughter of Surg. major J. Bidie, M.B.

### DEATHS.

**ASHCROFT**—At Raneegunge, Jan. 2, George Glover, son of Peter Ashcroft, E.I.R., aged 3 years.

**BATTIE**—At Naini Tal, Jan. 6, widow of the late E. J. Battie, P.W.D.

**BLANK**—At Landour, Miss Sarah T. Blank, daughter of F. O. Blank, aged 15.

**BLURTON**—At sea, Oct. 28, when on a voyage from Mauritius to Natal, en route to England, John Burton, Commissariat Dept., son of Major G. Burton, paymr. 2nd Queen's Royal's, aged 33.

**BONHAM-CARTER**—At Darjeeling, Jan. 26, F. H. Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Forest Service.

**BRADSTREET**—At Madras, Jan. 8, Violet A., child of Capt. Bradstreet, 35th regt. N.I., aged 9 months.

**CAMERON**—At Cheltenham, Dec. 22, Hector L. Cameron, dist. supt. of police, Kaladgi.

**COLLINS**—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, Benjamin S., son of Benjamin S. Collins, aged 30.

**COOKE**—At Hoshungabad, Dec. 30, Albert R. Cooke, child of Charles Cooke, aged 16 months and 25 days.

**CORBET**—Dec. 26, P. J. Corbet, of Ceylon, on board the str. *Tanjore*, from Colombo to Bombay.

**ELLIOTT**—At Chowringhee, Jan. 7, Surg. major J. Elliott, M.D., surg. supt., Presidency General Hospital, aged 46.

**EWART**—At Delhi, Jan. 7, George, son of Major C. H. Ewart, aged 12 days.

**HARVEY**—At Bellary, Jan. 7, Lieut. J. Harvey, Ordnance Dept., aged 63.

**HENDERSON**—At Calicut, Dec. 22, H. G. Henderson, M.D.

**HENKEL**—At Catch Bhoof, Jan. 6, Paolena, child of T. Henkel, bandmaster, 11th regt. N.I., aged 8 years.

**ISAAC**—At Bellary, Jan. 3, Alice G., wife of Sergt. E. Isaac, 43rd L.I.

**JACKSON**—At Meerut, Jan. 1, S. Jackson, Irrigation Branch, P.W. Dept., aged 36.

**KOCH**—At Ceylon, Dec. 20, E. L. Koch, M.D. (Aber.), F.R.C.S., F.C.S., C.M., &c., principal, Ceylon Medical School, and asst. col. surg.

**LOCH**—At Saugor, Jan. 1, Lucy H., wife of Major J. L. Loch, dep. comr.

**LODER**—At Madras, Dec. 29, Elizabeth, widow of G. Loder.

**LYNSDALE**—At Madras, Jan. 7, John H. V., son of F. S. Lynsdale, aged 6 months.

**NEWTON**—At Meerut, Jan. 6, T. Newton, barrister-at-law, aged 54.

**ORAM**—At Calcutta, Jan. 7, Alfred George Oram, son of late Geo. Oram, E. I. Railway, Rajmahal, aged 25.

**PLOWDEN**—At Meerut, Jan. 2, H., the wife of Major George Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps.

**SAYLE**—At Shanghai, Jan. 28, A. W. Sayle, B.A., aged 25.

**SCOTS**—At Lucknow, Jan. 9, Emily S., wife of Park Sergeant Thos. Scott, R.A., aged 23.

**STEPHENSON**—At Coimbatore, Jan. 3, Laura H., the daughter of G. T. Stephenson, aged 20.

**ST. ROMAINE**—At Calcutta, Jan. 3, Stanislaus Kenneth, son of Louis St. Romaine.

**SULLIVAN**—At Bangalore, Jan. 4, Mrs. Mercillina Sullivan, aged 87.

**SYKES**—At Lucknow, Jan. 3, Malian Walter, son of Mr. T. G. Sykes, La Marniere, aged 14 months.

**TURTON**—At Madras, Jan. 9, Maria, widow of the late Richard Turton, merchant, aged 76.

**WHITEHEAD**—At Howrah, Dec. 25, of typhoid fever, Richard Whitehead, Engineer, Chitpore Strand Bank Company (Press), aged 34.



## Home.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £265,000 bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Jan. 30. £160,800 were allotted drawn on Calcutta, £100,000 on Bombay, and £4,200 on Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8d. per rupee will receive about 16 per cent. of the amount tendered for, and on Bombay at that rate about 11 per cent., and above that rate in full.

**THE "SERAPIS."**—A telegram has been received at Portsmouth stating that the *Serapis*, Indian troopship, which was expected to arrive from Bombay on the 5th inst., will not reach Portsmouth until the 13th or 14th, having fallen in with gales to the eastward of Malta. She has on board the 56th Regiment for Parkhurst, the F and G Batteries C Brigade R.H.A., and a number of invalids and time expired men.

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Junna*, Captain Parsons, which left Bombay on December 20, arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th ult., having on board the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, for Gosport, and a number of invalids and time-expired men. She reached Malta on Jan. 12, and would have arrived at Portsmouth on the 22nd, had she not been detained at Malta by Admiralty order until the 15th. Colonel Crowe, Royal Horse Artillery, and Major Rees and Lieutenant M'Mahon, Royal Artillery, did not proceed further than Malta. The wife of Colonel M'Kay, 12th Regiment, died during the passage. There were no births. The *Junna* encountered a heavy gale in the Channel.

**SIR EDWARD CREASY.**—This gentleman, who was some time Chief Justice of Ceylon, died in London on Jan. 27, in his sixty-sixth year. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and was elected a fellow of the college in 1834. He was called to the Bar in 1837, and in 1840 was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London. In 1860 he was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, and he held that post until about two years ago, when he resigned, owing to ill-health, and received a full retiring pension. In literature he made his mark by such works as "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," "The British Constitution," "A History of the Ottoman Turks," &c.

**THE BRITISH INDIA TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The half-yearly general meeting of the British India Tea Company (Limited) was held on Jan. 31, at the offices, Great Winchester-street Buildings. Mr. A. R. Capel, a director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said the directors, of course, were very much disappointed at the collapse of the tea market, which had prevented them from putting before the shareholders as good an account as they otherwise would. The increase in the production of tea had been almost up to the estimate given in January. The final weighments were now 432,733lb., or nearly 10,000lb. more than stated in their report as the out-turn from their gardens in 1877; and this showed an increase over the previous season of 68,564lb. Had the prices of tea kept up to anything like those of the previous year they would have had a very satisfactory report; but owing to various circumstances, such as the large stocks held by the dealers, the greatly increased production of tea this year, and the inferior quality of the great bulk owing, not to the managers making bad tea, but to the weather, there had been a falling off of from 4d. to 8d. per lb. They had looked for a fall of 4d. per lb. all round, and with that they would have shown a very favourable result; but the reduction had been so great that their calculations had been all upset. Before the close of the season, however, there might be some "rally," and the latter part of the tea might fetch better prices than the first. All their gardens were kept up in an efficient state, and from the reports of their various managers the prospects of the next season look favourable, and if they could only get weather suitable for tea, he had no doubt the quality would be far superior to this season's. Mr. J. Stuart, a director, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting then separated.

**THE INDIAN IRRIGATION SOCIETY.**—Replying to a letter from Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., which was recently published, Mr. U. R. Burke, secretary of the Indian Irrigation Society, writes as follows:—"As the object of the society that you, in common with some five or six thousand other persons, were invited to join appears from the prospectus sent you to be 'advocate the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the result of existing irrigation works in India, and as to the works necessary to be undertaken with the view of preventing the recurrence of famines in that country,' I think that we can scarcely be said to have put forth ideas which are either 'impolitic' or 'extravagant.' The society, in fact, is committed to no 'ideas' whatever beyond the necessity for inquiry, which we are happy to see is recognised in her Majesty's Speech on opening Parliament. Most of our committee, indeed, are of opinion that a judicious extension of irrigation canals is one of the most urgent wants of India, and, as regards Sir Arthur Cotton, although all the other members of our committee do not necessarily go as far as he does, he can scarcely be called a mere 'theorist' even by those who do not agree with him, inasmuch as he himself constructed the two most practically successful irrigation works in

India—the Godavery and the Tanjore Canals—which are paying, according to the Government returns, no less than 86 and 21 per cent. per annum respectively on the original outlay. With regard to 'the encouragement of Indian modes of irrigation planned and carried out by Indians,' our committee cannot agree with you that they would be likely 'to be far more effective than the expensive projects of English engineers.' But the question would possibly form one of the subjects for inquiry by the proposed Royal Commission. As to the form in which subscriptions are asked for, and to which you take exception, I am directed to say that, although the primary object of our society is to obtain a Royal Commission of Inquiry, its further action will depend upon the results of that inquiry."

**OUR RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.**—On Saturday afternoon the theatre of the Society of Arts was crowded by an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered to hear a lecture by Sir George Campbell, M.P., on "Our Relations to the People of India," which was delivered under the auspices of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. Mr. Hodgson Pratt briefly introduced the lecturer. Sir George Campbell commenced by observing that the people of India were divided into two classes—the real natives as we found them, and a second class of natives whose ideas were very much changed by ourselves. In the early part of our rule there was very little change in the native institutions, laws, and modes of government; but there was a great change in the personnel of the administration. Instead of corrupt plundering, tyrannical native hordes, the government was placed in the hands of European administrators. So far our rule was a great improvement. With regard to the later state of our administration we fell into another extreme, and instead of yielding too much to the natives we began to introduce too much our own ideas, and supersede the natives' indigenous system of local government by our Indian courts of justice. The lecturer proceeded to enlarge upon the discontent which prevailed in many of the provinces in consequence. The second class of natives—"Young India," as he called them, were a small but very influential section of the people—that influence arising from their having been educated by us. Sir George at some length strongly urged the necessity of educating the lower classes, and also of giving a more practical turn to the education of the upper classes, which he said was of too metaphysical a character. They ought to be taught the arts and sciences, whereas now they were too intellectually educated, and all they cared for were the high offices in the Government service and the law. He then spoke of the very great freedom of the press, which he contended was used to the advantage of the rich. After a short discussion a cordial vote of thanks to Sir George Campbell was passed.

**THE NEW G.C.M.G.**—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, has been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Arthur Phayre is a son of Richard Phayre, Esq., of Shrewsbury, where he was born in 1812. At the age of sixteen he entered the military service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and his various commissions are dated as follows:—Ensign 7th N.I., Aug. 13, 1828; lieutenant, July 9, 1838; brevet captain, Aug. 13, 1843; captain, May 16, 1849; brevet major, June 20, 1854; major, Jan. 10, 1855; lieutenant colonel 4th European Regiment, Jan. 22, 1859; brevet colonel, Feb. 18, 1866; major-general, Aug. 9, 1870; and lieutenant general, Oct. 1, 1877. He originally belonged to the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, but was transferred to civil employ at an early period in his career, being appointed assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces on Dec. 17, 1846, and Commissioner of Arracan on April 20, 1849. He was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1866, having been appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah on Jan. 31, 1862, and was created a Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on March 30, 1863. During his tenure of office in British Burmah he concluded several important treaties with the Burmese monarch at Mandalay, and on his retirement from the office, in 1867, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in recognition of his long and efficient services. Sir Arthur Phayre, after remaining in England for seven years, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius in October, 1874, and has now received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his colonial services. The only members of the Indian Services who have received the distinction of G.C.M.G. are General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., formerly of the Bengal Army, awarded the decoration for his services as Governor of Malta; and Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., late of the Bengal Civil Service, who received it at the close of his Governorship of Jamaica.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Jan. 28.**—MR. OLIPHANT AND SIR SALAR JUNG.—Lord G. HAMILTON, replying to Mr. CHAPLIN, said that under the treaty negotiated between the Government of the Nizam and the Indian Government, no European was allowed

to be in the service of the Nizam, or to live in the State of Hyderabad, except with the sanction of the Indian Government. Subject to that permission, Mr. Oliphant accepted the post of Sir Salar Jung's Secretary. The Indian Government had reason to believe that the presence of Mr. Oliphant at Hyderabad was not conducive to a good understanding between the two Governments, and therefore they felt themselves compelled to withdraw the sanction they had given. The Secretary of State was of opinion that it would not be for the public interest that the papers should be laid upon the table.

**THE PERAK EXPEDITION.**—Mr. HARDY, replying to Mr. Serjeant SIMON, expressed his regret that the special allowances to the officers and men of the Perak Expedition had not yet been paid. The fact was that there had been a correspondence between four departments, which had necessarily led to some delay. The recommendations of the War Office had long ago left his department, and he had reason to believe that they would be very speedily agreed to.—Mr. Serjeant SIMON: In whose hands does the matter now rest?—Mr. HARDY: With the Treasury, I believe.—(Laughter.)

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Jan. 31.**—QUETTAH.—Replying to Mr. GRANT DUFF, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said the reply of the Indian Secretary to the Viceroy, in reply to the latter's despatch of March 23, 1877, came under the head of secret despatches; but, as the occupation of Quetta had given rise to some misapprehensions, the Indian Secretary would waive his right to refuse production of the despatch, and, if the hon. gentleman would move for it, it would be produced.

## India Office.

Feb. 2, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. L. B. Jones, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, Staff Corps.  
**Madras Estab.**—Col. J. C. Macdonald, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major H. H. Lee, R.E.; and Hon. Lieut. W. F. Knight, P.W.D.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., 6 mos.; and Surg. Major J. M. Cunningham, 1 mo.  
**Madras Estab.**—Surg. W. Macrae, 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. W. S. Young, Staff Corps; Surg. J. H. Newman; Major L. Macdonald, Staff Corps; Capt. J. N. L. Willis, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Dundas, v.c., R.E.; Col. J. R. Westmacott, Staff Corps; Surg. Major H. Cayley; and Col. J. A. Tytler, v.c., c.b., Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. J. Le Mesurier, R.E.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**BOWRING**—The wife of L. B. Bowring, c.s.i., of a son, at Torquay, Jan. 29.  
**BURNETT**—The wife of C. H. Burnett, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Corporation, Hong Kong, of a son, at Forest-hill, S.E., Jan. 24.  
**CORNABE**—The wife of W. A. Cornabe, of Chefoo, China, of a son, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Jan. 26.  
**FORSTER**—The wife of Lieut. col. W. D. Forster, Retired List R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, Jan. 23.  
**GALLOWAY**—The wife of Capt. F. Galloway, R.A., of a daughter, at Fendebrogue, co. Down, Jan. 29.  
**GARRATT**—The wife of E. S. Garratt, Capt. H.M.'s 66th Regt., of a daughter, at Reading, Jan. 27.  
**LOGAN**—The wife of R. L. Logan, of the Corramore Tea Estate, Assam, of a daughter, at Kembach, Fife-shire, Jan. 15.  
**MILNE**—The wife of J. Milne, of the Oriental Bank, at Croydon, of a son, Jan. 8.

### MARRIAGES.

**DUNLOP-HART**—H. C. Dunlop, Lieut. R.A., to Kate V., daughter of W. Hart, late of H.M.'s I.C.S., at Somerset, Jan. 9.  
**EDWARDS-IRVING**—George R. Edwards to Elizabeth A. B., daughter of the late Major Irving, J.P. (late 1st Bengal L.C., H.E.I.C.S.), at Aberdeen, Jan. 14.  
**MACKENZIE-BETHUNE**—James Mackenzie, of Shanghai, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Neil Bethune, at Stornoway, Jan. 14.  
**SMITH-HALL**—H. H. Smith to Emily, daughter of A. Hall, late of the M.C.S., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Jan. 31.  
**WILLIAMS-JONES**—Cyril F., son of M. Williams, D.C.L., LL.D., Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, to A. W. Jones, at Oxford, Jan. 31.

### DEATHS.

**CREASY**—Sir E. S. Creasy, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, Jan. 27, aged 66.  
**KNOLLYS**—Elizabeth, wife of gen. the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B. Lockett—Mary, widow of Lieut. col. Lockett, H.E.I.C.S., formerly Resident at Lucknow, at Parklands, near Guildford, Jan. 15, aged 78.  
**RABAN**—Capt. R. B. Raban, R.N., son of the late T. Raban, of Calcutta, at The Priory, Shorehampton, Jan. 23, aged 84.  
**SPARKES**—Geo. Sparkes, M.C.S., at Bromley, S.E., Jan. 30, aged 69.  
**WELLS**—Frances, widow of R. Wells, b.c.s., at Tunbridge-wells, Jan. 27, aged 70.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25. H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; str. John Straker, Calcutta.—26. Str. Yarm, Colombo.—27. Str. Penguin, Calcutta; Wimmera, Singapore; Saga, Sourabaya; Black Watch, Mauritius; Durham, Manila.—28. Str. Councillor, Calcutta; John Milton, Singapore; str. Gwalier, Calcutta; British Sovereign, Calcutta; Slave More, Calcutta; Chieftain, Mauritius; Christina, Sourabaya.—29. Str. Dorunda, Colombo, &c.; Coromandel, Kurrachee; str. Sirius, Calcutta; Rota, Samarang Kedron, Mauritius.—30. Lochleven Castle, Singapore; Caribou, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24. Str. Naples, Bombay; str. North Britain, Bombay; Maria Wakefield, Mauritius.—26. Bougainville, Galle; Etie, Singapore; Nicolino, Singapore; Sola, Singapore; str. Deucalion, Penang; str. Propontis, Bombay; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay; str. Historian, Calcutta; Monmouthshire, Calcutta; Knowsley Hall, Calcutta; Gilbert Thompson, Calcutta; Rozelle, Calcutta; Pride of Canada, Bay of Bengal; str. Irawaddy, Rangoon; Jeanie Douglas, Calcutta.—27. Brenhilda, Calcutta; str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.—29. Reaper, Bombay.—30. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Colombo, &c.; Papa Risetto, Singapore.—31. Str. Nizam, Bombay; Jane Harry, Colombo; str. Zerbio, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Chyebassa, Feb. 2.—For ADEN.—Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. McKellock and four children. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Miss Julie Dixon, Miss Jane Dixon, Mr. Weston, Mr. J. W. Trail, Mrs. Bickles, two Misses Bickles, and Master Bickles, two Misses Dempsters, Mr. G. B. Schokman, Mr. R. West, Mr. F. Skeen, Mr. E. Graham. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clive and child, Mr. R. Lindsay. For CALCUTTA.—Miss J. M. Wills, Miss Clifford, Mrs. R. M. Skinner and child, Mr. J. M. Falconer, Mr. W. S. Coutts, Mr. T. W. Barnard, Mr. H. M. Lennox, and Mr. Partridge.

### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nizam, Jan. 31.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. F. Barrow, Mrs. Torin, Miss Edwards, Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser, Lieut. col. J. G. Smith, Mr. Kibble, Mrs. R. T. Clarke and infant, Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. J. G. Codrington, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Daubeney, Mr. H. F. Wilson, Mr. A. A. Currie, Mrs. L. Jamieson, Miss Wightman, Miss L. Wightman, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. J. J. Bolton, Mrs. De N. Lucas, and Mr. J. W. Larnach. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Yeatman, Miss Yeatman, and Lieut. col. Merley.

Per str. Venetia, Feb. 8.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. S. Mackenzie, Mr. T. A. Marell, Major A. G. Mayne, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Col. and Mrs. Hutchinson and three daughters.

Per str. Venetia, Feb. 11.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Howell, Mr. K. R. Bomanjen, and Mr. T. F. Briddon.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per str. Mira, Feb. 9.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hope and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goad.  
Per str. Dorunda, Feb. —From LIVERPOOL.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Miss Worthington, Miss Braine, Mr. H. Gordon. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. K. Bullivant. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Doig and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two children, Mr. A. Anderson, Capt. H. E. Bayley, Mr. C. H. Berry, Mr. J. Matson.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Henrietta, for Bombay, Dec. 29, 3 N., 27 W.  
City of Bombay, Dec. 4, 20 S., 28 W.  
Ordovie, from Samarang, Nov. 16, 25 S., 55 E.  
Chieftain, from Mauritius, Dec. 8, 27 S., 7 E.  
Prince Alfred, from Mauritius, Dec. 19, 8 S., 14 W.  
Whinfell, from Samarang, Dec. 23, 3 S., 14 W.  
Hedwidge, for Cape Town, Dec. 23, 6 N., 23 W.  
Leonora, from Singapore, Jan. 1, 4 N., 27 W.  
Maraval, for Bombay, Dec. 18, 8 S., 32 W.  
Woodburn, for Calcutta, Dec. 21, on the line, 31 W.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Albert Victor, from Shanghai, was in collision on the night of Jan. 29, and received damage to starboard quarter.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### FEBRUARY 7.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mrs. Browne, Miss E. A. Browne, Mrs. Cockshott and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and three children, Miss Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, and Mr. C. T. Pelham.

**BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. M. Campbell.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Christison, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and two children, Miss Cox, Mr. H. Ellis, and Mrs. B. Wilson.

**VENICE TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. W. Makon, and Mr. Moir.  
**BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. and Mrs. Timms, and Mr. and Mrs. Dillon and child.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Howard and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray.

**VENICE TO GLENELG.**—Mr. and Miss Murray, and Mr. Colton.

**BRINDISI TO GLENELG.**—Mr. Cloud.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. R. Murray and child, Mr. A. O. Dutt, Mr. E. L. Edgar, and Mr. A. McGavin.

**BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Rose, and Mr. G. Buxton.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Venour, Miss K. Dallas, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Wingate, Capt. Willis, and Mr. M. R. Trower.

**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. E. M. Showers.

**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Horseley.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Capt. Lord Torpichen, Mr. J. Stevens, Messrs. Clarke, Col. Taylor, and Capt. Taylor.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. Doveton, Mrs. Aokill, and Major Mackenzie.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. G. A. Chapman, Mr. Hodder, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. J. A. Park, Lieut. Primrose, and Mr. Thomson.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Chief Justice French.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. Walters.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. K. Hall, Capt. J. G. Mead, and Mr. Laurson.

**VENICE TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Lantz.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GALLE.**—Mr. E. W. S. King.

#### FEBRUARY 14.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Ramsay, Mr. Gardt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pells, Mr. Pelle, Lieut. Hon. L. Bellow, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harington.

**MALTA TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Gallott.

**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Col. F. H. Jenkins.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ADAM.**—Major Whitting.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. and Mrs. Ewart, Miss Hunt, and Miss Dowding.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Marchesa St. George,  
**BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. H. Morris.

**FEBRUARY 21.**

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Major and Mrs. Newmarch, two Misses Newmarch, Miss Chambers, Major Young, Mr. John Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. P. Lambert.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mrs. Storr and child, Mrs. A. Coates, Dep. Comy. Christie, and Mrs. Christie.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson.  
**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Levinge.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. V. G. L. Eyre.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.**—Mr. M. Morris.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. C. Douglas.  
**BRINDISI TO CEYLON.**—Mr. W. D. Bosquet.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO KURACHIE.**—Mrs. Wallace.

**FEBRUARY 23.**

**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Major R. G. Sandeman, Miss Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Capt. J. Dundas, and Mr. E. Major.

**BILLIARDS IN CALCUTTA.**—It was expected that the second match between Mr. Courjon and the Champion would result in a close and interesting game, and give the amateur an opportunity of retrieving his loss of prestige in former defeats. To this circumstance probably was attributable in some measure a good attendance at the Dalhousie Institute last night; but the Fates were not propitious, and at the last minute it was notified that Mr. Courjon was unable to keep his appointment owing to indisposition. At first it appeared as if nobody was inclined to face the Champion, though we noticed among the gentlemen present some of our best amateur players. Eventually, however, a Mr. Green consented to fill the vacancy; and play was begun a little after nine o'clock. The amateur was conceded 650 points out of a thousand, and notwithstanding that Roberts was in fairly good form, Mr. Green played very pluckily, though towards the finish, when the Champion's breaks came rapidly, he lost heart, missing easy shots, and attempting impossible hazards and cannons. Roberts broke with the usual miss in baulk, while Mr. Green played off the red, but without scoring. The Champion then put together a small break of 11, and immediately after another of 12. Here Mr. Green made his largest break of the evening, 18, but for some time after this contributed nothing beyond twos and threes towards his score; while Roberts, with breaks of 43, 32, 54, 83 (including eleven spot strokes), 56, 75, &c., rapidly indemnified himself for the points he had allowed, till he ultimately caught up Mr. Green at 838. The latter at this stage put together one or two little breaks in good style, but his affairs were in too desperate a condition, and with some minor scoring and one large break of 77 Roberts passed him at 863 with an unfinished break. The Champion did not avail himself greatly of the spot stroke; for with the one exception mentioned, though he frequently got his ball in position for it after holing the red, he did not seem to be anxious to pursue his advantage. After the game specimens of the Champion's hand-play concluded the evening's exhibition.—*Indian Daily News.*

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" " " 1859 ... ..			
" " " 1863 ... ..			
" " " 1864 or 1868 ... ..			
India Debentures (1874) ... ..			101 1/2 to 101 1/2
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25 Delhi and London ... ..	all		
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all		100
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all		43 1/2 to 43 1/2
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10 Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all		7 1/2 to 8 1/2
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10 Mediterranean Extension (limited) ... ..	all		8 to 8
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all		8 1/2 to 8 1/2
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10 Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	all		25 to 30
10 Lower Assam ... ..	26. 6s.		31 to 4 1/2
10 Upper Assam ... ..	10		3 1/2
50 Assam Tea Company ... ..	20		63 to 71
10 Eastern Assam (limited) ... ..	all		44 to 5 1/2
10 Lebong ... ..	all		13
20 British-Indian Tea (limited) ... ..	all		6 1/2
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5 Do. New ... ..	4		1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
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10 Madras Tramway (limited) ... ..	all		31 to 4 1/2
1 Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.		4 to 4 1/2
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50 Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20		12 1/2 to 12 1/2
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are from Bombay, January 21; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 19; Calcutta, January 18.

THE Indian papers give full reports of Sir Andrew Clarke's speech, as delivered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on January 16. Its main substance was telegraphed home more than three weeks ago. We may give however a passage or two from the full report, as worthy of special notice. With regard, for instance, to the great question of remedies for famine Sir Andrew desires

Most emphatically to record the fact that, though not an Irrigation Engineer myself (for my experience in this field of my profession has been very limited), I have approached the consideration of the subject as applicable to all India, prejudiced in favour not only of Irrigation, but also of Inland Navigation, and that one of my dreams has been the hope that during the time I was to sit at this Council Board I would unite the waters of the Arabian Sea with those of the Bay of Bengal by an inland channel. The stern realities that confronted me have dispelled this illusion, but at any rate this bare statement should clear me from the charge that because I have had "larger experience in Railways, I am therefore biased in favour of Railway enterprises.

AFTER pointing out that a complete scheme of irrigation for India would cost 700 millions, Sir Andrew holds that, even admitting the dictum that "there is not a district in India that could not be more or less irrigated," and assuming that only 100 millions of acres, or 156,000 square miles, of its whole surface could be irrigated at the rate of £2 per acre, a capital outlay of 200 millions would be needed, and an annual burden imposed on the people of eight millions sterling to cover the interest charge at 4 per cent. But the fatal objection thus suggested is strengthened, in his opinion, by the precarious nature of the revenue derivable from such works. An instance to the point is quoted from the Bengal Revenue Report for the past official year:—

In Midnapur the rainfall was 75 inches more in the opinion of the ryots than is good even for rice. Hence canal water was at a discount. Those cultivators who have executed leases at the commencement of the season regretted that they had done so, and the result seemed to justify their view of the case, as numerous careful experiments made by both Revenue

and Engineer Departments showed that the out-turn of the irrigated crops was in no degree superior to that of the unirrigated. This following upon a previous year of good rainfall has brought the Midnapur Canal into the greatest disfavour. There was a large falling off in the leased area, which has again been followed by a very much larger decrease in 1877-78.

And here is another passage from the speech itself, which may give food for thought on both sides of the question:—

Even if we had the water at command, and it were otherwise practicable to protect all the agricultural land of India, it would demand on this basis an outlay of at least some three hundred millions sterling. This would build some 40,000 miles of railway, the fourth of which would give us an insurance not against famines, but certainly against extreme scarcity, distress, and death from want. I said just now *if practicable*, because, in order to irrigate, we must have water, either annual from heaven or perennial from the snows of the Himalayas. The first we must regard, I fear, as precarious and uncertain, and as for the last, great as is the extent of the region over which the snow waters have their influence, and though possibly more may yet be garnered of their generous and perpetually recurring flow, we have already in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces, especially in the latter, appropriated so great a quantity of it, that we fear we are approaching the limits of the supply. This last year we are told that the Ganges Canal was strained to its utmost, and at the tail of its distributaries the cultivators got but a scant supply; thus rendering more doubtful than before the wisdom of drawing off any further supply for the proposed Eastern Ganges Canal. It is in years like the past one that the great advantages of irrigation are so apparent. We have evidence that the undeveloped Sone has already saved harvests, which must otherwise have perished, of more than a million sterling in value, whilst in the recent visitation in Madras the irrigated districts of the Godavery, Tanjore and Trichinopoly have practically paid their land revenue in full. The Kistna District, where the Irrigation project is not complete, has had remitted some 15 per cent.; but in the unirrigated districts, remissions ranging from 30 to 70 per cent. have prevailed, whilst they have drawn from the irrigated districts food to the value of some £150,000 exported by sea alone.

Of railways on the other hand Sir Andrew can speak with confidence as "now paying investments in the matter of direct returns:—"

They have taught the people the advantages of rapid locomotion, and the merchant and trader know well without such teaching the value of the telegraph and that of the railway in the matter of quick returns. The railway system must continue to expand, and will expand till every inhabitant of India is within fifty to one hundred miles of a line. But there is an argument for railways which has especial force in a time of famine. A grass famine may be said to be as bad as a grain famine. For if the cattle on which the tilling of the ground is dependent cannot get fodder or even grass, the people are indeed in a bad way. Their only resource is to take time by the forelock, as thousands have done in Upper and Central India in the course of the last few months when scarcity threatened, and, as in the case of a water famine, emigrate to distant tracts in order to save their cattle.

SIR ANDREW believed that by insuring the closest scrutiny into the soundness of every scheme and the accuracy of every estimate he was a truer friend to irrigation than those who saw in water a cure for every ill. The only practical course was to recognise mutual inter-dependence of different parts of so vast a country, and to provide means of distributing the surplus of one part to meet the deficiency of other parts. In the course of his remarks on railways, he commented on assertions that the alignment of railway lines was dictated by military considerations. If they have not yet helped the empire in war time they have in famine, besides causing a reduction in the strength of the British garrison of India. By this had been already saved more than thirty millions sterling. He concluded by glancing at preliminary arrangements which should be made by public works officers to meet future famines, deprecating delay in giving the unemployed work until disease and emaciation forced on the people the demoralisation inseparable from the pauper's dole: and urged that a review of the facts of the past rather



than profuse promises of the future would carry conviction to men's minds, that what had been done by Government was sufficiently earnest to show that the path of duty on which it had entered would not be abandoned.

SOME complaints appear to have been made about the famine allowance given in Madras to engineers and subordinates of the Public Works Department coming from other Presidencies. The Government of India thought that in Madras, as in Bombay, famine officers of the Public Works Department might be granted an increased allowance equal to one fourth of their salary, subordinates getting one-third. This arrangement was favoured by Colonel Foord, Chief Engineer of the Madras Public Works Department. The Governor of Madras in Council, however, "did not see reason to sanction the grant;" and so the pay of the next higher grade was given.

WE observe that the *Gazette of India* contains a notification that ninety field officers, of whom forty may be from Bengal, thirty from Madras, and twenty from Bombay, will be allowed to retire on the same terms as heretofore during 1878.

WE dare say that many of the stories told against the Indian Public Works Department are absurdly exaggerated, if not wholly untrue. Nevertheless their frequent recurrence is sufficient excuse for our insertion of the following extract from a letter addressed to a Bombay contemporary by one who vouches for the facts:—

Here is a pretty story for you. The earth-work from Ahmadabad to Palampur was let without advertising at 11 annas per 100 cubic feet. It was sub-let at 6 annas, and then again at 4½ annas. As the total amount is 12 lacs, the first contractor gets about 5½ lacs clear profit; the second will get about 1½ lacs. The whole 12 lacs worth of work will therefore be done for actually 5 lacs and the Government will lose 7 lacs! This appears monstrous, but I can vouch for the facts as told me by one who knows, as it was told without hesitation or making any secrets of what is really no secret at all on the spot. The cause of this excess of expenditure lay in not advertising the contract.

THE *Pioneer* mentions a hard case, which certainly tells against Mr. Bright's theory that India is governed in the interests of the services. It seems that Mr. Hogan, a Government apothecary, having earned a Government pension, got some other employment. Thereupon his pension was retrenched by an order in the Financial Department. In his ignorance of the rules he submitted for a long time, but eventually it was discovered that the retrenchment order was illegal. After many representations and an interval of seven years the order was cancelled, but Government, we are told, has been guilty of the manifest unfairness of refusing to pay the man his arrears of pension. The last appeal to the Viceroy has evoked the following reply:—"No. 3,459, Government of India, Financial Department, Simla, Oct. 3, 1877. Memorandum. In reply to his memorial, dated July 12, 1877, praying for the arrears of his pension from June 29, 1868, Mr. John Hogan, pensioned Apothecary and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Nagpur, is informed that the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3,107, of Dec. 22, 1876, declining to grant him arrears of pension, are final. The Governor-General in Council must decline to reopen the case." The rejection of the claim is declared to be a breach of the express orders of the Secretary of State, as passed in 1858, and never since repealed. No reason is assigned for rejecting the claim; and Mr. Hogan is expected to be content with the loss of Rs. 7,000, because "an inefficient audit clerk, and an inefficient auditing officer, stupidly recorded and passed a retrenchment order that should not have been recorded."

THE *Times of India* makes a praiseworthy attempt to justify the invention of the new Order of the Crown of India. As we have not the faintest idea of the object for which the Order was established, we will leave our readers to gather what instruction they can from the following remarks:—

There is a great deal of human nature in womankind, and the Orders which fire the souls of men with high resolve cannot be without its influence upon the gentler sex. At all events that was the opinion of many sovereigns and statesmen who lived before the year 1878, for, as we have said, ladies were honoured by decorations long prior to the establishment of the Order of the Crown of India. It is of course a thing to be considered whether the institution of an Order of the kind in this country

well-advised, seeing the position which woman occupies in the estimation of her oriental lord and master. We do not venture to pronounce *ex-cathedra* on this most delicate question. We reserve to ourselves the right to modify, or even to change, our opinions according to the teachings of time. But it seems to us that it would be open to people of sanguine mind to maintain that the creation by the Queen-Empress of an illustrious Order specially intended to exalt and glorify woman is an event calculated to have a beneficial influence on the future of the sex in India. Whom the Sovereign delights to honour will always be honoured in every land, but more especially in the East. And it is worth observing that her Majesty can create an Order of the kind with much more grace and effect than could a Sovereign who was not of the sex which it is desired to honour. The fact that the Monarch is the Sovereign of the Order, that the Royal Princesses, and some foreign Princesses, are members of it, should make the decoration of the Crown of India an object of ambition in every Court in India. The Begum who obtains it will be the envy of all who hope to obtain it, and its possession will give dignity and influence to the wearer. Woman in India will learn for the first time that the State recognises her position. And what is of more importance, perhaps, even her lord and master may learn the same fact and be influenced by it in his thoughts and his behaviour. At present there is not a woman in India who dare sit down in her husband's presence without his express permission.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* complains that the new Order for Ladies is contrary to the Scriptures. It was written that a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; whereas now, by the pleasure of her Majesty, a virtuous husband is a Crown to his wife.

In the Assam Forest Report for 1877-78, Mr. Mann, the Deputy Conservator, dwells on the policy of marking out and conserving the forests of Assam without delay, at a time when the State right over large areas has not yet clashed with any local interest, and before the forest land is despoiled by intruding villagers. The Chief Commissioner, agreeing with that view, praises Mr. Mann for the zeal he is showing. During the year, six tracts, with an area altogether of 236 square miles, and one large tract of 509 square miles, were added to the Government reserve; the work of demarcation went on steadily; forest rules for protection and improvement were published; a circular was sent round the province denouncing jungle fires; and some little progress was made in teaching the people the first principles of forestry. The Garos hold one forest range sacred to their Sylvan deities; "and this idea well-worked on, will suffice," Mr. Mann hopes, "to preserve the forests to a sufficient extent." It might even, we think, be carried still further if the forest officers cared to delude the people for their good. Natives, however, are not the only people who trouble the Department. A planter in the Mangaldai sub-division, wishing to get koir wood cheaply, almost persuaded the civil officers that the tree was useless. Luckily the civil officers consulted the Deputy Conservator, who urged that the koir tree was far too valuable for firewood. The same remark would apply to a good many Assam trees,—were it not for the "exorbitant cost of transport and the high price of labour." The two steam companies on the Brahmaputra ask rather high rates; but the correspondence on this matter was, when Mr. Mann sent in the report, still incomplete. Amongst the inquiries made by the Assam foresters was one into the box-woods of Assam and their fitness for the work of engravers and furniture makers. Three kinds were cut, seasoned and sent home. One, the Ahoy, *Vitex peduncularis*, will perhaps do, it is said, for engraver's blocks; the Bola and Amari, *Morus laevigata* and *Anoora spectabilis*, for chairs and tables. Another inquiry, as to whether the *Hevia Braziliensis*, or Pera Caoutchouc-tree, would grow in Assam, yielded a negative answer, which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is much to be regretted. This failure is balanced, however, by some successful experiments with the *Ficus elastica*. On the whole, forest conservancy in Assam seems to have begun well under an enthusiastic Deputy-Conservator and a sympathising Chief Commissioner.

THE medical wants of our soldiers in India seem to be supplied in the most unthrifty fashion. At Dinapore, for instance, according to the *Pioneer*, although one building is used as a hospital for the Infantry and Artillery, yet both hospitals are perfectly separate, with separate dispensaries, separate instruments, and separate subordinate staffs. It would be easy, and it would save money, to amalgamate them. At Benares and Meerut the same lack of union and economy prevails. At Bareilly the Royal Artillery and Infantry hospitals are close together, and yet each is in all things independent of the other.

At Lucknow the hospitals of two Infantry regiments are near to each other, and yet have separate drug stores, separate dispensaries, separate clothing stores and store-keepers. The heavy expense of medicines in India is due in no small degree to the needless multiplication of dispensaries. At Bareilly there are five separate military stores of drugs, viz., one for European Infantry, one for Artillery, one for the Garrison Staff, one for Native Infantry, and one for Native Cavalry. At this moment each station draws a separate drug supply for the Station Staff, often consisting of only a few persons. The consequence is, that each dispensary is small, inefficient, and absurdly expensive. Nothing would be easier than to amalgamate the medicine supplies of European regiments with those of the Staff. The *Pioneer* knows of one garrison where there is a hospital for a Native Cavalry detachment, with an average of four men sick; yet it has a separate dispensary; and within easy distance is a good Native Infantry hospital.

It is obvious that a great deal of money and money's worth must be wasted in the needless multiplication of hospitals and their equipments. In the words of the *Pioneer*, "It would be perfectly possible, in a few weeks, to abolish at a blow three-fourths of the Artillery hospitals and dispensaries in India, by combining them with the European Infantry hospitals; it would be perfectly possible to abolish all the Station Staff dispensaries, by amalgamating them with the European military hospital dispensaries. Efficiency would be developed, surveillance would be easy, and economy would be achieved." For regiments on the march properly fitted medicine chests or panniers might be used as they are at home, while no more than two dispensaries and drug-stores, one for the English, the other for the native troops, should be allowed in each of the larger cantonments or garrisons.

A CALCUTTA telegram of February 6 states that the deputation of fifty Jawakis which recently came to the British camp to make overtures for peace, has left the headquarters, considering the English terms of peace unacceptable.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram of yesterday's date the new Taxation Bills for Northern India were passed on Saturday through the Legislative Council without a dissentient voice. The changes made in the Bills since their introduction are slight. Sir John Strachey showed that the trading classes, on whom the new taxation will chiefly fall, have hitherto paid almost nothing towards defraying the State expenses, and that people who demand the taxation of the professional and official incomes are really demanding a universal income-tax. The maximum licence fee will be 500 rupees instead of 200; the lowest one rupee. In reply to Sir George Campbell he proved that no portion of the new taxes would fall upon the poor. They will affect no one whose annual earnings are less than 100 rupees; and in India persons having such an income are far above poverty. The licence fees also press proportionately more lightly on the smaller than the larger incomes. With regard to the new rates on land, Sir John Strachey maintained their justice, and said they would be but an insignificant burden. They will be paid by landlords, not by ryats, and will not be levied on the North-Western Provinces until the country has completely recovered from the late drought. The new measures, he said, were cordially approved by all the Local Governments, who anticipate no difficulty whatever in applying them in the respective Provinces. The proceeds of the new taxes, he further explained, were to be used for providing permanent insurance against famine throughout India. The debt will be reduced by a million and a-half each year, making a reduction at the close of each decade of fifteen millions. That sum could, if necessary, then be borrowed for the relief of the famine, without making the financial position worse than it was ten years previously. It would, however, be absurd actually to pay off debt at the same time that we are borrowing larger sums for protective works. The Government will, therefore, persevere in the construction of railways and canals, applying to this purpose the proceeds of the new taxes. If the capital invested in these works be prudently limited, the growing income will more than keep pace with the charge for interest. The actual results obtained from such works during the last six years are highly satisfactory. The net interest paid on guaranteed railway capital was one million and three quarters in 1871, and for the present year it will be no

thing. The total annual charge for interest on all sorts of debt and railway capital is now less by two millions than it was six years ago, while the net increase on income from public works is half a million, although during this period the average annual expenditure on railways and canals was four millions, and during the same time sixteen millions have been spent in the relief of famine. The Local Governments will be made agents for levying the new taxes, and for executing the works by which the country is to be protected against famine. They are held responsible for securing the due development of income. Available funds, will, as far as possible, be distributed among the Provinces. With regard to the amount of contributions, the Local Governments have received largely increased powers, and the Government of India adds to its own powers of intelligent control by leaving to the Local Governments the details of administration.

THE Viceroy, in putting the questions to the Council, after noticing the generally favourable reception accorded to the financial proposals by the Local Governments, by the Indian Press, by native public opinion, and by the members of the Viceroyal Council, proceeded to discuss, at some length, the objections raised mainly by persons unacquainted with the details of the measures. He then went on to say the Government had been many months in negotiation with the Native States of Rajputana and Central India for the abolition of the Customs line. This negotiation is now nearly completed on a satisfactory basis; but the equalisation of British rates is an absolutely essential preliminary. The present reduction in Northern India testifies to the Government's wish to effect a fiscal reform rather than to increase the revenue by recent alterations. The Viceroy concluded by declaring his aim to be the reduction of the Salt Duties everywhere to the present level of Southern India, and by the extension of communications to cheapen the salt as much as was consistent with financial necessities.

FROM the same source we learn that the latest news of the Jawaki Expedition is to the effect that the deputation of Jawakis have proposed, as a condition preliminary to the consideration of peace conditions, that an adjustment account be first made in which the damages caused by the British Expeditions should be set off against the damage paid by the party who had done the most damage. This humorously insolent proposal was refused. The deputation also exhibited an audacious defiance in stealing five rifles belonging to the pickets of the Rifle Brigade at Shergasha.

WE regret to learn from the *Madras Mail* that the results of a rough experimental famine census in Mysor show a much larger mortality from the famine than was expected. The figures have not yet been finally verified; but so far they are said to be very disheartening.

FROM Assam we learn the deplorable death of Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Settlement Officer in Silhet. It seems that he was about his work as usual one day on an elephant, when she somehow fell. Mr. Beckett was jerked off on to the ground, and the beast, half-mad with fright, ran her tusks into his thigh, and beat him about the head and body with her trunk. Mr. Beckett was carried to the Nutwampur tea-factory, where fortunately there happened to be a European doctor, and all that could be done was done for him. He lingered for ten days, and died on the 31st December last. Mr. Beckett, we are told, was a great favourite in the Assam Commission.

A DEFENCE COMMITTEE has been appointed to sit in Calcutta, with Admiral Bythsea as President, to consider the state of the defences of Indian ports. Certain improvements of the fortifications of Aden are to be undertaken at once.

CAPTAIN COLLINGS, R.E., who came out to report on a torpedo defence for the Indian coasts, has been obliged, by ill-health, to return to England.—Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, in the place of Mr. J. D. Sandford, who succeeds Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., as Judicial Commissioner of Mysor.

WE can hardly wonder at the small progress which Zenana Missions appear to be making in India if the story told in a Lucknow paper concerning a young Hindoo widow and an English lady be true. It appears that a Hindu widow of tender years desired to embrace the Christian religion, and escaped from her uncle's house to that of a lady named Mulvaney, a member of the Zenana Mission. The widow's relatives demanded her surrender, but Miss Mulvaney refused to give her up, and a suit for her restoration was brought into the local civil courts. These was decided in favour of the Zenana Mission, but the Judicial Commissioner reversed the decision on appeal, and Sundari has been restored to her disconsolate friends. During her examination she said:—"I left for religion, wished to adopt that of Jesus Christ; got the knowledge from the holy book, which is the Christian Bible inspired by the Holy Ghost." But as the Commissioner justly observed, "this cannot be accepted by a court of law as a sufficient reason for a minor to repudiate the protection of her lawful guardians."

THE deaths of two distinguished officers of the old Indian Army have been reported during the past week. One of these is Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., member of her Majesty's Indian Council. Sir Alfred, who was brother of Lord Penzance, entered the Madras Army in 1838, served with distinction on the Malabar coast in 1843, and commanded the 4th Punjaub Infantry in their successful defence of the Bahadur Khel outpost in 1853. He was actively engaged against the Baidar Baluchis in 1857, and throughout the Mutiny of that and the following year, including the storming of Delhi, and the siege of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the same Regiment in the expedition against the Masud Waziris in 1860; and in 1868, with the rank of major-general, he commanded the Hazara Field Force in the expedition against the tribes of the Black Mountain. During the years 1869 and 1870 he acted as military secretary to the Governor of Madras, and he became a member of the Indian Council last year. He died last Thursday, at the age of 58. Colonel Thomas George Montgomerie, who died on the 3rd, at Bath, in his 48th year, had retired a year or two ago on the laurels he had, won as a Bengal Engineer. He entered that service in 1849, and soon made his mark as a scientific officer in the Survey Department. In 1854 he became First Assistant on the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, then conducted by Colonel Waugh. A few years later he rose to be Deputy Superintendent under Colonel Walker. Besides other services in the same important field, he trained up a choice band of native surveyors for the task of exploring regions untrodden by English feet; and "Montgomerie's Pandits" have lately made no small additions to our knowledge of Tibet and the adjacent countries. After his return home in 1874 Colonel Montgomerie was employed by the India Office on more than one scientific mission, which no one was better qualified to discharge.

### Odds and Ends.

THE latest news from Bhutan that has reached Darjiling is that the Tengso Penlo has been obliged to run away from his district, and is hiding somewhere in the Buxa Duars.

THE JAM OF LAS BELA, his son, and the other Chiefs of Beluchistan, who accompanied Major Sandeman to Karachi, were to have commenced their return journey on the 2nd of January.

A DARBAR was held at Bangalor on the 1st of January by Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, for the purpose of investing Mr. B. Krishniengar with the order of C.S.I., and conferring titles on several other native gentlemen.

It is reported that Mr. C. Miller has sent in his resignation of his appointment as Magistrate of Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. HOGGAN succeeds to the command of the 25th N.I. on the retirement of Col. H. D. Manning; and Lieutenant-Colonel N. Barton becomes Second in Command.

MR. JUSTICE LINDSAY, Senior Judge of the Panjab Chief Court, goes on furlough for ten months from the 15th of February, and Mr. Elsmie will officiate for him.

SIR JOHN COOPE, the eminent engineer, has arrived in Ceylon to advise the Local Government on the Colombo breakwater, and it is suggested that he should be invited to go on to Madras to give his opinion about the Madras harbour.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. T. DUNCAN, Political Resident at Mandalay, has been granted leave of absence for two years.

COLONEL PERCY LEE HOLMES, and Colonel Francis George Hodg-

son, of the Madras Staff Corps, have retired under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

MR. G. KNOX, on return from leave, has been posted as Deputy Commissioner to Rawalpindi.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was to open the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 18th January.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I., has been confirmed in his appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in the Panjab.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. C. LAMBERT, who has lately returned from furlough, goes as Cantonment Magistrate to Peshawar.

MR. W. M. YOUNG, on giving up his appointment as Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, becomes Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar; Mr. J. W. Gardner, who has been officiating, going as Judicial Assistant to Amritsar.

IN consequence of the retirement of Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, Major W. G. Cubitt, v.c., is appointed Second in Command of the 16th Native Infantry; but Lieut. col. C. P. Hunter officiates during the absence of Major Cubitt on furlough.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at Lucknow, with Colonel Appleyard, c.b., of the 85th Regiment, as President, for the trial of Lieut. Smith, Adjutant of the 4th Native Infantry, on charges connected with losses of the regimental funds.

THE REV. W. W. NICHOLLS, Chaplain of Bankipur, is appointed Chaplain of Dinapur, but remains at Bankipur for the present.

A PUBLIC Native Meeting is soon to be held at Madras to join the general protest against the new limit of age for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service.

THE total rainfall registered in Calcutta during the year 1877 was 63.47 inches, the average for the past twenty-four years having been 65.60 inches.

MR. F. GRAVES, District Superintendent of Police in Katak, has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing the Examination in the Khond Language of Orissa.

MAJOR J. S. IRVINE goes as Brigade Major from Multan to Agra in the place of Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, who has gone on furlough.

PANDIT MANPHUL, C.S.I., a well-known Government official in the Panjab, died on Thursday, January 3.

SENIOR WALTER EUGENE DE SOUZA has been appointed Consul-General for Portugal in Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. MACINTYRE, V.C., Commandant of the 2nd Gurkhas, is going on furlough for two years.

COLONEL DE KANTZOW has been appointed a Settlement Officer in Rajputana, and is engaged on boundary duty in Udaipur.

BREVET-COLONEL L. J. FARQUHARSON, of the Bengal Cavalry, and Brevet-Colonel A. W. Graham have retired under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

MR. J. SIME, late Principal of the Delhi College, goes on leave for a year in April next.

DR. JOHN SHORTT, the well-known authority on snakes in Madras, was to retire from the service at the end of January.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ELMHIRST, c.b., is to be permitted to retain his command in the Madras Presidency until the 1st of April, 1879.

MR. P. H. MARTYR, an Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in Burma, has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing in the Karen language.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE and his Staff will arrive in Calcutta on the 14th January, and will be the guests of H.E. the Viceroy.

DR. ABBOTT, Sanitary Commissioner of the Berars, shortly retires from the Service; and Dr. Little, Civil Surgeon of Akola, is regarded as his most probable successor.

THE whole regiment of the 32nd Pioneers has, it is stated, just received orders to proceed *via* Bugti Dera to the Bolan Pass, and should arrive at Quetta on the 26th January.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major W. Strahan, R.A., at Bombay, Jan. 1, aged 40. Lieut. G. M. Sexton, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, at Attock, Jan. 12. ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. Charles James Balfour, R.N., at Villa Francesca, Cannes, Feb. 3. Captain Marcus Worsley, R.N., at Cliff-house, Terrington, Yorkshire, Feb. 6, aged 81.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. Sir Alfred T. Wilde, K.C.B., &c., one of the Members of H.M.'s Indian Council, late of the 16th Regt. Madras N.I., and the 4th Regt. Punjaub Infantry, afterwards in command of the Panjab Frontier Force. [This gallant officer's principal services were during the great Indian Mutiny.] Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Settlement Officer, Sylhet, Dec. 31 [trampled on by an elephant]. Mr. E. Hoggan, District Engineer of Burdwan, Jan. 10, aged 27. Mr. A. W. P. Mark, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, near Belgaum, Jan. 3.

MADRAS.—Mr. R. Cleur, Pensioned Judge, Travancore Government, at Quilon, Jan. 4, aged 69. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., late Madras C.S., at Brighton, Feb. 5. BOMBAY.—Mr. W. L. Pearce, Traffic Inspector, Holkar, and Neemuch State Railways, at Mhow, Jan. 10.

CEYLON.—Mr. J. Parsons, Government Agent of the Central Provinces of Ceylon, at Kandy, Jan. 4.

PERSIA.—E. J. D. Walker, Esq., Superintendent Indo-European Government Telegraph, Persian Division, at Turin, Dec. 1.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Blodes and child, Mrs. Geiger and two children, Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Surg. D. W. O'Connor, Mr. A. Hume, Mr. J. Donnan, Mr. T. Rule, Mr. J. S. Barber, and Mr. W. Whitten.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Harvey and child.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 11, 1878.

## THE BENGAL POLICE.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* for Dec. 26, 1877, contains a long Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Report of the Police Department for 1876. It is not a very satisfactory document, so far as the efforts of the Bengal Police to discover and punish criminals are concerned. It appears that the proportion of policemen to population varies from one out of nearly 5,000 souls in Bahar to one out of only 2,365 in Orissa; and yet, as Mr. Eden naturally remarks, "the people of Orissa are probably the most law-abiding in these provinces, and organised crime is practically unknown among them." Either, therefore, the police in that province are too many, or else they are too few in Bengal Proper and Bahar. In Howrah 75 per cent., and in the 24-Parganas 46 per cent. of the municipal police resigned, deserted, or got dismissed during the year; and the Inspector-General rightly observes that "no force can possibly be efficient if it be renewed every two or three years, and that there must be something radically wrong in the organisation of a body of which the members desert or resign in this wholesale manner." It appears that incompetent members of the district police are sometimes transferred to the municipal force, a practice which, says Mr. Eden, "should not be allowed." He has not much to say in favour of the village chaukidars, of whom only 182 were rewarded during the year, while the number punished was "very much greater," amounting to 950 in Bardwan alone. The Railway, Cantonment, and Salt Preventive Police, on the other hand, seem to have done their duty fairly well, and the highways were "generally free from robbery."

All the inspectors and sub-inspectors, with most of the head constables, are able to read and write, and the proportion of constables who can speak English is said to be increasing in the metropolitan districts. The conduct of the Bengal police showed no improvement on the previous year. Among the thousands punished judicially or departmentally, one sub-inspector, one head-constable, and four constables were punished for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and one head-constable and eleven constables were convicted of extortion. Besides these, one inspector, two sub-inspectors, four head-constables, and four constables were put on trial for torture or extortion, but were acquitted, and the inspector was honourably acquitted. The number of false cases reported

was 21,812, against 26,055 in the former year, or about 20 per cent. of the whole number reported. Mr. Eden points out that the proportion of false cases for each district does not tally with "what is known of the general litigiousness of the people of different parts of the province." There is too much reason, he thinks, to "fear that in many districts the habit exists of returning hopeless or troublesome cases as false. This is a mode of proceeding on the part of the police which a really active, efficient magistrate would at once check. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that of 2,186 cases reported in Bhagalpur, 809, or 37 per cent., were absolutely false, while in the neighbouring district of Monghyr the larger number of 2,761 only produced 343, or 13 per cent. of such cases." The Commissioner accounts for the great number of false cases in Bhagalpur by the theory that "the people are greater liars than in other parts of the division," a theory which does not quite satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor. He complains that little care is taken to prosecute and punish those who make false charges. In more than 10,000 such cases no inquiry at all was made. It appears that in some districts the police never trouble themselves to inquire into cases of alleged theft below the value of Rs. 5.

Such a practice is most irregular, and Mr. Eden finds it difficult to believe that any magistrate could sanction it. The police are provided for the protection of the poor as well as of the rich, but such an order as this practically involves the exclusion of the most helpless class from some of the benefits of good government. The punishment of offenders and the prevention of further crime is even more important than the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners. The petty thief may cause in the aggregate a greater amount of suffering than even the professional dacoit, and nothing more surely leads to an increase in the numbers and confidence of this class than the systematic neglect by the police of petty depredations.

Of the 87,015 cases fairly tried in the year only 39·2 per cent. resulted in convictions. To the "dishonesty and ignorance of witnesses" this failure of justice may be largely owing, but something must also be ascribed to the ignorance and dishonesty of the police, and, according to Mr. Eden, to the lax supervision exercised by those in authority. The proportion of stolen property recovered was generally fair, but in Bankura it was only 3·9 per cent., a worse percentage than in any former year. Cases of "rioting and unlawful assembly" were fewer on the whole, but in some districts they had sensibly increased, especially in Dacca, which contributed 736 to the total of 1,933 cases. In Faridpur and Bakarganj no less than nineteen cases were attended with loss of life, and in the former one Zamindar was brutally murdered by his tenants, all which is "most discreditable to the local authorities." Most of these riots might be prevented by timely action on the part of the police and the magistrates, and the Lieutenant-Governor "will hold the local authorities responsible if every effort is not made to remove what Mr. Munro justly calls a blot on our administration."

Of the 4,108 charged with "serious offences against the person" only 39·6 per cent. were convicted. The number of murders rose from 302 to 342, very few of which were done by dacoits. Only 36·3 per cent. of the murderers were discovered, and only 273 out of 994 arrested were found guilty. Juries in Bengal as in England are often unwilling to condemn a prisoner to death, and the feeling is sometimes shared by the judge. In respect of murder, manslaughter, and deeds of violence, the Dacca Division heads the black list; and yet that is the division in which kidnapping has specially decreased. The number of dacoities, which had risen in 1874 to 421, and fallen next year to 230, fell in 1876 still further, to 137, Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur showing the largest decline. The Midnapur police were the most successful in hunting out and punishing the dacoits, while in the Dacca division only two out of sixteen cases resulted in convictions. The robberies reported were fewer than in the previous year, but only 37 per cent. were tried to conviction. In dealing with burglary



cases the police appear to have failed lamentably, and the only remedy suggested by Mr. Monro is to lock up all persons "whom the police believe to be likely to steal." This, however, is a conclusion which Mr. Eden "cannot at all accept," nor is it borne out by Mr. Monro's arguments, which seem to show that although 3,618 bad characters were locked up that year in order to exterminate dacoity, a very large number of dacoits were still at large, of whom some committed the 137 dacoities which occurred during the year, while the others, prevented by the vigilance of the police from committing crime in gangs of five and upwards, have taken to solitary burglaries and thefts. The Inspector-General's arguments and proposals are thus summed up by Mr. Eden:—

In other words, having, by locking up for various terms or requiring security from 7,765 persons in three years, succeeded in reducing the number of offences against property from 64,808 in 1873 to 61,112 in 1876, we are to go on until we have locked up the offenders in the great majority of the latter. This is a sufficiently appalling prospect, and, apart altogether from the question of accommodation for the vast multitude of suspects whom it proposes to imprison, the Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to understand how any one with the results of the last year's police action before him could support such a scheme. It is not clear how it happens that, while the police by mere force of supervision have been able to deter large numbers of criminals from associating in gangs of five, and thus committing dacoity, their success stops abruptly at this point, and they are powerless either to prevent criminals from committing burglaries alone, or in twos or threes, or to lay their hands on those over whom they are said to keep so strict a watch. The evil is probably greater, and the result more demoralising to the lower classes, than the continuance of dacoity.

How much of injustice and oppression lurks in the system of prosecutions for bad livelihood may be gathered from the returns themselves. Out of 4,861 persons thus prosecuted during the year, 1,243, or more than 25 per cent., were acquitted. In some districts "a positive increase in burglaries has followed on the imprisonment of a large number of suspects." In the Lieut.-Governor's opinion the system of locking up suspicious characters is bad in every way. Not only have innocent persons been treated as guilty, but "the really guilty are thrown together, and have ample time for maturing future schemes, while those who have been wrongly convicted, knowing the stigma which will always attach to them, and surrounded by evil influence in jail, will, in the majority of cases, return to society hardened criminals. Any man once in jail is, without much analysis of the nature of the crime for which he was confined, entered in the police records and known in his village as a 'dagi' or marked man. He is for the rest of his life subject to the persecution of unscrupulous police subordinates and to denunciation by any of his neighbours with whom he happens to quarrel." It appears from Mr. Monro's own showing, that any one denounced by a chaukidar and two or three rayats may be tried and shut-up as a bad character; but Mr. Eden "is determined that this fearful engine of oppression shall not be left uncontrolled in the hands of the police," and he insists that no one shall be imprisoned as a bad character until it has been fully proved after searching inquiry that he is "really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society."

Mr. Eden reserves a few of his arrows for other culprits than the ordinary police. He objects to bringing petty cases into Court whenever they could be settled by district officers on the spot. He finds grave fault with a magistrate who sentenced to three months of jail an offender who had been convicted five times before. He has a quiet sneer at another magistrate who "so far misapprehends the relative importance of the general efficiency of the police and his own convenience that he has given prominence to a complaint that they do not make sufficiently satisfactory arrangements for his comfort 'when travelling.'" District Superintendents are enjoined to make "frequent and full inspection" of their police stations and outposts, however far removed from headquarters and good roads. If they do their duty in these and other respects, their subordinates will be more careful to do theirs:—

Efficiency and honesty cannot be expected if ignorant officers are left to their own clumsy devices, and the dishonest are encouraged to believe that the record of their tamperings with facts will remain buried and unknown in a vernacular report. For a District Superintendent to admit that his police are "wanting in detective ability," while those of a neighbouring district have distinguished themselves, is to confess his own incapacity. The police of adjoining districts in the same province are composed of practically the same material. The difference in the results attained by different officers is simply due to the difference in their ability, their industry, and their knowledge of men.

## Correspondence.

### THE INCREASING SALT-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am glad to see that in your editorial of yesterday's date you have called the attention of the English public to Lord Hobart's strong Minute "against any increase of a tax which pressed heavily on the poorer millions in Madras, slaying their cattle by tens of thousands, and making the people an easy prey to every passing epidemic."

I am also glad to see that in page 103 you have quoted from two Indian newspapers, the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*, evidence that there is *no necessity* for increasing the salt-tax; that probably Sir John Strachey will be able to declare a surplus next April, and that the profits on railway traffic will put half a million sterling to the credit of Government. There cannot be any excuse for increasing the salt-tax when we see the Indian Government determined to carry out Richard Strachey's plans for a new net-work of cheap railways; however cheap these may be, they will cost a good deal of money. For instance, in page 107 of your paper under the title of "A Big Haul" you have shown that for only the earthwork of a cheap railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpoor a contract for £120,000 has been given without advertising or inviting competition; the contractor has underlet it for £65,000, and the underlessee has underlet it for £50,000. Now here is a single instance of wasting public money to the extent of £70,000, which would have provided excellent salt medicine for eight millions of souls.

I know of no form of taxation in the civilised world so objectionable as the present Indian salt-tax; there is no tax in Turkey so bad; the grinding-tax in Italy is a very cruel one, but not so unjustifiable as a tax, which not only destroys the health of millions of British subjects, but also demoralises their minds. The salt-tax in India not only causes widespread disease among the poor, but it has taught our subjects there that the illicit manufacture of salt and the smuggling of salt are justifiable actions. To defy and evade the law has become a virtue as well as a very profitable and healthy employment. The salt-tax in Russia, though shown by Mr. Michell to be very heavy, is mild in comparison with the exactions in India.

What hypocrisy it is to fill pages of the Blue-books with dissertations upon dispensaries, and the benefits to be derived from the use of English medicines, while we are causing the poisoning of our poor subjects, and try to induce the independent States in India to do likewise? The commonest mode of adulterating salt for consumption by the poor is by mixing sulphate of soda or Glauber's salts with edible salt. I have known as much as 40 per cent. of sulphate of soda, which is duty free, in a specimen of cheap salt sold in the market as edible salt.

Now what does Pereira write regarding the characteristics, physiological effects, and uses of sulphate of soda?—

Its characteristics are those for sulphuric acid and soda already mentioned.

Physiological Effects.—It is a mild but efficient cooling laxative or purgative salt.

Uses.—It is employed as a common purgative, either alone or added to other purgatives.—Page 530, volume I., of Pereira's "Materia Medica."

Now to subject 150 millions of souls to the constant use of purgative salt from infancy to death, is a measure unworthy of the character of the English nation.

But it may be said that the poor need not eat sulphate of soda; they have the alternative either of paying a higher market price, and of getting unadulterated salt, and of eating less, or they may deprive their wives and children and aged parents of food in order to indulge their own appetites with a sufficient quantity of salt.

To diminish the consumption of salt in the burning plains of India is to invite the attacks of cholera, leprosy, and other disorders produced by impurity of blood, or, in Lord Hobart's words, to make "the people an easy prey to every passing epidemic."

And what hypocrisy it is to fill pages of the Blue-books with descriptions of the wonderful efforts made by Government in the cause of education, and of the enormous sums spent on Inspectors of Schools, &c., while the nations of India are taught to disobey the laws. I have never yet met with a native of India who deemed that the evasion of the Salt Laws was a wicked action; poor souls, they will say, why should we prevent diseased old women from picking up a little saline earth, which is the best medicine they could take?

I have known heart-rending cases of old women, suffering fearfully from leprosy, which was eating up their bodies, crying out day and night to their sons as a filial duty to bury them alive, or to cast them into the sacred water in order to put them out of their tortures.

Will the House of Commons call for the records of some of these trials, pathetic enough to make men with the hardest hearts weep? Are our magistrates in India to have their feelings blunted by the recurrence of such cases?

How long will the well-intentioned but ignorant people of England sanction an excessive salt-tax? Cowardly, because their Indian subjects must either pay it or die; they cannot resist the excisemen who march them off to British jails when found in possession of saline earth; I allude to the poor who pick up salt earth for themselves and their families. The manufacturers of illicit salt on a large scale flourish almost under the eyes of the Viceroy. What says the latest Government Report on the district North of Calcutta, a notice of which was published in the *Times* on the 5th ult. :—

"In Burdwan serious frauds on the salt revenue were discovered and punished. Refuse salt obtained in the process of making saltpetre was smuggled up from Calcutta under the name of hide salt free of duty, and then mixed with duty paid salt, or purified and sold as duty-paid salt."

The wholesale manufacture of chloride of sodium under pretence of making saltpetre has, to my own knowledge, been going on very extensively for thirty-five years; the extent of the illicit manufacture has at times nearly frightened the Government into discouraging the manufacture of saltpetre.—  
Your obedient servant,  
T.  
Feb. 5.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.

The *Pioneer* remarks that Mr. Bright at Manchester referred to a map of Madras, in which the area under tank-irrigation is coloured blue; and he commented severely on the perversity of the Indian Government in not avoiding a famine with such a supply of water at hand. The mystery is very easy to explain. The greater number of these tanks are rain-fed, and if there is no rain they are utterly useless. From one of the hills in Mysor, Sir Richard Temple and party saw over 400 tanks, every one of which was completely dry. It must be admitted that no reservoir of water which derives its supply directly from rainfall can be depended on in a year of great drought, however valuable it may be in ordinary years to the cultivator. But there is a second class of tanks in Madras which are less open to this objection. These tanks are supplied from rivers, with which they are connected by channels. Not unfrequently a number of such storage-places for water are linked together, and are dependent on one river-system. By means of a weir it is practicable to secure enough water in the channel of the river to fill the tanks even in an exceptionally bad season. It is incumbent on the Madras Government to extend this system of irrigation to its fullest extent; and it is to be hoped that the lessons of the last year will not be disregarded. Financial difficulties no doubt there are. In spite of Sir Arthur Cotton's assertion, tank-making on an extensive and scientific scale is often not profitable to Government. In the Kistna district a large tank, called Peddakuncheria, has lately been restored; but, according to the official report, "the result as regards extension of irrigation has not been satisfactory. The ryots have hitherto failed to avail themselves of the ample supply of water provided for them, notwithstanding their previous engagements to take up land for wet cultivation." The lands near the tank are very fertile, and it is feared that if they are irrigated they will become saline. That this often happens we have unfortunate proof in any of the canal districts of the Ganges doab. But

after all allowance is made for the financial difficulty, it is impossible to acquit the Madras Government of considerable inertness. The first thing to be done, as the P.W.D. Report of the Presidency for 1875-76 says, is to have all the tanks grouped into systems hydrographically connected, and thus refer them to natural drainage lines, and ultimately to river basins. According to the report, "measures are being taken towards this end." But considering that the presidency has enjoyed an irrigation department for ten years, it is strange that so little has as yet been done to ascertain the capabilities of works that are intimately connected with the agricultural prosperity of the country. It may be noticed that it is impossible to estimate the revenue which the Madras Government derives from these irrigation works, in the same way that the revenue derived from the canals of Upper India is known. Under the revenue system of the presidency the water-rate is not distinguished from the land rent strictly so-called, and the only way to calculate the value to the State of tank-irrigation is to find out the difference between the rents paid for dry land and for wet land of the same quality. The only exceptions to the general rule of the presidency are the deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna. A new settlement has been made of the irrigated areas of these deltas, in which water-rent has been distinguished from the land assessment, and credited to the canals. The Madras Government appears to be alive to the necessity of exhibiting the financial results of irrigation in an indisputable form; and special investigations are in progress which, when completed, will show the charges incurred, and the receipts derived from each of the larger works.

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Times of India* points out that a Merchant-Consul has a very difficult role to perform, owing to his acting in two distinct capacities, which often place him in false positions—one day he is engaged in commercial pursuits, and keen must he be to beat his Arab competitors at barter and exchange, or in pilgrim brokerage for the carriage of hajeas by sea; on the morrow he is surrounded with all the dignity that attends the British Consul when in his Court, and it not unfrequently happens that in the performance of the Consular duty, his commercial peers of yesterday are summoned to his presence. Another, and perhaps the greatest, objection to the employment of trading Consuls, is, that they are open to the attacks of malicious persons, who frequently accuse them of using their Consular power and influence in furthering their own business speculations. Accusations and insinuations of this nature, whether true or false, do not add to the dignity and prestige of our representatives abroad, who should be above the possibility of being affected by the breath of scandal. We are strongly of opinion that the appointment of trading Consuls, in Turkey at all events, is a mistake, and we hope soon to see a reform introduced in this matter. Mr. Beyts has repeatedly reported to our Foreign Office that the Turkish Governors of towns and provinces pay little or no attention to the complaints made to them concerning the import of slaves, which is openly carried on, immediately under the very eyes of our Consul. Such being the state of affairs, it is impossible to hope to suppress the slave trade as long as Turkish officials are allowed to ignore the repeated remonstrances of our Consuls on the subject. An officer from Downing-street, invested with full prestige, would compel the Ottoman authorities to render them every assistance in their power or at least to listen respectfully to his demands. Under the present regime the Turkish officials are more or less labouring under the impression that the reports of our trading Consuls are totally unheeded by the British Foreign-office, and indeed such an opinion is not altogether incorrect, as our Government, up to the present, have not pressed this matter at Constantinople. If, once for all, the governors in Turkish Arabia could be made to learn that opposition to our Consuls' requests would be followed by their dismissal, the slave-trade would be abolished in a few years. Till this is attained, no real or permanent abolition of slavery can ever be effected in the Ottoman dominions.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE STATUE OF THE EMPRESS.

Calcutta is, according to Lord Lytton, the first city in the British Empire for the multitude of its statues. No other of our cities is "so richly dowered with memorial images of those whose lives have helped to make this Empire what it is." Some, indeed, have been inclined to think that Calcutta is becoming overstocked with images, and no act of the late Viceroy's was more heartily approved, than his refusal to allow a bronze statue of himself to be set up in Calcutta. Statues, like decorations, fulfil a useful purpose, when not made commonplace, and we owe something to Lord Northbrook for saving us from the pernicious notion that bronze statues belong of right to certain high offices. Had we erected a statue to Lord Northbrook it would have been difficult to break the series of statues at all. From Viceroys, we should easily have come down to Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council, and perhaps even

to Under-Secretaries of the local Government. Fortunately, statues are not, like decorative orders, decreed at Simla pic-nics, but by public gifts, and so we are not likely to see them bestowed as a matter of favour on *protégés* of Lieutenant-Governors and old college companions of our Councillors and Secretaries. Probably it was to guard against this probability that Lord Lytton refused to entertain the proposal that Government should present the statue of the Empress to the country, paying for it out of the public funds. The erection of a statue to her Majesty was acknowledged to be a very suitable way of commemorating her assumption of the title, and here on the spot was an artist of good reputation with the required statue for sale. This is not the place to give any history of the misunderstandings that at length sent the artist out of India, in anger and indignation against the Government, and especially against his Excellency the Viceroy, who would not so much as look at the work of art which he was expected to purchase. It was generally believed that Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor, was treated with scant courtesy by Lord Lytton; but as want of courtesy is certainly not a fault attributable to his Excellency, Mr. Wood must have been the victim of misunderstanding, and not of intentional rudeness. Lord Lytton's Government declined to purchase the statue, and thus refrained from setting a precedent which it would not have been desirable to follow. Thanks to the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Statue has been presented to the metropolis of India, which now contains in "majestic marble" a memorial to future generations of the best of English Sovereigns, the Lady who has "united under one just and gentle sceptre the children of the East and of the West".—*Statesman*.

#### STATION TALK.

RAWAL PINDI, Jan. 4.—On the 31st ult. Generals Keyes and Ross advanced on a Jowaki stronghold named Pastaoni, which place, as well as a village called Wallee, they destroyed on the 1st. inst. The enemy offered no resistance; indeed, it appears there was scarcely a living thing to be seen in the valley or on the surrounding heights. Beyond being able to say that they have penetrated further into the Afridi hills than was ever reached before, the troops cannot be said to have achieved any success on this occasion; indeed, on their retiring the Afridis are reported to have pursued our troops with surprising alacrity, keeping up a continuous fire, which, however, did no harm, although there is no doubt that the Afridis have suffered heavily both in life and property. It seems clear that they are far from beaten, and there is reason to suspect that the neutral tribes are affording the Jowakis secret help. This our friends in the Camp seem to have no doubt about. Here is what one writes under date Shergasha, 30th December:—"Our Camp is fired at almost every night, our picquets replying, so that we are pretty well on the *qui vive* always. A great mistake, in my opinion, is that people from the surrounding villages are allowed to come into our camp during the day, selling wood, &c. These are the scoundrels I am certain who fire at our picquets at nights. A murder was committed the night before last on the person of a syce who was bringing in an officer's pony from Peshawur. This must have been done by some men from villages in our own territory." If this can be brought home to them, of course it will increase the magnitude of the operations to be undertaken against the Afridis, for we are bound to give all the offending tribes a sound thrashing, since we cannot afford to let these semi-barbarians think that we can be either trifled with or outwitted. This campaign has already cost us over fourteen European soldiers (invalided) and three officers, viz.: Swiney, killed—Lance invalided, and Lieutenant Seaton, adjutant of the 9th, who, I believe, also goes home invalided, having contracted a serious pulmonary complaint through exposure, from which cause most of the European soldiers are also being invalided. The manner in which the troops of the Peshawur column were exposed to the rain without tents, bedding, or proper food when they first went out to Bori, will remain for ever a standing reproach to the Commissariat Department and military authorities generally at Peshawur. On this I will quote once more from my correspondent's letter:—"Towards the end of the last day's operations (the 8th) it commenced to rain, and then began our hardships, as we were without tents. It rained steadily all that night and next day. I saw some of our men that night, after being thoroughly soaked, get on a large stone and 'mark time' the whole night. Next day in the heavy rain we marched back to Fort Mackeson, a distance of nine miles. . . . There is a detachment still on the ridge, and two native regiments guarding the three guns. They, as well as we, have bell tents now. Why these tents could not have been taken up at the onset I can't imagine. There was a muddle somewhere, but, I suppose, we can never get on without that! For the present military operations on both the Jowaki and Peshawur sides appear to be indefinitely suspended; in fact, the Peshawur troops expect shortly to receive the welcome order to return to cantonments. The Lieut.-Governor left Kohat on the 3rd for Bannu, and his Honour travels down the frontier, reaching Lahor some time in February. We had a choral service at midnight on the 31st Dec., 1877, and the New Year was ushered in in a most auspicious manner. The music—vocal and instrumental—was very good, but it will be very much better by the

31st of next December, by which time our new organ, to raise funds pay for which a concert was given on the 3rd, will, I hope, be here. On the 1st we had a grand parade, it being the anniversary of the Imperial proclamation, which terminated with a salute of thirty-one guns and a *feu de joie*. We are having fine frosty weather; if anything, it is a little too cold, maximum range of thermometer today in my verandah was 49 degrees."—*Times of India* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

REWARD FOR PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGES.—Surgeon J. O'Brien, of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 500, for passing in the Khasi language.

IRRIGATION.—The Secretary of State has, we are informed, sanctioned the indent of the Government of India for a Bruce dredger for the Sone Canals, and certain hydraulic tubes and leather washers for the Orissa Canals, at an estimated cost of £3,500.

THE TELEPHONE.—The East Indian Railway Company have decided to adopt the telephone, and one will shortly be in use at the Company's goods warehouse. Many of the other companies will doubtless follow suit, and before long we may expect to find the telephone in general use.

GUNNERY.—It is contemplated by Government to substitute a mountain battery for the frontier station at Thayetmyo instead of the present field battery. Judging from the good services the mountain batteries have been rendering in the Jowaki expedition, the proposed change will no doubt prove advantageous.

AJMERE.—Provision has been made for the expenditure in England of Rs. 70,000 on account of additional roofing for the Ajmere Workshops. In connection with this subject it may be stated that the estimate of State Railway expenditure in England, during the current official year, has been raised to a total of £1,290,000, which does not include the item above referred to.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—A few days ago the Viceroy forwarded through Colonel Burne to Mr. E. Dean, Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, a handsomely framed photographic likeness of his Excellency, in recognition of Mr. Dean's readiness and courtesy in complying with extraordinary demands upon his own time and that of his establishment.

NEW JUDGE.—Her Majesty the Queen has accorded her sanction to the appointment of Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate General at Madras, as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, vice Mr. A. G. Macpherson, resigned. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have arrived in Calcutta, and are the guests of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvidere.

MILITARY.—Our military contemporary tells us that "in each division of the army schemes of defence for every station within the command are being elaborated. These schemes are intended as simple military precautions, their object being to give every commanding officer of a station a previously prepared plan of action, under any emergency which might arise from a sudden withdrawal of the ordinary garrison."

THE LUCKNOW COURT-MARTIAL.—We hear that the General Court Martial, of which Colonel Appleyard, C.B., was appointed President, ordered to assemble at Lucknow to try Lieutenant B. Smith, Adjutant of the 4th N.I., is likely to be adjourned indefinitely, the accused officer having disappeared altogether from the scene. As it is said that he had three or four days' start before his departure became known, it seems probable that his disappearance is final.

THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.—A perusal of the report of the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the official year 1875-76 shows *inter alia* that 111 prisoners escaped during the year—106 by land and five by sea. Those who escaped by sea were re-captured within a few days, while of the escapes by land all were accounted for, except seven, who are supposed to have perished in the jungle. The health of the prisoners does not appear to have been quite satisfactory, owing, apparently, to defective sanitation and insufficient clothing. The revenue of the settlement increased during the year from Rs. 44,055 to Rs. 49,361, and the exports from Rs. 3,095 to Rs. 8,226. Education was advancing, and the prospects of the Forest Department, coffee cultivation and of sheep breeding were regarded as very favourable.

A FRACAS.—Two gentlemen of Calcutta, a solicitor and a tea-planter, have been figuring in a ridiculous action for abusive language brought by the man of the law against the tea-planter. It seems Mr. Saunders, the attorney, had entered into an agreement to proceed with Mr. H. Mahoney, the defendant, to Assam, but he seems to have been disinclined to fulfil his engagement, and when Mr. Mahoney called upon him, he said, "If you think I'll go to Cachar for Rs. 500 you can go to the devil." That, Mr. Saunders said, was his way (and a very explicit one too) of telling the tea-planter that he was not going to work for him. He also said that he considered "going to Hong Kong was going to the devil." The magistrate dismissed the case with the remark that it ought not to have come into Court at all.—*Times of India*.

**COLONEL CORY AND THE PUNJAB BANK.**—Judgment was given, on the 2nd inst., by the Judicial Assistant, Lahor, in the matter of Colonel Cory's petition under the Indian Company's Act to have his name removed from the list of contributories to the Punjab Bank in respect of fifty shares. The grounds on which the petition was based were, it will be remembered, that Colonel Cory had been induced to buy the shares in question by fraudulent concealment and misrepresentation of the Bank's actual condition, on the part of the officiating Head Manager, Mr. Horace Herbert, and further that the transaction was *ultra vires* of the Bank, and consequently void. Both these points have been fully discussed in the very able judgment of the Judicial Assistant, and the conclusion he arrives at is that the charges of fraud and misrepresentation completely fail of proof, and that Colonel Cory is not entitled to the relief sought for. The petition was therefore dismissed with costs.—*Pioneer*.

**MR. VAL PRINSEP.**—A brother artist thus writes to the *Pioneer* from Lahor:—"May I be allowed to shed a tear in your columns over the departure of Mr. Val Prinsep, who left Bombay for England last week? Never before has an artist had such an opportunity of seeing all that is best worth seeing in India. And there can be no doubt that besides the big picture, his year in this country will be fruitful in pictorial results. When I last saw Mr. Prinsep he was busy rehearsing his comedy at Simla. Since then he has been to Indor, Dhar, Sutna (where Rewah—surely a very difficult subject as to colour—was painted), Mysor, Madras, Hyderabad, and Baroda. The distances are great, and the weather was hot; and only those who have tried it know how hard it is to paint with heavy dews gathering on your brow and trickling down your nose. Among the subjects of this last tour are Sir Salar Jung, Sir Richard Meade, and Jamna bae. The completion of the large picture will be looked for with interest, partly from the tremendous difficulties which the subject presents, and also because Mr. Prinsep's rendering of the oriental head is at once true and full of pictorial power. The public interest in the Delhi Assemblage is revived by the anniversary just passed. I hear from home that Garter King of Arms is much scandalised by the obstinacy of the illustrious chieftains of the Star of India, who, in spite of repeated instructions, *will not* put on the G.C.S.I. mantle properly. They persist in treating it like a bathing gown, instead of gathering it loosely on the right shoulder, and there securing it by a lace decorated by a bunch of ribbon, *not* by the rosettes, which indeed are meant to secure the collar. This is the way a sculptor would treat the mantle if he had to make one, and obviously it is the right way. Perhaps Mr. Prinsep will set this little matter right in his picture."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10. Str. Arabia, Rangoon.—11. Str. Khandalla, Pooree; Baroda, Liverpool.—12. Str. Heides, Liverpool; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chaudbally; Lady Octavia, London.—13. Str. Teviot, London; str. Avayee, Chittagong; Star of Italy, Belfast; Cordor, Pondicherry.—15. Str. Lumley Castle, Colombo; Duntrane, —; Peruvian, Moumein; Gareloch, Bombay.—16. Str. Madras, Kyook Phyo; str. Satara, Camorta; Parkfield, Aden; City of Calcutta; Cardiff; Theophane, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Star of Italy.—Mrs. M. Orr, Mr. J. Orr, and Miss Gaulb.  
Per Teviot.—Mrs. Alexander and child, Miss Condyn, Miss Williamson, Miss Colison, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Temple, Mr. Murray, Mr. Christian, Lieut. Magrath, Mr. Jahan, and Mr. Price.

Per Gareloch.—Mrs. Greenwood and child.  
Per Madras.—Mr. Ducrest, Mr. Lawson, Dr. Schlich, Mrs. E. MacLauchlan, Mr. E. F. Sandy, and Mr. J. D. Freitas and grandson.  
Per Satara.—The Rev. E. K. Blumhardt, Capt. M. Protheroe, Asst. Surg. Bose, Capt. R. Weir, Mr. C. E. Smart, and Mr. J. K. Hesterlow.  
Per Parkfield.—Mrs. Anderson and child.  
Per Theophane.—Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Hamill, Mr. Ward, and Mrs. Raymond and two children.

Per Penha.—Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. E. Q. Griffith, Mr. F. H. Barker, Mr. W. Pirie, Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. D. Nagerty, Mr. G. Stevens, Mr. Jacks, and Mr. Omea.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Banockburn, Dundee.—8. Str. Chanda, Coasts.—9. Str. City of London, London, &c.; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chaudbally.—10. Str. Medina, Moulmein; str. Hibernia, London, &c.; Cape Sabie, Mauritius; str. Cholula, London.—11. Str. Coronandel, Marseilles.—12. Str. Chinsurah, Bombay, via Coasts; Filipino, Gaudeloupe; str. Lartington, Colombo.—13. City of Philadelphia, Boston; Orpheus, Dundee.—14. Lady Ruthven, Dundee; Corbet Castle, New York; str. Polim, Madras; Mr. Fresnitz, Galle and Colombo; str. Statesman, Colombo; str. Madura, Rangoon, Moumein, and Straits; str. Comilla, Akyab and Rangoon.—15. Str. Maria, Bombay, via Coasts; str. Meinam, Galle, via Madras Coast.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 18, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
4 per Cent., 1874-80 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 0
4 per Cent., 1860-80 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 10 to 102 14

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. 1864 ... (1864)	... ..	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
5 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865)	... ..	112 0 to 113 8
5 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866)	... ..	112 8 to 113 0
5 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867)	... ..	113 0 to 113 8
5 per Cent. 1870 ... (1870)	... ..	115 0 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1872 ... (1872)	... ..	115 8 to 116 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 6d.
Bills with Doots. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	650 to 655
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	121 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1160 to —
Coal Company ...	1400	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tg. Company ...	200	142 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	169 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100	62 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	218	299 to 295
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	175 to 180
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187 1/2 to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	50 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1010 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	261	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	124	107 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	570 to 590
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	12 1/2 to 12 3/4
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210	50 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Yostion ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.—It would be well for the sake of friends at home were good and bad always plainly set down, and the drawbacks of Anglo-Indian life carefully balanced against its "pleasures." On which side shall I put the "darbar" held in Madras on the 1st January, 1878? The officers of her Majesty's services, who had "unreserved seats," or rather no seats at all, who saw the subordinates in their offices carefully installed in the best chairs, who were hustled into the banqueting hall soon after three, and detained there till long past five, who peeped behind columns and basked behind pillars out of sight of the dais, and stood bare-headed at some distance from punkahs, may possibly have taken a jaundiced view of the procession, and perhaps laughed in their sleeves at the "chobs" and chowries, the pages and halberds, and other imposing parts of the ceremonial. The stout Chetties in the centre, the well-fed clerks, the prosperous deputy collectors on the other hand, would delight in such a display; and no doubt the learned B.A.s of Madras will find much to say about the "occasion of the delivery of the Insignia of the Most Exalted Star of India to certain members of the Order, &c." and the different salutes from the seventeen guns fired on the Governor leaving Government House to the Imperial salute fired by salvos of five guns, a signal that the ceremonial was concluded. The number of ladies present at the darbar was comparatively small; they were in morning dress, and I cannot say the costumes were particularly fresh or brilliant. The Imperial assemblage commemorative medal was worn by many, and looked rather out of place than otherwise, from its enormous size. The military arrangements were creditable, on the whole. Old Kalhastri Rajah, Mr. Thornhill, whose honours have been so hardly won, stout Seshia Shastri, late Dewan of Travancore, who entered the Government service in September 1843, and has served it faithfully in many capacities, stand prominently forth on the platform; the figure of the Prince of Arcot fades into insignificance beside the others; there is something decided about them which makes the prince's grandeur pale. In the hall itself there is much show (in the back ground) of scarlet and gold, of uniforms of all descriptions. But these are the accessories of this play, whose incidents closely touch on the burlesque, the actors in the side scenes waiting for their turn, or rather the supernumeraries who have but to come on and stand hat in hand whilst the kings and princes in gold and silver crowns pass on their way. Looking at it, say from a child's points of view, say with the keen, bright eyes of little Alice on her travels in Wonderland, or through the looking-glass, the scene is like a travesty of a fairy tale. Up in the gallery (from whence strong scents are wafted down), behind a scarlet screen, or veil dotted with stars, are the princesses of the story, the inviolable beauties who might just as well be asleep as far as the world is concerned. There are pages who are as much out of place as the painted cardboard figures which fell flat on their faces at the Queen's bidding; little soldiers, like gilt toys or like Dutch dolls, whose walks have not been well attended to, and men in



strange and splendid hats to whom little Alice herself could hardly do justice. Altogether an odd mixture of Eastern fable and English story, with "stage-effects" which transform the whole scene into a species of mock drama or dismal burlesque. From a sheriff to a merchant of Venice, from a barrister in his wig, to a judge in his gown, nothing is wanting to make the ceremony imposing; but the oddness and incongruities are too marked, and one turns from the scene with a smile rather than with an exclamation of admiration or pleasure. As the procession passes out, the jewels sparkling on the breasts of those who have just been honoured, it seems almost to fade into thin air, or better still, to vanish into the side scenes where the actors cast off their finery and trudge off home in their rough garments. There is a little stir about the "Prince of Arcot's carriage," a little sham enthusiasm, a *feu de joie*, and with the whole pageant dissolves, and the company disappear in a cloud of red dust. Perhaps no one is better pleased in the throng than our hard-worked astronomer, Mr. Pogson, who has just heard by telegram that he is made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. A grand dinner and nautch took place after the durbar at the Amir Mahal, the Prince of Arcot's new palace in Royapettah. I do not think European and Eastern costumes look well together, and the scene was rather curious than picturesque. The arrangements were good, but some of the intended guests were absent, which caused a little confusion.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**RANGOON.**—A suit has been brought by Mr. Catchick, lately employed in the Rangoon Post-office, against Mr. J. W. Barwise, Chief Inspector of Post-offices, for Rs. 3,100 damages, for defamation.

**GOLD IN WYNAD.**—The last telegraphic news from the Madras gold fields, on the 4th January, is as follows:—"Fifty tons of quartz from Wright's level in the Alpha mines has produced over forty-one ounces of gold. Still better results are expected this month. Specimens are being bought by visitors for cabinets."

**BANGALOR BANK.**—The Inspector appointed by the Maisur Government to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Bangalor Bank, reported at a public meeting of the shareholders held last Saturday that the probable loss to the shareholders by the late defalcations will amount to about nine per cent. The magisterial inquiry into the losses incurred by the bank by reason of the conduct of the cash-keeper was to be resumed on Jan. 7.

**LOSS OF A FRENCH SHIP.**—We learn that the French ship *Marc Antoine*, from Pondicherry to Mauritius via Tranquebar, went ashore two miles south of Kasilal the other day. The captain, Monsieur Vannier, died at Pondicherry of cholera, and the vessel was despatched in charge of the chief officer on her voyage. Just about the time the *Marc Antoine* was leaving Pondicherry she was in collision with a steamer, but, notwithstanding, she proceeded on her voyage, and in a few hours was run ashore, as the ship was found to be quite disabled after the accident that befel her.—*Madras Standard.*

**THE FAMINE CENSUS.**—Arrangements are being made for taking the famine census in Madras. The census will be made not only in one taluk of each of the famine districts, but in one entire district. Salem has been selected for this distinction. It is a central district, where the famine has been very bad throughout. The question arises, however, whether the census is not being taken too soon. Food grains are still about 50 per cent. above normal rates, and the people who have been suffering from insufficient food are still dying at a heavy rate.

**BURMAH TRADE AND NAVIGATION.**—The King of Burmah, after his usual custom, makes his mark on the Burmah Trade and Navigation Report for 1876-77. This time he paralysed the trans-frontier markets for a while, by leasing out the collection of customs to one Moolah Ibrahim, a merchant from Surat, with whom his Majesty had large dealings. Later on the King, or his ministers, began monopolising; the royal trader, as Mr. Rivers Thompson calls him, tried to make the bazaar-dealers sell only to his agents. In many cases he succeeded, and his agents retailed the goods in the Mandalay bazaars. Moreover, he sent his agents to Rangoon to buy goods there, and forbade his subjects to buy from independent traders, who were thereby left with large stocks, and had at the end to sell to the King. Moolah Ibrahim was taken in by his Majesty, who having leased out the custom collection for some six or seven lakhs, bought up most of the merchandize himself, and passed it free of royalty.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Reglan Castle, Newcastle; H.M.S. Czarewitch, Rangoon; H.M.S. Tynas-serim, Rangoon.—12 Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; str. Chanda, Bombay.—13. Str. Hindostan, Calcutta.—15. Str. Khedive, Southampton.—17. Str. Almora, London.—18. Str. Moimam, Calcutta; str. Chinsura, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Chanda.—From Colombo.—For Madras.—Messrs. Dwythett and Roberts.

Per str. Rajpootana.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Messrs. J. T. Austin and J. Roach. From CALCINGAPATAM.—Capt. L. Morenas. From BOMBAYATAM.—Miss Colkers and Mrs. Vass.

Per str. Hindostan.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. J. Gordoe, Surg. major Gaye, Mr. F. Deedes, Mr. and Mrs. Branson, Mr. K. Cherry, Mr. F. Allen, Mr. F. Evans, Mrs. D. Grant and three children, Lieut. Georges, and Mr. Jackson. For GALLÉ.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Goodhall. For SUEZ.—Messrs. Duffin and Rosenburg. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Leech and infant, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. H. Lall, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Burkingyoung, Mr. James, and Miss A. Payne.

Per str. Khedive.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For Madras.—Messrs. Hunter, Allen, and Jones, and Major and Mrs. O'Reilly. From GALLÉ.—Mr. McCall, Mr. Grantham, and Mr. G. Smith. From ADELAIDE.—Mr. Kerr. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Apostolides, Miss Masoyk, Miss Bagster, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Lieut. S. Wortley, Mr. Wright, Mr. King, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Maurice, and Dr. and Mrs. Prentis. From VENICE.—Messrs. Lynch, Forbes, and Curtz. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Thomson, two Messrs. Crake, and Mr. Richardson. From SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Curtis and Penfold. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brenscheldt, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Veile, Mr. E. Veile, Mr. Barrattoni, and Mr. Brandon. From MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Platt and Duncraft.

Per str. Almora.—From LONDON.—For Madras.—Major R. C. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. E. Godfrey, two Masters Moore, and Mr. J. Archer. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Paulson and child, Mr. W. L. F. Martin, Mr. H. R. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Yenson, Mr. Howson, Mrs. and Miss Scott, Mr. J. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hinney and two children, Mr. J. and Master J. McCann, Mr. P. C. Gilliam, Mrs. J. Samuels and two children, and Mr. H. Samuels.

Per str. Chinsura.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Rev. —. Lush. From GOAULPORE.—Lord Bishop of Madras and Rev. —. Elwes. From COCONADA.—Mrs. Kilsall.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11. Str. Cyrene, Southern Ports.—14. Str. Rajpootana, Bombay; str. Chanda, Calcutta; str. Hindostan, Southampton.—15. Str. Ethiopia, Rangoon; H.M.S. Tynas-serim, Rangoon; H.M.S. Czarewitch, Rangoon.—16. Str. Khedive, Calcutta.—17. Armenia, Balaore.—11. Francis Cail, Chittagong.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Hindostan.—From Madras.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. F. G. Hodgson, Miss L. Stirling, and Mr. A. Jackson. For MALTA.—Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Bishop, and Mr. W. McQuibae. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Deedes.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From Madras.—For RANGOON.—Dr. Hamilton Ross, Mrs. and Miss Morehead, Store sergt. J. Casey, Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. A. Cuthbert, and Mr. W. Wright.

## Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 10, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9 1-2d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	" "
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	" "

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	34 1/2 to 35
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1659	2 1/2 to 3 prem.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	1 1/2 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	" "
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	4 1/2 to 5 1/2 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	" "
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	" "
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1873	4 1/2 to 5 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-6
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### A PARSİ PANTOMIME.

The house was well lighted and well filled, music and scenery to English understanding only being somewhat weak. The performance, however, was the miracle. Was there not the conventional clown? rather thin of leg and reedy of voice, and sadly subdued from the roystering knave of our youth; was there not our old friend Harlequin of days gone by, somewhat apathetic and spiritless, and who walked through his part, it is true, dressed also, it is true, in a wondrous parti-coloured sleeping suit that would make Messrs. Asquith and Co.'s fortune if they were to introduce it—but there he was! and there also was Columbine represented—oh, tender memories of Drury Lane!—by a boy enveloped in a *saree*, and looking like one of the "mill hands" one meets in one's early morning walks. How we longed that that *saree* might be struck off by a touch of the Harlequin's wand, exposing in place thereof one of those 1s. 6d. a night, spangly, pink-leggy fairies, who used to appear in our young eyes as being too bright and glorious for this earth, and who were supposed to live on twelfth cake and dwell in an everlasting bower of bliss all the year round, but who in reality lived in a tobaccoist's attic in Islington, and who drank beer and gin when it was "stood" for them in the "flies." There, too, there was the veritable old property goose, wandering wildly about the stage, owing to the small boy inside having forgotten his sailing directions and being in the dark as to his position at sea; and, finally, as showing, whether the audience be black or white, what affinity there is in the human breast in obtaining pleasure and satisfaction out of the misfortune of others! Were there not for the delectation of our native friends those two martyrs to blows and ill-usage, pantaloons and the "gerit"—the latter in this case represented by a fat Banian, who took all his bad treatment with most unexceptionable forbear-

ance—and in order that nothing should be wanting to enable the audience to thoroughly enjoy themselves, a police sepoy took the place of the “peeler” of the British stage in order that a correct representation of the treatment of the poor by the police might be rendered. The clown was a very respectable fool, and evidently not steeped so low in iniquity and vice as his London brother, and he was so flat, in fact, at times that it required the united efforts of the native bag-pipes and tom-toms in full blast to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience to a due appreciation of his follies; the orchestra devoted to Europe instruments, on such occasions being knocked out of time, and having to lie by on their trombones until the pipers had blown themselves out. The management, too, were obliged to insert some native songs with the usual drum, sackbut, dulcimer, and clish clash accompaniments, and a selection of acrobats, demons, and supers of sorts generally were called into requisition as it was found that the British pantomime, administered pure and simple; was too insufferably dull and insipid for even a native audience to listen to after two o'clock in the morning without other stimulants than pan and betel. The brutality and greed of the British were also exemplified to the entire satisfaction of the audience in a scene in which the clown appears in a native house disguised as a “loafer,” and who, after demanding “somethin’ to heat” from the scared inmates, proceeded to sing a song in English describing the death by his own hand of his mother, sister, and apparently of all his near relatives, winding up with a “fol de rol,” and performing what the Parsee clown of the present day has grasped as being the correct thing in “cellar-flap break-downs.” Then we had the well-known scene in which the clown and pantaloons are horrified to find that whilst they have been dividing their plunder a Nemesis in the shape of a member of the police force has been sitting unobserved by their side. The said representative of the majesty of the law having sufficiently terrified the culprits, proceeds to illustrate the rapacity of the police by appropriating the spoil to his own use and benefit. At this stage of the proceedings your reporter retired for refreshments; but it appears evident that the Parsees having already encroached upon some of our most treasured and cherished institutions, will, unless we keep a bright look-out, be able in a short time to act the fool as well or better than we do ourselves.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### Miscellaneous.

**SALUTE.**—Her Majesty the Queen has approved the grant of a salute of seventeen guns to Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra Amir-i-Kabir, so long as he continues to act as one of the Regents of the Hyderabad State.

**DR. MAULE'S DEPARTURE.**—We hear that the Rev. Dr. Maule will proceed to England on two years' leave of absence early next month. It is probable that Dr. Maule will not return to India.

**A NEW RAILWAY.**—The *Times of India* hears that the Bombay Government has sanctioned the construction of a line of railway from Broach to Dehej, at the mouth of the Narbadda. The line will be about thirty miles in length. The survey of the proposed line is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

**ADEN.**—Small-pox has appeared in Aden, and homeward-bound and outward-bound passengers may be caused some trouble by the fact if they land there. A telegram to the Bombay Government from the Resident at Aden, dated 9th January, is as follows:—“My telegram 31st ultimo. Steamers *Whitburn*, *Guy Mannering*, *City of Poona*, arrived from Jeddah, 4th, 5th instants, placed in quarantine. Passengers for Aden removed into lighters. Several small-pox cases segregated. Steamers left for Bombay, Kurrachee, 7th instant.”

**DEPARTURE OF COLONEL O. T. BURNE, C.S.I.**—On Monday, Jan. 14, Colonel O. T. Burne, c.s.i., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, left Bombay by the mail steamer for England. Colonel Burne drove down to the Apollo Bunder with Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, and left the bunder in a Government steam-boat, accompanied by Captain Searle, Master Attendant, and Mr. J. Jardine, Acting Political Secretary to Government. The Judges of the High Court and several high Government officials arrived a few minutes too late to see Colonel Burne before he embarked, but many went on board the steamer to bid him good-bye.

**WIDOW MARRIAGES.**—Mr. Sandasiv Pandoorung Kalkar, the manager of the Morarjee Goculdass Mills, has nothing in common with Mr. Samuel Weller, senior, for he has been bold enough to marry a widow. Few changes in India are so needful to social progress as the abolition of the social laws that make widowhood perpetual, and an almost direct road to vice. Suttee was cruel enough in its way, but the degradation to which widows, who are often mere infants, are subjected in the family and by native society is a life-long torture. In Calcutta the feeling in favour of widow marriages is steadily gaining ground. In Bombay the feeling may exist, but the practice is wanting, and Mr. Sandasiv Pandoorung Kalkar, by his example, has done more towards Indian reform than a whole platform of ambitious orators.

**ARRIVAL OF A TRAGEDIAN IN BOMBAY.**—Mr. Bootreyd Fair-

clough, who has recently been instilling into the Calcutta public a taste they never felt before for Shakespearian productions, has arrived, or is about to arrive here, and we believe arrangements will be made for his appearing on a Bombay stage. If so, judging from Mr. Fairclough's reputation elsewhere, there is a treat in store for us. The Calcutta papers, the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, were unanimous in according the warmest praise to Mr. Fairclough for his acting in “Richard III.,” “Richelieu,” “Hamlet,” &c., during his recent visit to the City of Palaces.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE CORPORATION.**—At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on the 20th ult. Colonel Hancock was elected chairman for the ensuing year. A well-deserved tribute was paid to his impartiality and tact in the conduct of the business of the Corporation during the year just closed. A letter from Mr. Pedder, the late Municipal Commissioner, thanking the Corporation for the valedictory vote passed at a previous meeting on the termination of his connection with the Municipality, was read. Mr. Pedder gracefully attributed whatever success his administration had achieved to the cordial assistance he had on all occasions received from the Corporation, the Town Council, and the able officers of the Municipality. The rest of the business transacted was of a routine character.—*Times of India.*

**BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—On Saturday, Jan. 21, Mr. W. E. Hart was gazetted First Judge of the Small Cause Court, in succession to the late Mr. O'Leary. Everyone who knows Mr. Hart—and his friends are many—will be glad of his appointment. His knowledge of law, his untiring application, and his great conscientiousness, will make him—says the *Times of India*—a very efficient judge when he has become habituated to the peculiar class of cases which will come before him in the Small Cause Court. But while admitting cheerfully the qualifications of Mr. Hart, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that in passing over Mr. Spencer, who had acquitted himself for years with entire satisfaction to suitors and the profession of the onerous duties of Second Judge, the Government has not given due weight to the claims of long service and acquired experience.

**ACCIDENT TO MR. SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY.**—An unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Superintendent Bailey on Sunday, 21st ult. After the fire at New Nagpada had been got under, most of the European police present took their departure. Mr. Bailey, however, remained behind to give some further instructions, and while doing so one of the native police sepoys called out to him that the wall was falling. Mr. Bailey started to run away, but could not get out of the way in time, and part of the wall falling on him fractured his right thigh, besides bruising him in two or three other places. He was at once removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where his injuries were promptly attended to by Dr. Anderson. On inquiring at the hospital on Monday we were glad to find that Mr. Bailey was much better than on the previous day. Although the fracture is only a simple one, it will in all probability be two or three months before Mr. Bailey will be able to return to duty.

**QUETTAH.**—The sufferings of the camp followers and native establishments of the troops quartered at Quetta have been so marked during the biting cold of a Beloochistan cold weather that the authorities have had to make provision for the due hutting and tenting of these half-frozen people. Up to the present day the military authorities have let these unfortunate men shift for themselves in all our campaigns, but the deaths during the Hasan Abdul Camp of Exercise, and the recent sufferings of the doolie-bearers in the Jowaki field force, show that in any future movement provision must be made for the clothing and supply of tent covering for regular army followers. It seems inconceivable that even now in the Punjab the whole of the native servants of the hospitals, while on the march, are altogether unprovided with clothing, or shelter of any kind. The days for such a condition of affairs should have long since passed away. The true principle should be to reduce the followers to a minimum, but to treat that minimum well.—*Pioneer.*

**THE DARBAR AT RAJKOT.**—At the Darbar held at Rajkot on the 1st January to invest H.H. the Jam of Nawanuggur, H.H. the Raj Sahab of Drangdra, and Divan Gowrishanker Oodeyshanker of Bhownuggur, the first two with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Star of India, and the third with that of the Companionship of the Order, Mr. Gowrishanker Oodeyshanker in reply to Mr. Peile spoke as follows:—“Mr. Peile and Gentlemen, I feel grateful for the honour conferred upon me by her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, through your hands. Fifty years before the advent of the British in Kattywar the tie of friendship between them and the Bhownuggur State has ever remained unbroken. My connection with the Bhownuggur State dates from the year 1822, and I have been since then enjoying the confidence of its rulers. In serving the State I have done nothing more than the performance of duties assigned to me. You (Mr. Peile) are fully familiar with the affairs of the Bhownuggur State, and I doubt not that being acquainted with my services to that State you have recommended me to the honour now conferred upon me. I thank you heartily for the honour now done to me, and request that you will be good enough to convey my feelings of respect to her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.”

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Persia, Liverpool; Savernake, Liverpool.—13. Str. Mahratta, Calcutta; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Aden.—14. Str. Abyssinia, Kurrachee; str. Oriental, Calcutta.—15. Str. John Howard, Calcutta; str. Moray, Liverpool; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—17. Str. Bokhara, London; str. Hellios, Calcutta; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Whitburn, Jeddah.—18. Str. Arabia, Genoa; str. Border Chieftain, Bussorah; str. Guy Mannering, Jeddah; str. Buteshire, Glasgow; str. Stelvio, London; str. Shidon, Liverpool; str. Beaconsfield, Hull.—19. W. H. Connor, Liverpool; str. Oorun, Mandvie; str. City of Poonah, Jeddah; str. Calcutta, Liverpool; Shakespear, Sunderland.—20. Keerata Roodrin, Cochín; str. Borrowdale, Tellicherry.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. N. A. Garstin, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. H. Collister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, Miss McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay and infant, Mr. Mark Boyce, Mrs. Boyce, and three children, Mr. R. Botler, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Lieut. A. Hewlett, Mrs. G. A. Warwick and child, and Mr. M. W. Anderson. From Venice.—Mr. R. S. Moncrieff, Mr. G. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. A. Bates, and Mr. S. B. Bates. From Brindisi.—Dr. A. H. Savory, Mr. A. H. McDonnell, Mr. McMoran, Col. L. C. Barton, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P., Mr. C. B. Moore, Mr. A. C. Talbot, and Mr. T. Macpherson. From Suez.—Mr. Allen Campbell, and Mr. D. Rough. From Aden.—Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Abdool Karim and Son, and Mr. and Mrs. Gujer and two children.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14. Str. Thibet, Southampton, &c.; str. Macedonia, Liverpool, &c.; str. Arcot, Zanzibar and London, &c.—15. Burmah, Rangoon; str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—16. Str. Eldenhope, Calcutta and Colombo; str. Livadia, Elephant Point.—17. Str. Punjab, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.—18. Ville de Temple, False Point; St. Jacques, Akyab; Sonerville, Chittagong; str. Craigforth, Kurrachee; str. Blenheim, Marseilles via the Canal.—19. Buckinghamshire, Diamond Island; East Lothian, Calcutta; str. Oorun, Coast and Cutch; str. Goa, Coast and Calcutta; str. Polluce, Trieste, &c.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. C. Fewing and Mr. N. D. Francis. For Brindisi.—Captain J. R. Gibbs, Mrs. Harrington and Mr. H. Gompertz. For Aden.—Mr. La Backelder. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Blodes and child, Mrs. Geiger and two children, Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Surgeon D. W. O'Connor, Mr. Andrew Hume, Mr. John Donovan, Mr. T. Rule, Mr. J. S. Barber, and Mr. W. Wharfen. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Harvey and child. For Suez.—Prince Alfred de Montenoovo and Mr. Cadwalader.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9½d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9½d. Dts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	124
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 90
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1050
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1010
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 975
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1200
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock		
(£20 paid up)	...	287
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (all)	...	665
Masagong Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	703½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	735
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dts.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1836-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	" 94½
" " " 1844-45	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 94½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 102½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	18-6-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-2-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-6-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-7-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

THE amount of cash in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 3rd of January was Rs. 83,80,782.

## Ceylon.

MR. SHARPE.—The vacancy in the North-Western Province has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Sharpe, Assistant Agent, Badula, whose successor has not yet been named.

THE GOVERNOR.—In consequence of the long continued wet weather, the Governor has changed his plans for the inspection of the northern districts of the island, and instead of proceeding thither by the north road, his Excellency will embark from Colombo and proceed by the steamer *Serendib* to Jaffna and Trincomalee, on the 12th inst., returning by land. Should the weather allow, Anuradhapura and Pollannaruwa will both be visited in the return journey.—*Ceylon Times*, Jan. 5.

THE LATE MR. PARSONS.—The Civil Service has lost one of its members in the senior branch, in the late Mr. Parsons, who died at Kandy on the night of the 5th inst. This event leaves vacant the Agency of the Central Province, which it is understood will be filled by Mr. Templer, Agent of the Southern Province, who will, in all probability, be succeeded by Mr. Wright at present absent in England. As a temporary arrangement, the agency duties at the Kandy Kachcheri are being performed by Mr. Adams.—*Ceylon Times*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather, which had remained so long wet and stormy, at length shows signs of a favourable change, and we are now enjoying clear skies and bright sunshine. The rainfall has been very heavy throughout the interior, doing damage to roads and bridges, and causing another land-slip on the Nawalapitiya Branch railway, which has led to a suspension of traffic. Accounts from the planting districts represent the weather, thus far, as most unfavourable for crop prospects of the ensuing season. It is hoped that the present change for the better will remove all apprehension on the score of the expected blossom, and as estates are acknowledged to be in excellent bearing condition, the result may be all that we could hope. Leaf disease is but little heard of, and labour is most abundant. The current crop is now finding its way to Colombo in quantity, and so far as we have yet gone, the exports of our staple show an excess over those at the same period of last year; but a month hence, it is expected, the position will be reversed.—*Ceylon Times*.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA EXAMINATIONS.

The following revised clause of the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June and July 1878, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of Dec. 26, 1877, in supersession of clause 9 of the Regulations published with Home Department Notification No. 125, dated November 16, 1877:—

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, viz.,—Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

[Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.]

THE receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 48,82,940. Bengal opium has realised Rs. 50,78,505 more than the estimate, but Malwa opium Rs. 1,95,565 below it.

OWING to the failure of rain in the Panjab at the sowing season, there was an increase in the quantity of land irrigated by the Bari Doab Canal for the Fazi rabi harvest of 70,888 acres, and in that irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal of 31,435 acres.

TEA cultivation is rapidly extending in Java; the export, which in 1869 was only 940,039 kilogrammes, having this year, up to September only, reached 4,114,673 kilogrammes.

THE Bengal Government estimates the stock of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week in January at 19,28,045 maunds, of which eight lakhs and a-half are available for export.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 12.)

**BRADDON, J. B.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, and asst. auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is transf'd. to the office of the examiner of railway accounts, Bombay.

**CHRISTISON—BEWLEY.**—The undermentioned officers are posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways:—Mr. J. W. Christison, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. A. Bewley, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

**COFFIN, K. F.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mahanadi div., Northern Bengal State Railway, is transf'd. to Rungpore Railway survey, from Dec. 1.

**GRACEY—CURRY.**—Capt. T. R. E. Gracey, exec. engr. 2nd grade, and Asst. engr. T. E. Curry, Punjab Northern Railway, ceased to belong to the railway from Nov. 10.

**HENNESSY, W. C.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transf'd. from the office of engr. in chief to the Shujabad div., for special duty.

**HEWITT, J. P.**, of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh his arrival.

**MURRAY, Col. R.**, dep. director gen. of telegraphs, is, on return from furl., app. to offic. as director gen. of telegraphs in India, from Jan. 5.

**MURPHY—MENNIE.**—Mr. J. Murphy to be a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*. Mr. A. Mennie, tempy. 3rd class engr. on the *St. Quangtung*, has resigned his app.

**O'DONOGHUE, W. F.**, asst. examiner, 3rd grade, attached to the office of examiner of railway accounts, Bombay, is transf'd. to the office of the auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, v. Braddon.

**POWDEN.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. H. M. Powden, barrister-at-law, to be a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, v. Mr. C. Bonlouis, resigned.

**SHAW—CHAMBERS—BRUFF.**—The following officers were relieved of their duties on the Indus Valley State Railway:—C. J. Shaw, exec. engr., 1st grade; N. A. R. Chambers, asst. engr.; and P. J. Bruff, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

**WARDEN, H. W.**, exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank.), is transf'd. from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway for employment on the Dacca-Mymensing Railway survey.

#### ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, app. by the Secy. of State as asst. engr., 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.—Messrs. C. J. Usher, G. E. Manson, A. A. G. Malet, W. Jopp, B. H. Young, and G. B. Lambert.

To Bombay.—Messrs. W. L. S. L. Cameron, F. A. Dashwood, and D. George.

To Punjab Irrigation Branch.—Messrs. F. W. Chanter and O. V. Yates.

To Central System of State Railways.—Messrs. W. E. Newham, G. A. Saville, and W. Home.

To Western System of State Railways.—Messrs. S. De Brath, P. H. Cromwell, A. J. Haslam, T. H. Wright, and H. S. Talbot.

To North-Eastern System of State Railways.—Messrs. R. A. English, H. Fox, and St. J. Hewitt.

To British Burma.—Messrs. A. E. Cuthbertson and E. M. Sage; General Service.—R. T. Denne and J. Gabbett, Railway Branch.

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. transf'd. from the North-Eastern System of State Railways to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure, Lower Standard.—Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., asst. comr.

In Vernacular Languages, in Urdu.—Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C.S., asst. comr.

In Marathi.—Mr. L. K. Lawrie, C.S., barrister-at-law, asst. comr.

Capt. E. J. Gunthorpe, offic. dist. supt. of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination for police officers in the Higher Standard.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 9.)

Mr. A. Smith, offic. comr. of the Burdwan div., is app. to offic. as comr. of the Dacca div.

Mr. W. S. Wells, mag. and coll. of Shahabad, to offic. as comr. of the Burdwan div.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., dep. comr. of Darjeeling, to be a mag. and

coll. of the 2nd grade. Mr. Edgar will act as mag. and coll. of Shahabad until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, on furl., is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. colls.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. E. S. Innes, asst. sub dep. opium agent, leave for one year.

Surg. F. C. Nicholson, offic. supt. of the Presidency Jail, and 2nd resident surg. of the General Hospital, is confd. in those apps.

Mr. J. G. Pew, sub engr., Northern Drainage and Embankment div., sick leave for three months.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 5.)

Mr. C. J. Daniell, mag. and coll., to offic. as dist. and sessions judge, Gorakhpur.

Mr. E. Galbraith, asst. mag. and coll., transf'd. from Benares to Mirzapur.

His Honour the Lieut. gov. North-Western Provinces and Chief Comr. of Oudh, has been pleased to constitute the following survey divs. under the superintendence of the engr. in chief, local railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Farukhabad Local Railway Division.

Mau Ranipur Local Railway Division.

Banda Local Railway Division.

With reference to the notification the following postings of engr. are made:—

To the Farukhabad Local Railway Division:—Mr. E. L. Hunt, Mr. G. H. Bist, Mr. G. V. Martyn, and Mr. H. M. S. Talbot.

To the Mau Ranipur Local Railway Division:—Major H. R. Faber, R.E. Mr. O. P. O'Rafferty, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Lieut. R. Jennings, R.E., and Mr. E. Baker.

To the Banda Local Railway Division:—Mr. J. M. Luff, Mr. A. S. Gerard, Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Mr. T. H. Wright, and Mr. N. A. R. Chambers.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 5.)

Mr. Williams is posted to Harda, in the Hoshangabad dist., Nagpur, Dec. 31.

Mr. J. Hurst, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bilaspur, who reverts to his substantive app. of inspr., 1st class, is posted to the Nagpur dist.

Mr. P. Greany, inspr., having returned from famine duty, Madras, is posted to the Nimar dist.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 12.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., asst. comr., Betul, to be a mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

Mr. F. C. Berry, B.A., C.S., asst. comr., Sambalpur, is posted to the Nimar dist., from the 1st inst.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 3.)

Mr. F. C. Channing, settlement officer, is app. settlement secy. to the financial comr., Punjab.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, asst. comr., from the Jhelum to the Peshawar dist.

Lieut. col. E. A. C. Lampert, cantonment mag., is, on return from furl. to Europe, posted to Peshawar, and invested with the powers of mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. W. M. Young, dep. comr., to the Amritsar dist.

Mr. J. W. Gardiner to be judicial asst. of Amritsar.

Mr. W. P. Woodward to revert to his substantive app. as judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

Surg. major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., offic. sanitary comr., Punjab, is confd. in his app., v. Surg. major A. C. C. DeRenzy, prom. to dep. surg. gen.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 10.)

Hon. Surg. Major J. R. Deane is app. substantively Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala.

The services of the Rev. A. Ramsay are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh.

Major W. G. Waterfield, dep. comr., Hazara, is app. to offic. tempy. as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar Division.

His Honour the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to app. Major W. G. Waterfield, off. Civil and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, to be an additional Sessions Judge in the Rawalpindi Division, in addition to his other duties, and till further orders.

Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, asst. engr., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year three months and three days, together with thirty days' prep. leave on furlough pay.

Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, asst. engr. is allowed two years' furlough, and fifteen days subsidiary leave on full pay.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 5.)

Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., asst. comr., Sylhet, is vested with the powers of an asst. inspr. of immigrants in that dist.

Surg. J. O'Brien, M.D., 43rd Assam light inf., having passed in Khasi by the higher standard, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 500.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 12.)

**BLACK.**—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval.—Lieut. W. O. Black, Staff Corps; Jan 12.



**ENGLAND**—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval.—Capt. A. England, Jan. 4.

**GABETT—CRESSWELL—MCCAUSLAND**—The following promotions are made:—Capt. and Lt. Maj. J. Gabett, having completed 20 years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be Maj. from Jan. 9. To be Capt., having completed 12 years' service, Lieut. C. A. Cresswell and W. H. McCausland, from Jan. 12.

**WALKER—THUILLER**—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Col. J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., sup. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to be surveyor gen. of India, v. Maj. gen. H. L. Thuiller, C.S.I., R.A., retired.

**WYNEN**—Capt. and Local Maj. A. G. Wynen, 39th foot, to be a dep. asst. adjt. gen. on the estab., from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Maj. E. F. Angelo, whose tour of staff service has expired.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Mily. Accounts Dept. from Jan. 1, v. Col. A. W. Graham, mily. accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, retired:—Lieut. col. D. B. Young, mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be mily. accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.

Col. W. C. Clarke, mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, on furl., to be mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Major H. G. Prichard, mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Major W. S. Hunt, mily. accountant, 3rd class, on furl., to be mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, asst. mily. accountant, on furl., to be mily. accountant, 3rd class.

Major T. H. Turner, mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, on return from furl., resumed charge of his office on Oct. 26, when the junior officers acting in higher grades reverted to their proper places in the dept.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 27.)

**CLARE—MORRIS**—Capt. A. B. Clare, wing officer and adjt., to be wing comdr. 16th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Morris, offic. wing officer, is confd. in the app.

**COLLINS**, Lieut. G. A., 5th foot, supernum. on the estab. of the 40th N.I., to be wing officer 13th N.I., on probation, in succession to H. T. Faithfull, transfd. to the 19th N.I.

**CUBITT—HUNTER**—Major W. G. Cubitt, v.c., wing comdr., to be 2nd in com. 16th N.I., v. Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, retired; Lieut. col. C. P. Hunter will continue to offic. as 2nd in com., until the return from furl., of Major W. G. Cubitt.

**DEANE**, Lieut. G. W., squad. officer, to be adjt. 13th Bengal lancers, in succession to Capt. D. H. Thompson, whose tenure of app. has expired.

**HOGGAN—BARTON**—Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com., to be vice comdt. 25th N.I.; v. Col. H. D. Manning, retired; Lieut. col. N. Barton, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com.

**MENDS**, Lieut. H. R., 60th rifles, supernum. on the estab., 3rd Goorkhas, to be offic. wing officer 4th Goorkhas, on probation.

**MITCHEL—DOUGLAS**—Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchel, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com. 4th N.I., v. Col. F. Duffin, retired; Capt. A. P. Douglas, wing officer, to be wing comdr., in succession to Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchel, prom.

**STEEL—BALEY**—Capt. J. N. Steel, wing officer and qrmr., to be wing comdr. 25th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. H. Baley, offic. wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation.

**TEMPLE**, Lieut. R. C., 21st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 38th N.I., on probation.

**VENCORTLANDT**, Lieut. A. J. R., offic. squad. officer, on probation, 1st Bengal cav., having failed to pass in the native languages, is directed to rejoin the 3rd hussars.

#### TRANSFERS AND EXCHANGES.

Lieut. H. T. Faithfull, R.A., wing officer, on probation, 13th N.I., is transfd. as wing officer to the 19th N.I.

The following transfers are ordered:—Lieut. col. W. Howey, Bengal inf., from Lucknow to Amritsar, for gen. duty.

Lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav., from Amritsar to Lucknow, for gen. duty.

Capt. C. Crosthwaite, R.A., is directed to proceed from Sitapur to Nussarabad, and join G. aty. 2nd (late 4th) brig., to which he has been transfd.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified:—Capt. F. A. Forsyth, 1st batt. 5th foot.

Capt. J. L. Vincent, 2nd batt. 5th foot.

#### MEDICAL.

**FLEMING**—Surg. Major J. M., M.D., to be joint medical officer in charge of Simla, v. Surg. Major B. Harvey.

**MOYNAN**, Surg. W. E. B., M.D., offic. in med. charge of the 40th N.I., is confd. in the app.

**PILCHER—MACKERTICH**—Supernumerary Surgs. Major J. G. Pilcher and S. Mackertich, M.D., are brought on the estab. of Surgs. Major to fill existing vacancies.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. H. Gordon, 4th class

inspr., one month's priv. leave, from the 26th inst. Mr. G. Price, inspr., 1st class, three months' priv. leave, from Jan. 12. Mr. J. Pratt, mag., Mymensing, for 20 months and 21 days' subsidiary leave. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, asst. com. in Bengal, who reported his return from furlough Dec. 27, has 30 days' subsidiary leave from that date. Mr. T. J. C. Grant, offic. mag. in Beerbhoh, has one month's leave from Jan. 7. Mr. H. L. Oliphant, judicial comr. of Chota Nagpore, for 20 months, from Jan. 28, together with 21 days' subsidiary leave. Mr. C. J. Middleter, asst. engr., attached to Patna div., has special leave for three months, from Dec. 22, the date of his return from Bombay Famine Relief Works. Mr. J. Hart, surg. in med. charge of Partabgarh, priv. leave for two months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, 22nd foot, for four months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. A. W. G. Gausee, 43rd L.I., for three months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Sub lieut. J. Lavender, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. H. P. S. Bolton, 72nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. F. A. Blyth, 73rd foot, to Dum Dum, from Dec. 14 to Feb. 15. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. J. Godby, hon. A.D.C. to the Gov. gen., comdt. 4th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, for eight months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. A. Cockburn, inf., mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. Woodhouse, inf., for one year and one month, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps, brigade major on the estab., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. G. Gaisford, wing officer 5th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. C. Crowe, C (late F) brigade, R.H.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major F. H. Gregory, 15th hussars, in anticipation of his retirement from the service, on private affairs. Major G. A. Russell, No. 14 baty. 9th brigade (late No. 5 baty. 13th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major M. W. Ommansy, No. 9 baty. 8th brigade (late No. 2 baty. 5th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. F. Nelson, B baty. 2nd brigade (late 4th brigade) R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Local Lieut. col. D. W. Martin, 1.8th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th foot, offic. wing officer, on prob., 42nd N.I., to remain at Bombay for two months, to study the native language, in extension. Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. Chambers, 39th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. H. K. Cayave, 40th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. S. Parker, 5th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. C. Hill, 62nd foot, to port of embarkation for one month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to furl. for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. C. J. Thornburn, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. D. Standen, 89th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. H. Chamberlain, staff corps, from Sept. 14 to March 15 next.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 15.)

**BALLARD**, G. A., 3rd member, Board of Revenue, to act as 2nd member, during the abs. of Mr. R. A. Dallyell on leave.

**BOULNOIS**, Mr. C., barrister-at-law, is perm. to resign his appt. of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

**BUSTEED**—T. M., 1st Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, resumed charge of the office on return from privilege leave on the 14th inst.

**CUMMING—LEVER**—The furlough to Europe granted to Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, British Burmah, and asst. secy. to the chief cour., P.W. Dept., is cancelled at his own request. Capt. and depy. comy. J. Lever, P.W. Dept., is transfd. to the Pension Estab. in India, from Jan. 20, 1878, on the invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

**STOKES**, Mr. H. J., to act as col. and mag. of Madras during the absence of Mr. W. McQuhae on leave.

**VIBART**—The following transfer is ordered as a temporary measure:—Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to the Madras dist., for charge of the Palace Restoration Works.

##### MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 15.)

**THOMPSON**—The services of Lieut. J. W. Thompson, 44th foot, are replaced at disposal of the C. in C.

##### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. W. C. Rich, Europe, from comdt. 22nd regt. N.I., to comdt. 39th regt. N.I.

Col. E. N. Norton, from 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., offic. comdt. 22nd N.I., to comdt. 22nd regt. N.I.

Col. A. Jenkins, from 2nd in com. 31st L.I., to offic. comdt. 2nd regt. N.I.

Col. P. J. P. Wetherall, 2nd in com. 4th N.I., from offic. comdt. 2nd N.I., to offic. comdt. 41st N.I.

Col. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, 2nd in com. 13th N.I., from offic. comdt. 41st N.I., to offic. comdt. 39th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. A. Cheke, from offic. 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., to 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., v. Col. F. G. Hodgson, who retires, Dec. 31.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 2.)

BURN, Lieut. A. G., 43rd foot, is app. wing officer 14th regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Govt., a probationer for the Madras staff corps.

CURTOIS, Capt. and brev. major A., cav. gen. list, dep. asst. adj. gen., on app., Malabar and Canara.

ELLIS, Lieut. col. J. A., staff corps, from on being relieved of acting app. in the Commissariat Dept., to gen. duty, Madras.

EWING—RICHMOND.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Com. in Chief has sanctioned the exchange of batteries between Capt. J. P. Ewing, No. 9 baty. 8th brig. (late No. 2. baty. 5th brig.), and Capt. F. Richmond, G baty. 6th (late 20th) brig. R.A.

POWLETT, Capt. N., of the supernum. list, R.A., is directed to proceed to Fort St. George for duty with No. 12 baty. 8th brig. R.A. (late 5-5th brig. R.A.).

#### MEDICAL.

RIDINGS—POWER—Surg. major J. S. Ridings, M.D., from 41st regt. N.I., and Surg. R. V. Power, M.D., from 13th regt. N.I., are permitted to exchange apps.

WILLIAMS—LANCASTER—STURMER—MAITLAND.—The services of the following med. officers doing duty under the orders of the sanitary comr. having been replaced at the disposal of the Med. Dept. from the close of the year, the following postings are ordered:—Surg. B. H. Williams, M.D., M.C., from Bellary, to Dep. surg. gen.'s Dept., Ceded dists. Surgs. J. Lancaster, and A. J. Sturmer, from North Arcot dist. and Kurnool dist. to Dep. surg. gen.'s Dept., Presidency div. Surg. J. Maitland, from Madura to Presidency div.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Gompertz, dep. supt. Revenue Survey, priv. leave for eighty-four days. Mr. H. T. Knox, asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, for two years.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. G. Pringle, comdt. 35th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. R. MacMahon, staff corps, dep. comr. of Prome, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. L. H. Isaac, staff corps, staff officer and supt. of details, Fort St. George, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. M. K. Bourne, wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 6th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. C. Forth, wing comdr. 14th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Major F. H. Thompson, staff corps, for one year, on private affairs.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 10.)

BARR, W. W., probat. asst. settlement officer in Sind, joined his app. on the 24th ult.

CANDY—JACOMB.—Messrs. R. E. Candy and H. E. Jacomb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and dist. mag., Ahmednagar, on the 2nd inst.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. G., R.E., is app. to act tempy. as exec. engr., Satara, and received charge of the office from Major H. H. Lee, R.E., on Dec. 27.

DOWDEN—LEE—CRUICKSHANK—RUTHERFORD—ADAMS.—In consequence of Lieut. col. C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., having returned to duty, the following reversions will have effect from Dec. 19:—Major T. F. Dowden, R.E. (supernum.), and Major H. H. Lee, R.E., to revert to exec. engr., 2nd grade; Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., to revert to exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. D. Rutherford to revert to exec. engr., 4th grade; and Mr. J. Adams to revert to asst. engr., 1st grade.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. C. A., v.c., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on Dec. 19.

HAMMICK, S., received charge of the office of senior asst. judge and sess. judge at Kaladgi on the 17th ult.

MATHEW, Major B. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Sholapore, from Mr. G. T. Molecy on Dec. 14.

MOYLE, C. M., probat. asst. settlement officer in Sind, joined his appt. on the 22nd ult.

SEYMOUR, L. W., probat. asst. settlement officer in Sind, joined his appt. on the 22nd ult.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 17.)

CROWLEY, 1st dep. asst. political agent in Kattywar, has retired from the service.

JONES—FINCH.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements:—Col. Jenkin Jones, R.E., sup. engr., to be retransf. from Northern to Central div. Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., to be sup. engr., Northern div.

STEWART.—Government Notification, dated Jan. 9, app. Mr. A. B. Stewart as asst. coll. and mag. in Sind, is cancelled.

##### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 17.)

BLACK.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years'

service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. W. O. Black, Jan. 12.

GRAHAM.—The following extract from a G.O. by the Govt. of India is republished:—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 1,173, dated Dec. 28, the undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £368. 19s.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Jan. 12.)

COLES.—Ahmednagar station order confd., as a temp. arrangement, dated Dec. 29, directing Lieut. W. Coles, 15th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own, v. Capt. Cook-Collie.

HOGG.—Mittree Field Force order confd., dated Nov. 3, app. Capt. Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, station staff officer to the force, in addition to his own duties.

HOGGAN, Lieut. W. B., offic. doing duty officer No. 1 Mountain Battery, is confd. in the appt., v. Mayhew, resigned.

LANG—AFFLECK—HINDE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 10, app. Lieut. C. E. Lang, acting adjt. 2nd batt. 11th foot, from the 1st inst., v. Lieut. Kinder, prom.; Major J. Affleck, wing officer 1st N.I., offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. C. W. Hinde, adjt., as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, from Dec. 14 to Jan. 8, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Drummond.

#### POSTINGS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Capt. M. H. Seward, E baty. B (late C) brigade, to No. 8 baty. 11th brigade (late No. 4 battery 21st brigade).

Capt. J. F. Free, F baty. C brigade, to E baty. B (late C) brigade, v. Seward.

Capt. J. F. Moiklejohn to No. 18 baty. 8th brigade (late 4-6th), v. A. J. Saunders.

Capt. F. M. Robinson to D battery 2nd (late 4th) brigade, v. G. F. Carre. Lieut. D. M. D. Waterfield to G baty. 2nd (late 4th) brigade, v. W. G. Phillimore.

#### MEDICAL.

ARNOTT, Surg. J., is app. surg. of the Gooldas Teipal Hospital during the absence of Surg. major Carter on three months' priv. leave, or until further orders.

CONSTANT, 1st class Vet. Surg. F. F. S., is directed to proceed to Poona for temp. duty with the 1st Bombay L.C.

NOLAN.—The app. of Surg. W. Nolan, B.A., M.D., made as a temp. measure as acting sanitary comr. until further orders is, in addition to his own duties, to act as dep. sanitary comr., Northern Deccan Registration dist.

O'BRIEN, Surg. major P. M., A.M.D., gen. duty, Poona Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Presy. Circle.

ROSS, Surg. D. R., acted as civil surg., Tanna, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 23.

THORP, Surg. major R. C., M.D., gen. duty, Presy. div., is transfd. to gen. duty, Baroda, temp.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—It is notified, with reference to G.O.C. No. 588 of 1877, that the 2nd battalion 2nd foot will arrive in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, due at Bombay on March 1, and the 2nd battalion 13th foot, in the *Junna*, due on March 15. The 2nd battalion 2nd foot will proceed to Bareilly, and the 2nd battalion 13th foot to Bellary.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Maj. E. W. West, joint administrator of Sangli, is granted two months' privilege leave from March 15. Mr. S. N. Magore, actg. judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, has privilege leave of absence for one month from such date after February 1, as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. R. Naylor, remembrancer of legal affairs, has privilege leave of absence for three months from March 21. Mr. F. W. Marriott, asst. sup., Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, has one year's leave from Oct. 22, 1877, in lieu of the three months' privilege leave granted him from that date. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from Oct. 11 to 21, 1877. Mr. H. Mainwaring, asst. conservator of forests, Satara, privilege leave of absence for three months. The Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr. Ball Bapu, a translator and interpreter of the High Court, privilege leave of absence for three months from Jan. 10. Mr. G. C. Witworth, C.S., is allowed to Europe for seventeen months, has also subsidiary leave for twenty days.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. S. Peat, 3rd squad. comdr. 1st L.C., to Matheran, for thirty days. Col. J. A. S. Faulkner, offic. comdt. 6th N.I., to remain at Matheran from Jan. 25 to Feb. 23, in extension. Capt. E. W. Broderick, 2nd foot, via Suez Canal. Lieut. W. Martin, E baty. B brigade (late C brigade) R.H.A., from Oct. 19 to March 14. Major (brevet lieut. col.) A. G. Daubeny, 7th foot, from Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, on private affairs, in extension. Surg. J. E. V. Foss, from Dec. 10 to June 9, in extension. Major T. L. Fraser, staff corps, asst. qmr. gen., Mhow div., for one year, from date of departure in March next.

MR. BUCKLE, Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo, has received some severe injuries in consequence of a fall from his pony; and is going on furlough for two years.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 1.

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—Lieut. C. G. Hammond to be capt., v. W. W. Graham, retired on a pension.

**9th Lancers.**—Lieut. E. B. McInnis to be adj., v. Lieut. the Hon. E. Vesey, who resigns that app.

**10th Hussars.**—Capt. and brev. major W. Chaine retires on half-pay.

**11th Hussars.**—Lieut. J. C. Kinchant to be capt., on augmentation.

**2nd Foot.**—Capt. W. J. Holt to be major, v. E. H. Helyar, retired on a pension; Lieut. B. A. Beale to be capt., v. W. J. Holt.

**5th Foot.**—Capt. R. B. Singer, supernum. list, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. F. R. Carleton to be capt., v. Brev. major G. E. Massey, retired on a pension; Lieut. C. Hackett to be adj., v. Lieut. W. S. Darley, prom.

**6th Foot.**—Capt. and brev. major D. K. Evans to be major, v. A. Austin, retired on a pension; Lieut. R. Stratford to be capt., v. Brev. major D. K. Evans.

**11th Foot.**—Lieut. E. H. Vaughan to be capt., v. J. H. Bamfield, retired on a pension.

**12th Foot.**—Qrmer. E. Farrant retires on half-pay.

**13th Foot.**—Major and brev. lieut. col. W. E. Brown to be lieut. col., v. A. Bainbridge, retired on a pension; Capt. and brev. major L. England to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. W. E. Brown; Lieut. B. B. Twyne to be capt., v. Brev. major E. L. England; Lieut. H. H. Parr to be capt., v. J. F. Bailey, retired.

**14th Foot.**—Lieut. J. Hosack to be capt., v. Brevet major G. L. Bryce, retired on a pension.

**16th Foot.**—The app. as adj. of Lieut. W. Aldworth is antedated to Oct. 17, 1877.

**21st Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. A. Templeman to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. T. Dalyell, retired on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major R. Cook to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. A. Templeman; Lieut. J. M. Gordon to be capt., v. Brevet major R. Cook.

**25th Foot.**—Lieut. E. W. W. Dering resigns his app. as adj.

**39th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. O. Chichester to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. R. H. Currie, retired upon full-pay; Capt. and brevet major J. G. Smyth to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. O. Chichester; Lieut. A. G. W. Malet to be capt., v. Brevet major J. G. Smyth; Lieut. E. H. Barlow to be capt., v. J. F. Stephens, retired on a pension.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. col. F. A. Smith, v.c., retires on a pension.

**51st Foot.**—Capt. W. P. L. Lewes, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. Brevet major J. F. Trydell, retired on a pension.

**54th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. E. T. Shiffner to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. C. Trevor, c.b., retired upon half-pay; Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J. W. Hughes to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. E. T. Shiffner; Lieut. W. W. P. Joyce to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. J. W. Hughes.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. C. H. Smith to be capt., v. Brevet major J. K. Watson, prom.; Lieut. A. P. Vaughan resigns his commission; Second lieut. H. J. Nevill, from the 1st foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Smith.

**63rd Foot.**—Major W. L. Auchinleck, from the 53rd foot, to be major, v. C. E. Terrot, who exchanges.

**65th Foot.**—The app. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. W. Ethelston is antedated to Nov. 26, 1876.

**80th Foot.**—Sergt. major A. H. Lindop, from the 28th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. P. Swinburne, prom.

**85th Foot.**—Capt. R. Purdon retires on half-pay.

**105th Foot.**—Sub lieut. C. St. L. Barter to be lieut.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major A. F. Elliot, m.d., from half-pay, to be surg. major; Surg. A. Irwin, resigns his commission.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned vety. surgs. to be vety. surgs. of the 1st class:—

J. C. Berne, Royal Artillery.

J. Reilly, Royal Artillery.

F. Plomley, Royal Artillery.

#### HALF-PAY.

Capt. J. T. Nugent, from the 6th foot, to be major.

#### BREVET.

Qrmer. E. Farrant, 12th foot, to have the hony. rank of capt. upon retiring on half-pay.

Dep. asst. comy. T. Fairfax, Madras estab., to have the hony. rank of lieut.

Asst. comy. J. Cochran, Madras Estab., to have the hony. rank of lieut.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 3, of Gen. Lord H. H. M. Percy, k.c.b., v.c., col. of the 89th foot:—

Lieut. gen. Sir A. Borton, k.c.b., col., 1st West India regt., to be gen.

Major gen. S. Wells, c.b., on the retired list, to be lieut. gen.

Major gen. H. G. Hart, to be lieut. gen.

The following prom. to take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 11, of Lieut. gen. A. C. Bentinck:—

Major gen. R. Pratt, c.b., to be lieut. gen.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hony. rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. B. T. Reid, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. D. Manning, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. Duffin, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. M. Battye, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. H. Paget, Bengal staff corps.

To be Cols.

Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. G. Grove, Madras Army.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Dwyer, retired full pay, 14th foot, retires on a pension.

Feb. 5.

**Royal Artillery.**—Major J. Hanwell to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. L. W. Penn, c.b., dec.; Capt. G. C. Strahan, c.m.c., on the seconded list, to be major on the seconded list, from Jan. 10; his retirement, dated Jan. 26, to remain undisturbed. Capt. H. St. J. V. Le M. Thomas-Le Marchant to be major, v. J. Hanwell, prom.; Capt. H. F. Phillpotts to be major, v. H. Anderson, who retires upon a gratuity; Lieut. K. Gamble to be capt., v. Thomas-Le Marchant, prom.; Lieut. J. G. Uppley to be capt., v. Phillpotts, prom.; Lieut. L. J. A. Chapman to be lieut. upon the supernum. list; Capt. and adj. A. G. Yeatman has been permitted to assume the surname of Biggs, in addition to and after that of Yeatman.

**Royal Engineers.**—Gen. W. B. Goodfellow, col. comdt. (late Bombay), is placed upon the retired list under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13, 1877; Major C. B. F. Penny (late Bombay), to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. St. C. Wilkins, removed as a general officer; Capt. J. H. R. Cruickshank (late Bombay) to be major, v. C. B. F. Penny; Lieut. W. J. G. Gill to be capt., v. J. H. R. Cruickshank (late Bombay); Capt. H. A. Gun retires upon tempy. half-pay; Capt. H. L. Lewis retires upon a gratuity.

In consequence of the death of Lieut. col. and brevet col. L. W. Penn, c.b., on Dec. 14, the prom. of the undermentioned officers to be antedated, as stated against their names:—

Major G. J. Gillies to Dec. 15.

Capt. R. de Marylski to Dec. 15.

Capt. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay to Jan. 1.

Capt. K. Howard to Jan. 9.

#### BREVET.

The following proms. to take place from Dec. 21, consequent upon Gen. W. B. Goodfellow, col. comdt., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, having been placed upon the retired list:—

Lieut. gen. H. B. Turner, col. comdr., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be gen.

Major gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, k.c.s.i., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be lieut. gen.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. St. C. Wilkins, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be major gen.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ATKINS—At Jullundur, Jan. 14, wife of Surg. Major C. A. Atkins, daughter.

BEATTY—At Allahabad, Jan. 13, wife of Mr. R. N. Beatty, son.

CARTER—At Benares, Jan. 5, wife of H. Carter, son.

DEQUADROS—At Mazagon, Jan. 18, wife of Michael R. DeQuadros, daughter.

DRUMMOND—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 29, wife of Lieut. col. Drummond, son.

FANNIN—At Meeran Meer, Jan. 12, wife of Surg. Maj. J. E. Fannin, A.M.D., daughter.

FROESCHMANN—At Calcutta, Jan. 6, the wife of Geo. Froeschmann, daughter.

GALL—At Allahabad, Jan. 7, wife of Lieut. H. R. Gall, 5th fusiliers, daughter.

HUGHES-HALLETT—Jan. 18, wife of Captain Hughes-Hallett, son.

MORBY—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, wife of Captain H. Morby, son.

MOSELEY—At Puneah, Jan. 10, wife of E. S. Moseley, C.S., son.

NEIL—At Labor, Jan. 10, wife of Surg. Maj. A. Neil, son.

POLE—At Madura, Jan. 10, wife of Alexander E. Pole, barrister-at-law, son.

SHEPPARD—At Kaira, Jan. 12, wife of G. F. Sheppard, daughter.

STRONG—At Baroda, Feb. 6, wife of Major T. E. Strong, 20th regt. Bombay N.I., daughter.

TETLEY—At Lucknow, Jan. 15, wife of A. J. Tetley, Lieut. 81st regt., supt. of gymnasium, daughter.

THEOPHILUS—At Agra, Jan. 11, wife of F. A. Theophilus, of the R. S. Railway, daughter.

WESTBROOK—At Karwar, Jan. 12, wife of Cecil Westbrook, daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—MERCER.—At Bombay, Jan. 11, T. Bailey to Gertrude F., daughter of Major A. H. H. Mercer, 89th foot (retired), and granddaughter of Major B. Ord, K.H., R.H.A.

BLACKETT—PHILLOTT.—At Madras, Jan. 16, the Rev. W. R. Blackett, m.a., C.M.S., to Grace, daughter of the late Lieut. col. H. B. Philloft, Madras Army.

BOVILL—LANG.—At Bangalore, Jan. 2, C. E. Bovill, Capt. 21st R.S.F., to Ellen M. Lang.

COLLEY—LAKE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, Thos. Hector Colley, to Jane Catherine, daughter of Mr. J. Lake.

CORTLANDT—APPERLEY.—At Sealkote, Jan. 12, A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, c.b., to Miss Emily Caroline Apperley, daughter of the late Colonel W. W. Apperley, H.E.I.C.S.

HARRISON—GOODE.—At Delhi, Punjab, Dec. 29, J. H. Harrison, R.C.S., to Rosa M. Goode.

MACDONALD—MANSON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 12, the Rev. K. S. Macdonald

of the Free Church Mission, Calcutta, to Margaret Pringle, daughter of the late Rev. John Manson, Free Church, Tyvie, Aberdeenshire.

**SHAKESPEAR—DAVIDSON.**—At Howrah, Jan. 7, W. Shakespear, Bengal Forest Dept., to Annie C., daughter of the late G. H. Davidson, of Summer Bank, Jamaica.

**STUDD—RICHARDSON.**—At Mazafferpore, Tirhoot, Jan. 1, E. J. C. Studd, of Dhooley, Tirhoot, to Helen, daughter of R. J. Richardson, B.C.S.

**UNWIN—BUCKLEY.**—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Feb. 5, H. Unwin, C.E., Public Works Dept., to M. L. Buckley.

#### DEATHS.

**BARTLETT.**—At Perampore, Jan. 11, Robert Allen, infant son of William Henry Bartlett.

**BOSE.**—At Allahabad, Jan. 11, Khetter Doss, son of Bhisso Deb Bose, asst. Pay-office N.W.P. Circle.

**BLACKER.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Jane, the wife of G. M. Blacker, aged 36.

**CLÉUR.**—At Quilon, Jan. 4, Robert Cléur, pensioned judge, Travancore Government, aged 68.

**DODERET.**—At Madras, Jan. 9, Charles F. S., child of F. Doderet, aged 7 years.

**EDKINS.**—At Peking, China, Dec. 11, Jenny Wood, wife of Rev. J. Edkins, D.D., aged 44.

**FAIRBANK.**—At Ahmednuggur, Jan. 15, Mary, the wife of Rev. S. B. Fairbank, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Ballantine, American Mission.

**HALL.**—At Cachar, Jan. 7, R. W. Hall, late Manager Puttana Tea Company, Limited.

**HOGGAN.**—Jan. 10, Edward Hoggan, dist. Engr. of Burdwan, aged 27.

**LECKY.**—At Jhelum, Dec. 23, Robert D. D. Lecky, of Castle Lecky, Londonderry, Ireland, aged 53.

**MARK.**—Near Belgau, Jan. 3, A. W. P. Mark, asst. supt., Revenue Survey, S.M.C., aged 25.

**MORMEIN.**—At Chandernagore, Jan. 4, Augustus C. Mormein, indigo planter, aged 63.

**O'NEILL.**—At the residence of Mr. J. P. Baird, Mazagon-road, Jan. 14, James O'Neill, G.I.P.R. Company's Stores Department, aged 44.

**PARSONS.**—At Kandy, Jan. 4, J. Parsons, Govt. Agent of the Central Province of Ceylon, aged 49.

**PONTET.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, Horace Pontet, of Clapham, London.

**SEATON.**—At Attock, Jan. 12, George M. Seaton, lieut. and adj. 2nd batt. 9th regt.

**STRABAN.**—At Bombay, Jan. 1, W. Straban, major, R.A., aged 40.

**TOBIN.**—At Hong Kong, Jan. 31, Edward Tobin, aged 35.

**WILCOX.**—At Rampore, Jan. 2, George H. Wilcox, son of the late Lieut. col. R. W. Wilcox, H.E.I.C.S., aged 37.

## Official Papers.

### THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

In accordance with her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, H.E. the Grand Master is pleased to notify that the following Councillors of her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India for and in her Indian Empire have been declared to be *ex officio*, and for life, Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

Arbuthnot, the Hon. Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Bayley, the Hon. Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Boondée—His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of.

Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of, Governor of Madras.

Cashmere and Jummoo—His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of.

Clarke, Col. the Hon. Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Couper, the Hon. Sir G. E. W., Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Eden, the Hon. Ashley, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Egerton, the Hon. Robert Eyles, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Gwalior—His Highness Jiaji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharajah of.

Haines, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hobhouse, Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Indore—His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of.

Jaypore—His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of.

Jbeent—His Highness Ragbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Rajah of.

Johnson, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edwin Beaumont, K.C.B., Member of Council of the Governor-General (*ex officio*).

Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Rampoor—His Highness Mohammad Kalb Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of.

Stokes, the Hon. Whitley, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Strachey, the Hon. Sir John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

Travancore—His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

1. Meer Mahmoud Khan, eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat.

2. The Hon. Louis Stuart Jackson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.

3. Col. Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.

4. Bukht Singh, Rao Bahadur, Rao of Bedla, in Meywar.

5. John Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late Bengal Civil Service.

6. Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector-General of Forests, India.

7. Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.

8. The Hon. Charles Arthur Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces.

9. Meer Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.

10. The Hon. Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Officiating Advocate-General, Bombay.

11. Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.

12. Lieut. col. Owen Tudor Burne, C.S.I., Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India-office; now Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

13. Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuis, Khelat.

14. Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

15. Surg. major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore, N.W. Provinces.

16. Syud Vilayut Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar, and Honorary Magistrate, Patna, Bengal.

17. Col. William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment, Bombay N.I.

18. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, LL.D., Director of the Wards' Institute; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.

19. Surg. gen. John Fullerton Beatson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

20. Deputy Surg. gen. James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department.

21. Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.

22. William Wilson Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Gazettes.

23. Col. Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

24. Lieut. col. Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

25. The Hon. Kirsto Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.

26. Major gen. Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., R.E. (Bengal Retired List), Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

27. Rear-Admiral John Bythessea, R.N., C.B., V.C., Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.

28. Morarjee Goudass, Esq., Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

29. Lieut. col. Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Military Storekeeper, and Commander of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

30. Lieut. col. Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

31. Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madras.

32. Col. William Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal.

33. Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Joonagurh, Bombay Presidency.

34. The Hon. Donald Graham, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

35. Surg. major Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

36. Cettapaliam Ranga Charloo, Esq., Controller of the Household of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysor.

37. Col. Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I., First Assistant Quarter-master-General in India.

38. Robert Barkley Shaw, F.R.G.S., Political Agent and British Joint Commissioner of Leh.

39. George Buhler, Esq., Ph.D., Bombay Educational Service.

40. Babu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanscrit College, Benares.

41. Patrick Carnegie, Esq., Commissioner of Rae Bareli, and Justice of the Peace, Oude.

42. Thomas Maltby Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, Bengal, and Manager of the Bettiah Estates.

43. Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service.

44. Bapoo Bhudev Mookerjee, Bengal Educational Service.

45. George Smith, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.

46. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Opium Agent, Benares.

47. Capt. the Hon. George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.

48. Roshoe Rocquet, Esq., Agent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

49. James Blackburn Knight, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.

50. Pundit Nain Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE son of the Prime Minister of Siam has been sent for his education to the Government High School at Rangoon.

THERE is a rumour at Bombay that the Hon. T. C. Hope will soon return to the Bombay Presidency as one of the Revenue Commissioners.



## Home.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF BULLION.

(From De Quetteville's Circular.)

	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.
1851...	£102,230	£1,716,109	1853...	£93,528	£848,362
1852...	921,939	2,630,233	1854...	43,456	1,451,014
1853...	880,202	4,710,665	1855...	243,239	1,524,240
1854...	1,174,299	3,132,003	1856...	74,039	1,989,916
1855...	948,272	6,409,889	1857...	259,986	3,350,689
1856...	404,749	12,118,985	1858...	165,230	911,043
1857...	269,275	16,795,232	1859...	142,144	1,521,970
1858...	168,305	4,781,923	1860...	765,138	2,764,054
1859...	788,269	14,828,521	1861...	644,934	2,021,060
1860...	1,699,746	8,038,276	1862...	1,676,689	4,461,273
1861...	783,543	6,838,202	1863...	4,849,521	6,923,269
1862...	1,715,963	10,138,506	1864...	4,928,891	10,681,428
1863...	3,173,442	8,213,264	1865...	3,794,425	6,123,968
1864...	2,041,854	6,175,270	1866...	2,393,062	4,704,519
1865...	555,725	3,621,330	1867...	1,240,129	1,408,297
1866...	478,217	2,374,939	1868...	4,963,551	1,908,421
1867...	258,904	613,927	1869...	1,107,281	4,223,113
1868...	1,561,635	1,650,132	1870...	816,509	297,292
1869...	1,519,125	2,341,035	1871...	1,552,018	242,456
1870...	1,277,210	1,911,503	1872...	1,992,225	253,680
1871...	1,728,363	3,649,667	1873...	1,382,949	115,170
1872...	1,399,352	6,278,935	1874...	1,677,259	929,159
1873...	1,573,163	3,363,822	1875...	900,549	537,176
1874...	1,039,402	6,841,487	1876...	1,737,733	1,573,311
1875...	232,539	4,009,912	1877...	1,074,252	890,002
1876...	1,474,903	9,522,751			
1877...	2,057,394	15,971,206			
	£30,200,930	£168,714,845		£38,523,737	£61,654,903

\* Includes Shipments per Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

## Miscellaneous.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The *Jumna*, Indian troopship, Capt. George Parsons, will leave Portsmouth on Feb. 10 with the 61st Regiment, now at Dover, for Malta. She will there embark the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry for passage to Bombay, which place she is expected to reach about March 15.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pekin*, which sailed on Thursday last, took £446,777—£151,900 being in bar silver for Bombay and £73,000 in the same metal for Calcutta. The whole of the balance was in dollars, of which £65,250 was consigned to Penang, £35,000 to Singapore, £56,127 to Hong Kong, and £65,500 to Shanghai.

**BOOKS PRINTED IN INDIA.**—It was formerly the rule that a copy of every book printed in India was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the India-office library; but as this resulted in the collection of an enormous mass of books, few of which were of value, it has been decided that a catalogue of all books printed in India shall be sent to the librarian at the India-office, who will select such books as may be valuable to be sent to London.

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—SERIMATI UMA DEVI V. GOKOOLANUND DAS MAHAPATRA.—This was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta on March 8, 1875, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack, in the Presidency of Bengal. The suit was instituted by the appellant, a childless Hindoo widow, against the respondent and her (the appellant's) sister, to obtain possession of large zemindaries in succession to her late father by having it declared that the respondent, who was in sole occupation of the property, and had obtained the certificate of heirship by adoption, was not her father's adopted son, and upon other grounds. The Court of First Instance held that there was no good evidence in proof of the adoption of the respondent; but the High Court reversed that finding. Their lordships now affirmed the judgment of the High Court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

**WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES IN INDIA.**—Sir J. Fayer, K.C.S.I., M.D., on Feb. 1, read a Paper at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, upon the subject of "The Destruction of Life by Wild Animals in India." The yearly loss of human life and cattle, he said, was startling, and suggested the question whether some more effective measures than any now in operation might not lessen the evils. The subject had long been under consideration by the Indian Government, and the object of legislative interference; but with no very satisfactory results, as, notwithstanding the measures taken, the destruction of life still went on at what had been described as really an "appalling rate." The animals causing the destruction of 20,805 human beings and 46,805 head of cattle in 1875, were elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyenas, jackals, alligators, buffaloes and bears, snakes sharing in the destruction of human life to the extent of 17,070 persons. He spoke of the rewards given for the destruction

of the animals; but it was obvious, he urged, that more effectual measures than those already taken were necessary to mitigate if not to prevent this evil. What is wanted is a system to be laid down on general principles for the entire country, and worked out in detail according to the needs or peculiarities of each district. There should, in short, be a department, or a branch of a department, with a responsible chief and subordinate agents, for whom certain rules should be laid down, to be carried out steadily and without hindrance throughout the country, leaving much as to detail to the discretion of local authorities. The money rewards already offered for wild animals would probably suffice, but those for venomous snakes should be increased; and if the people were encouraged to work for them and were aided by persons acting under properly selected superiors, the result would soon be a diminution of the wild animals and snakes. Until some organised establishment is formed, to be worked steadily throughout the whole country—not dependent on the will nor subject to the caprice of individuals, but under local officers subject to one head—no real or continuously progressive amelioration of the evil can be anticipated. In the course of the discussions which followed the reading of the paper, the Rajah Rumpel Sing drew attention to the absence of rewards for the destruction of jackals, and advocated the giving of rewards for killing these animals. With regard to the indisposition of Hindoos to kill snakes, he said that not only was there the religious prejudice against this, but they had the belief that the snake-bite could be charmed away.

**ANOTHER INDUSTRY FOR INDIA.**—Not very many years ago the idea of any large proportion of our tea supplies ever coming from India was ridiculed as chimerical. As for the chinchona plantations, they were generally regarded by Anglo-Indians as experiments foredoomed to failure. In spite of these pessimist predictions, England is now receiving about 25,000,000 pounds of tea annually from her great dependency, while chinchona cultivation is recognised as a perfect success. Looking at these antecedents, it would be rash to say that the *Examiner* may not prove right when prophesying equally good results from the growth of tobacco in India. As regards soil and climate, little seems needed to make the industry succeed in carefully-selected districts. Already, some finely flavoured sorts are grown in Madras and Burmah from Virginia seed. The "Lunka" is a very fair cheroot, so far as the mere material goes, and the same may be asserted of some special brands from Trichinopoly. Of course, a great deal depends upon the care bestowed upon the growth and manufacture. As a general rule, the object of the cultivators seems to be to produce a large quantity at a low price, irrespective of quality. But here and there a wiser system prevails, and cheroots are turned out which would sell readily in England at a fair price but for the roughness of their manufacture. The chances generally are that at least half of every bundle of "Lunkas" or "Trichies," will have to be thrown away, owing to the impossibility of making them "draw." Instead of rolling the leaf tenderly and carefully after the manner of the Manila manipulator, the Burmese and Hindostan workpeople squeeze the material into some sort of shape by main force. The consequence is, of course, the formation of lumps inside, which prevent the free passage of smoke. Our contemporary acknowledges the existence of this evil, but believes it might be surmounted by the importation of skilled hands from America and the Manilas, to act as teachers and superintendents. Perhaps this might effect a partial cure in time, but we doubt whether much will be done towards inducing the world to consume Indian tobacco until the industry be taken in hand by British enterprise. As it seems to present a very promising opening for the employment of some of our superfluous capital, we expect to witness a considerable improvement in the methods of cultivation and of manufacture before many years elapse.—*Globe*.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—BENGAL POLICE.**—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, replying to Mr. O'DONNELL, said his attention had been called to a resolution moved by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Ashley Eden, relating to the Bengal Police Report of 1877, in which he strongly condemned that force. The resolution did not refer to Sir Richard Temple, or to anything done by him, but to the misconduct of a large section of the native police of Bengal. This was not the first occasion upon which their conduct had been unfavourably noticed, for last year Sir Richard Temple adverted in strong terms to the number of arrests made upon insufficient evidence. Mr. Eden, on the occasion now referred to, said, "There was abundant proof of the lamentable amount of suffering and wrong which had been caused by this body, and looking to the vast number of false cases instituted all over Bengal, he was determined that the police should not be left uncontrolled, but only used under adequate safeguards." The police were under the Government of Bengal, and they might safely trust Mr. Eden, knowing his character as an able administrator and his knowledge of Bengal, to take such measures as would prevent a repetition of this grievance.



**MR. ROBERTS'S BILLIARD ENTERTAINMENT.**—Last evening Mr. Roberts and Mr. Courjon played for the second time, the latter gentleman receiving 650 out of 1,000 points and winning the game by 368 points. The scores were as follows:—Mr. Roberts led off with a miss in baulk, Mr. Courjon following with a miss. Mr. Roberts then made a score of 36, followed by others of 22, 82, 20, 22, 28, 27, 23, of which 4 were spot strokes, 50, 55, of which were 12 spots, and 65 of which were 18 spots, with other smaller breaks. Mr. Courjon scored 20, (33 equal 10 spot shots) (53 equal 13 spot) 20, 18, 65 (21 spot shots), 10, 20 and smaller breaks, running out with an unfinished break, and winning by 368 points. Mr. Courjon will play Mr. Roberts again this evening, receiving 650 points.—*Englishman*, Jan. 11.

**LIGHT RAILWAYS.**—It was proposed during the scarcity which recently prevailed in the North-West Provinces to construct a number of light railways. A contemporary gives the following details of the plan:—"The policy adopted by Government in reference to public works of an anti-famine character has been provided for in advance in the North-West Provinces. During the alarm of famine here, it will be remembered Colonel Fraser went round the principal stations holding conferences with the local authorities and determining plans of relief works. The tour was happily destined to be fruitless as regards any immediate realisation of the project sketched out. The famine menace passed away, and Colonel Fraser's ideas merely blossomed on paper. However, preliminary arrangements were made so thoroughly and comprehensively, that the documents in which they are recorded now stand ready as a complete programme of railway development. They include more than this, of course, as the works desirable for their own sake would not have given sufficient relief labour to the population which Government would have had on its hands if the threatened North-West famine had really come to a head; but at any rate, as far as the light railways are concerned, a design providing for a complete network of such lines is already prepared and is now merely awaiting sanction. The scheme is a complete scheme, which hangs together, and has been so contrived with great ingenuity that though coming within the scope of famine relief works to a large extent, it is none the less a great provincial project in its entirety. On the map a series of lines have been delineated which, when complete, will not only increase to an enormous extent the circulation of railway traffic through the country, but will constitute a narrow-gauge system, all linked up, so that the rolling-stock of the whole system would be available in time of need for concentration on any section where a special emergency arose. Further than this, the system would also be linked with the light railways of Rajpootana, and in this way traffic facilities would be extended over an area of country which could not have been manipulated by means of mere feeder lines."

The Panjab Anjuman at its last meeting resolved that the Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of the so-called Neutral Zone, composed by Dr. Leitner, should be printed as soon as possible.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 8 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 14.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 15.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 3d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

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	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1873 ...		88 to 89
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...		
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	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
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	" " " 1861 or 1868 ...		
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are from Bombay, January 28; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 26; Calcutta, January 25.

THE papers announce the fact already telegraphed home, that the Indian Government is considering a scheme for the constitution of a Native Civil Service, "very much on the lines laid down by the Viceroy last year in his speeches at the Imperial Assemblage and the Convocation of the Calcutta University." The Government proposes that a certain percentage of the posts now held by the Covenanted Civil Service, as well as a certain number of the best uncovenanted posts shall be reserved for the new service, the status of which would be assimilated to that of the present Covenanted Civil Service. The success of such a scheme will depend of course upon the manner of working out its details. Lord Lytton at Delhi declared his opinion that the natives of India had a right to share largely with their English fellow-subjects, according to their fitness for the task, in the administration of their own country. The difficulty will be to reconcile this belief in practice with the Viceroy's subsequent confession—that "the permanent interests of the Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English officers trained in the principles of that policy whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule."

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the Indian Government has long been considering "the question of working the State, if not the guaranteed, lines of railways by organised companies of soldiers, who have completed their first term of service." Competent judges have often pleaded the advantages that would accrue, both to the State and the soldier himself, from a measure which could enable the former to select its railway servants from the ranks of the army, and retain them under discipline, and a certain degree of military training, so that they might form the nucleus of a system of railway defence and general reserve. It is hard to see how such a scheme can be applied under the new rules of short service which provide for the transfer of time-expired soldiers from the colours to

the reserves. It appears, however, that the Government have already sanctioned the assembling of a committee at Fort William, composed of Major-General J. Ross, C.B., as President, and Mr. E. L. Molesworth, C.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Hichens, R.E., Captain Firebrace, R.E., and Captain J. A. Miley, as members, to discuss the details, and draw up a fully-matured scheme.

ON Jan. 24 a Jawaki deputation was received in Darbar by Sir Richard Pollock and General Keyes who laid the following terms before their visitors:—First, surrender of Khistu and Hassam, the leaders in the Shahkot raid, and surrender of Rambazari and Shinu, leaders of the party who last August murdered three sepoys on the Khushialgarh road; second, surrender of all Government rifles in their possession; third, restitution of all property stolen from British subjects in recent raids; fourth, a fine of ten thousand rupees; fifth, fifty hostages for future behaviour. The deputation retired to consider the terms.

MEANWHILE, according to the latest news from the North-West Frontier, Jammu was occupied on the 21st by a force under Colonel Buchanan. The enemy's country has been completely swept, but it was found impossible to surround him, as whenever pressed he retired into neutral territory; that, namely of other clans who, as the *Pioneer* says, are "friends to-day and foes to-morrow." The nature of their neutrality may perhaps be guessed from the fact that Colonel Watson riding through the Kohat Pass was fired at on the same day by four hundred Zukka Khels proceeding to join the Jawakis.

THE virtual ending of the Naga expedition is reported in the Indian papers, as well as the death of Mr. Carnegie on Jan. 21. Mozima has paid its fines, both in money and guns; and restored the rifles and accoutrements taken from our men, as also the mails that were plundered. Its submission is said to be complete. The troops would soon be returning to their respective quarters.

POOR Mr. Carnegie seems to have met the wound of which he ultimately died in the following way. According to his wont writes a correspondent, he

had been knocking about the camp to see that all was going well, and had proceeded outside the chain of sentries to examine a Naga path leading into the village. A sentry on the east side picket, seeing a form moving about in the darkness, and concluding that it must be a Naga prowling up to the camp, fired at it, with what lamentable results my telegram has already told you. Mr. Carnegie's right arm was shattered below the elbow, and the bullet buried itself in his groin. All that can be done is being done for him by Dr. Dawson. This unfortunate occurrence will cause considerable and unfeigned sorrow all over Assam, as Mr. Carnegie is a universal favourite with both Europeans and natives.

Mr. Carnegie died at last on his way to Jorhat.

THE following telegram was despatched yesterday from Calcutta to the *Times*:—

The latest news from the frontier reports a dashing and successful attack upon a village situated near Abasai, by a British force consisting of about 200. Led by guides, they surprised and, after considerable resistance, captured the village, taking six prisoners. The enemy lost six killed, including their leader. Six of our own men were wounded. The possibility of a war between England and Russia naturally directs public attention to the army in India, and the very important question arises as to whether, in the event of such a war, India would be in a position to supply a military contingent. The most prevalent opinion seems to be that it would be highly dangerous and impolitic to withdraw from India



even temporarily any part of the English troops, but this argument does not apply to native troops, seeing that one of the principal uses of English forces in India is to act as a military check upon the native army. The sending of a part of the latter from India would serve, therefore, as a safeguard rather than as a source of danger to British power. The native troops are well-equipped, well-drilled, and handle the rifle with considerable skill. There is at present, however, a most fatal defect in the organisation of native regiments, which would have to be remedied before they could be employed against European troops—namely, the serious deficiency of English regimental officers. The full complement of English officers in all ordinary regiments is seven, and of these on an average not more than four would be available at the commencement of any sudden campaign. A regiment might, accordingly, find itself, after a short period of active service, without a single English officer. It is a military canon that no regiment ought to go into action with less than two officers per company, and it will be readily understood that native regiments would require a larger rather than a smaller proportion of English officers if required to fight with European troops. Should this deficiency, however, be supplied, there is no reason why native soldiers should not prove a very valuable auxiliary to an English army engaged in a European war. India, as a recruiting ground for such forces, is almost inexhaustible, and for the purpose of a campaign against Russia the limit to Mussulman levies would be solely dependent upon financial considerations.

ACCORDING to the latest telegrams from Madras, the week's decrease in the number on famine relief was about 3,000, which left 350,000 on the rolls. Prices, on the other hand, were rising slightly, but the imports were increasing. In Kadapah, and probably other of the nine famine districts of Madras, they find it very difficult to get rid of the rice stored up long ago by the Madras Government. Mr. Price, the collector of Kadapah, has been driven to retail his stocks at a lower rate than prevails in the market, giving half a measure more for the rupee. By this contrivance he gets rid of a little, and may perhaps be able to sell it all before the winter crops come in.

In a final note on the Bombay famine Colonel Merriman reckons the total famine expenditure at 114 lakhs, or fifteen lakhs less than the last estimate of September, 1877. The remissions of land revenue amount to only Rs. 2,15,110 out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,78,500 for last year. For the current year no remissions will be necessary. The general good conduct of the people, says Colonel Merriman, continued to the end; and the sporadic resistance to Government measures which was made before April, 1876, has not been repeated.

We are glad to hear that action is at last to be taken on the Report of the Dakhan Rayats Commission. A Bill will be introduced into the Bombay Legislature very shortly, for the purpose of giving relief to the indebted peasantry throughout the four districts concerned.

A DESPATCH from the India Office has been received at Calcutta approving of the Government of India's recommendations with regard to increased and accelerated pensions for officers of the native army; and orders on the subject will be issued almost immediately.

COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, when Colonel Scott's term expires in March. He will later obtain the vacant Deputy Adjutant-Generalship, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Eteson is now officiating, that officer reverting to his substantive appointment of First Assistant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. TWEEDIE, who has accepted the post of Resident at Mandalay, in succession to Colonel Duncan, was expected in India by the next mail.—It appears that Major-General Sir R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawar, is to be the First Commissioner of Sind, on its annexation to the Punjab Government.—Mr. Sanders, Chief Commissioner of Mysor, has resigned the service. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. C. A. Aitchison, C.S.I.—The death is announced of Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, from the effects of an accident whilst bathing.—Major-General Donald Stewart is likely to be compelled to come home on sick leave.

In the course of his long and exhaustive statement on the public works policy of the Indian Government, Sir Andrew Clarke quoted an interesting note by Mr. Bernard on the food

supplies of the country. From this it seems that in the most thickly-peopled provinces of India there are about seventy-five to eighty acres of land under cultivation to every hundred persons, and that out of those acres, sixty-five to seventy are under food crops. Oudh, for instance, with its dense population of fourteen millions, has nine million acres of cultivated lands, of which 8,200,000 bear food crops; Madras has twenty-one millions of acres under food crops for its peasant population (excluding Zamindaris) of about twenty-seven millions. Mysor has four and a half millions of acres under food for its population of five millions. British Burmah has two and a half millions of acres under food with a population of two millions and three-quarters. The Central Provinces, "where the land is poor and cultivation is slovenly, and where there are grown much cotton and oil-seeds, have only thirteen millions of acres under food crops out of a total eighteen and a half millions of cultivated acres, but then its population is only nine and a quarter millions." Some provinces differ greatly from others; for instance British Burmah, which exports annually 800,000 tons of rice, produces from two to three times as much food as its people require. Assam, on the other hand, "has also a very rich soil, a heavy and never-failing rainfall, enormous areas of virgin land, yet she does not produce food enough for her people, and has to import food from thickly-peopled Bengal." But Assam probably stands alone in this respect, while all the other provinces produce enough food for their own support and for export as well. A great deal, adds Mr. Bernard—

Has been said of late years about the vast areas put down with opium, cotton, indigo, seeds, and other crops, to the exclusion of food crops, and to the exploitation of India for the benefit of rich traders and of distant populations. But much of this kind of talk is due to ignorance, for out of the cultivated area of British India, estimated at about 160,000,000 of acres, only about 580,000 acres are under opium, and little more than one million acres under indigo, 8,000,000 oil seeds, and 10,500,000 acres under cotton, most of it for home consumption in India, while at least 130,000,000 of acres are under food crops. And an acre of food crop land will in an ordinarily good season support two people if the produce of one province be taken with another. In Burmah and Bengal one acre supports three or four people; in the Central Provinces and Bombay it supports less than two. No doubt the area under such crops as oil seed, jute, and oil-bearing roots has increased greatly during the last ten or fifteen years. But, then, the total area under the plough has also increased vastly. In the Madras Presidency alone I find that Mr. Dalryell, no mean authority, wrote in 1867 that the cultivated land in certain districts of Madras had from 1856 to 1866 risen from ten millions to sixteen millions of acres, so that it is quite safe to say that the area of food crop land in India is now as high or higher, compared to the population, than it was in old times, notwithstanding the great extension of non-food staples like linseed and rapeseed.

We note that Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has at length been appointed Surveyor General of India, in the place of Major General H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., whose term of office had been prolonged for six months. The Government of India has published the following complimentary farewell order to the latter officer:—"In notifying the retirement of Major-General Thuillier from the office which he has held for nearly seventeen years, and from the department in which he has served upwards of forty years, the Governor-General in Council deems it right to place on record the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Major-General Thuillier's services, and of the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties during an unusually long official career."

We learn that there are at present on view at Messrs. Orr and Sons, in the city of Madras, several specimens of gold quartz from Wainad, and forty small bars of virgin gold made from the quartz. The resources of the gold-fields are soon likely—we hear—to be further developed, for Messrs. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, have some experienced miners prospecting in the district. If it be true that gold can be worked at a profit when a ton of quartz yields no more than six pennyweights of the precious metal, there ought to be no further doubt as to the success of the new industry in Wainad, where forty-one ounces of gold have been extracted from fifty tons of rock.

AN interesting note on tobacco culture and curing has lately been penned by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces. The conclusions formed from the experimental cultivation on the Ghazipur

farm are that an acre of ground will yield about 800 lbs. of leaf, and that when cured this may be expected to fetch from 6d. to 7d. per pound in the home market. Samples actually sent from Ghazipur last year fetched nearly 6d. per pound. The profit, under these circumstances, is estimated at Rs. 2,160, on an outlay of Rs. 6,170 on an area of fifty acres of cultivation. The Director adds that the Ghazipur experiment "confirms the idea, which has often been mooted, that indigo planters or other gentlemen who have land in Upper Bengal should attempt the cultivation and curing of tobacco. Operations required for tobacco-curing will apparently dovetail in well with those required for indigo manufacture. In the first place the indigo godown can without difficulty be converted into a curing-house; in the second place, it is clear of indigo at the season when it would be necessary to fill it with tobacco. The same argument applies to labour and supervision. The busy time with tobacco will be from November to February, when indigo has been already sent to market, and even if it is necessary to keep tobacco leaf in the curing-house till the rains, it ought to be packed before indigo is cut." The note contains very ample instructions regarding the cultivation and curing of the leaf.

THE irrigation results in the Punjab up to the end of November last show an increase of 102,323 acres irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, in short, owing to the demand for water on the failure of the autumn rains, more than double the area irrigated in 1876 has been irrigated in 1877. The chief increase has been on the Bari Doab Canal, where 111,000 acres nearly have been irrigated in place of 40,000. As might be expected, the increase on the inundation canals is far the smallest, because the very cause which brought about the demand for water stinted the supplies of the canals. Moreover, Multan and the adjacent parts had the heaviest rain of all the Punjab in September, and therefore the necessity of canal water for sowings of the spring crop was less there than elsewhere. Until the December rains lightened their labours, the canal officers of the Punjab had very hard times last autumn in order to meet the clamorous and incessant demands of the agriculturists who saw no hopes of rain. Their efforts have produced the very satisfactory results above given, and it is only fair that these should be known to the credit of the Department.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* vouches for the truth of a curious story told by him regarding some shrapnel shells lately issued to a battery of artillery at Bombay for their annual practice. On firing them with the usual charge of powder (five ounces), it was found that many of them did not burst at all, as they ought to have done, to let the bullets in the shrapnel escape. The charges were then carefully weighed and inserted in the presence of the officers; the powder, too, was carefully tested, and found to be a little over proof strength. The fault, therefore, clearly lay in the shells. The charges were gradually increased. Five ounces and a-half were tried and failed; even six ounces did not always suffice to burst the shell. So the unusually large charge of six ounces and a quarter of powder, of over-proof strength, had to be used. It appears that these shells are some of an old consignment sent out by the War Office direct from England, and piles of the same are yet in store in almost every arsenal in India. Recently some of the same batch were sent to Quettah, and the correspondent thinks it would be well for the gunners there to learn the defect in the shells without delay. If this story be true, perhaps it would be as well.

PROFESSOR GARCIN DE TASSY's review of "Hindustani Language and Literature in 1877" carries on the series of yearly retrospects issued by that eminent scholar for many years past. It is not very creditable to this country that the kind of service thus rendered by a learned foreigner to the study of Indian civilisation has no counterpart among ourselves. Reports in plenty are laid before the Indian Government, and the cream of them is yearly dished up in Blue-books issued from Westminster; but we do not know of any one volume which summarises for our benefit the topics treated of by M. de Tassy. We have heard a good deal, for instance, about the Delhi Assemblage and the proclamation of the Kaisar-i-Hind, but M. de Tassy tells us why that title was chosen in preference

to Shah-an-Shah, and gives from the *Oudh Akhbar* an amusing sample of the poetry inspired by the Delhi Darbar. From another native paper we learn that the English in Calcutta are black, lean, and weak-minded, but when they return home they recover all their freshness and their flesh. Then we have the *Panjabi* insisting that Delhi ought to be the capital of India, in the interests of the Indian Government. A reference to the union of the Delhi College with that of Lahor is followed by brief notices of the new works published during the year in Urdu and Hindustani, with occasional extracts or explanatory remarks. Of the aged poet, Nawab Nabi-Baksh Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang, M. de Tassy speaks as a fast friend to the English in 1857, and as author of a recent work in which the justice of our rule, our humanity, and our great mechanical inventions, are lauded to the skies. "Had Plato and Aristotle lived in the days of Queen Victoria," says the old centenarian, "they would have been only too glad to become pupils of the meanest of her subjects." The old controversy between Hindi and Urdu crops up again in quotations from English and native newspapers, and M. de Tassy assures us that *cette belle langue*, Urdu is still full of life. Some of the leading native journals discussed in a friendly spirit the question of encouraging native youths to study in England the stores of Western thought and science for the good of their own country. In the same spirit M. de Tassy hails the opening of a great Mussulman College at Aligarh as "an important step towards European civilisation," and he notes with approval the foundation of a college at Haidarabad for youths of good family. Of the various societies, literary or political, now at work in India, he has something to say, nor does he pass over the *melas* or fairs which form so striking a feature of Indian life. The character of Islam and its relations to Christianity are discussed with reference to the recent works of Mr. E. Salisbury, Saiyad Amir Ali, and Dr. G. Badger; and Mussulman sympathy with the Turks in their late struggle is illustrated by a poetical extract from the *Oudh Akbār*. To the progress of Indian missionaries and the rival efforts of the Brahma Samaj several pages are duly devoted, and a new religious reformer, Dayan and Sarsati, is described as teaching doctrines somewhat different from those of Babu Keshab Chaudar Sen. The Professor winds up his interesting review with obituary notices of M. Bleek, Dr. Mather, Mr. Marshman, Miss Carpenter, Jung Bahadur, and of his friend, Mr. Alderman Allen, publisher of the journal which bears his name.

WE understand that the Government rate of exchange on the rupee for the financial year 1878-79 has been fixed at one and ninepence the rupee. This is lower by two per cent. than the rate of 1s. 9½d. sanctioned for the past year. Indian officers coming home on furlough will therefore find their pay reduced 12½ per cent. from its nominal value on account of the exchange alone, to say nothing of the further deductions which are in store for them, if it be true that the country is about to be burdened with an increased income-tax. The lot of those who will thus be mulcted of a large percentage of their furlough pay seems all the harder by contrast with the better terms conceded to others in the same service who had the good fortune to take their furlough prior to 1st July, 1871, under the rules of 1868. One recent case of particular hardship has been brought forward in the *Home News*. "An officer of more than nineteen years' service, on coming home for the first time on furlough, found his pay curtailed to the extent of ten per cent. at the current rate of exchange, while many of his brother officers, who have been on furlough three or four times in the same period, have been drawing their home-pay at the full value of two shillings the rupee." We see no good grounds for the distinction thus made in favour of those who have done proportionally less of Indian duty. It is hard to understand why those who have borne the full burden and heat of the day in a trying climate should be thus picked out as objects of a questionable economy, from which the Government can reap but a paltry profit, to set against the damage to its moral credit. We can only hope that the Marquis of Salisbury may yet see the justice of yielding to the prayer of the many memorialists who have petitioned for a return to the par rate of exchange.

OUR obituary for the past week records the death of two gentlemen whose names were once conspicuous in the annals of British India. Dr. Alexander Duff, who has just died a

## Odds and Ends.

MAJOR C. HUNTER, R.A., has been ordered to proceed to England

LIEUTENANT L. J. H. GREY has been placed on special settlement duty in connection with the Burkagarh Estate in the Lohardaga District; and Mr. H. M. Maekenzie takes charge of the Gobindpur Division in Manbhum.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. W. B. S. Jones, Major L. S. Warren, and Mr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T's" letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 18, 1878.

## INDIA'S VALUE TO ENGLAND.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Colonel Chesney takes up the challenge thrown out by Mr. Lowe in the *Fortnightly Review* for last November. Mr. Lowe, as our readers will remember, argued, among other things, that England loses more than she gains by the possession of India. There was the drain of men, for instance, involved in the maintenance of an English garrison, 70,000 strong. "The money which we spend can be repaid to us, but who shall give us back our men?" In point of fact Mr. Lowe has over-reckoned the garrison by at least 10,000 men; but the difference of numbers may be passed over as not affecting the real question at issue—namely, the alleged drain of men. To the question, "who shall give us back our men?" we can only reply with Colonel Chesney that India gives them back, or at least the greater part of them. A certain number would die yearly in England or in India, and the only waste that Colonel Chesney can allow consists in the larger number who die in India. If the death-rate in India averages twenty per thousand, or twice that of England, it would appear that "600 more able bodied Englishmen die yearly in consequence than would die otherwise." In addition, therefore, to the 60,000 permanently maintained in India, England loses only 600 men a year, or exactly as many as die in this country from railway accidents alone. Colonel Chesney should have added something for the number who yearly return home disabled prematurely by Indian diseases. But, after all additions, we may admit with him that the drain on England, slight enough in itself, is "perfectly inappreciable compared with the effect of emigration." If in the last ten years 6,000 Englishmen have died before their time, more than a million have emigrated from this country never to return, of whom about one-half were adult males.

But Colonel Chesney goes yet further, affirming that this small extra mortality and the permanent withdrawal of 60,000 men from England, so far from being a loss, are in truth "an absolute benefit to all those who stay behind." The English labour-market is thus relieved, however slightly, of so many men whose staying at home would tend to keep wages below their present level. But it may be pleaded that our Indian garrisons increase the strain of recruiting our home army by voluntary enlistment. In peace time, however, replies Colonel

Chesney, there is no such strain, for "the strength of the home army is not regulated by the supply of recruits, but by the supposed needs of the country;" and "if the Indian garrison were withdrawn to-morrow, the result would be not to give us an increased army at home, but that 60,000 soldiers would be discharged." We do not quite see the force of this reasoning. If there were no troops in India, the recruiting for the home army would surely go on more easily, and England would have a somewhat better choice of men even if many who now enlist with an eye to Indian service were to seek employment in other fields. On the other hand, it is obvious that, under the new system of short service and army reserves, England "will get the benefit of the reserves supplied from these 60,000 men, the cost of whose training has been paid by India." Colonel Chesney forbears to add any hint of the gross unfairness of an arrangement which heavily taxes the people of India for the ultimate good of England alone. Talk of a drain, indeed, on England's resources, when the Colonel's mere statement of a simple fact can show which way the drain really goes!

With regard to the alleged drain in time of war, Colonel Chesney points his answer by an appeal to past experiences. To Mr. Lowe's contention that England could not furnish 60,000 soldiers for India, and carry on a European war at home, he opposes the fact that in our last war with France the Government "had usually more soldiers at its command than it knew what to do with," and argues that the troops detached on profitless expeditions to the Plate River and Walcheren "might as well have been serving in India" for any good they really did. If we have India, Russia has her Poland, and all the Continental Powers have to keep large forces in reserve for the guarding of their frontiers. If our army is comparatively small, it does not follow that in time of need a much larger one could not be raised, even on the voluntary system, from a nation containing four millions and a half of able-bodied men fit to bear arms. "The absence of a small fraction of our manhood in India" would not then be seriously felt; and it is something to remember that our greatest wars in India were waged "during the extremest crisis of England's struggle with Napoleon." In the event moreover of military operations in the East, India in her turn could help England with any number of native troops that might be required. "The Indian Government has only to give the signal to draw recruits to its colours to any extent necessary, from the perfectly inexhaustible supply available both within and without its borders, of manly races possessing the qualities for making a splendid soldiery," equal in every way to the Turks.

But if India could thus easily defend herself at need, is she for our purposes worth defending? Colonel Chesney holds that she is. Mr. Lowe himself admitted that England reaped some profit from her Indian trade, but he qualified the admission by suggesting that our manufacturers would some day be ruined by Indian rivalry. But this kind of reasoning, says Colonel Chesney, would tell as strongly against our export trade with America or Belgium, while it "leaves out of sight the much larger trade in the commodities which we import" from India. That country supplies us with many millions' worth of goods at a cheaper rate than we could get them elsewhere; and a vast number of our countrymen gain their livelihood by "an intercourse mutually profitable on both sides." The public service of India alone serves to draw off "a portion of that supply of English youth which seems to be always tending to exceed the demand for it," and those who thus relieve the home market come back in time to spend their savings in this country. Looking at all the interests involved in the retention of India, Colonel Chesney has some reason to hold that the loss of that country would amount to "a tremendous calamity affecting every class of Indian society." For the loss of India would



mean the destruction of our Indian trade, because that country would in all likelihood become the prey of warlike and barbarous races beyond the frontier. If Russia were to step in and take our place, the anarchy that would else ensue might be averted. But, "of all wild political fancies, that of the occupation of India by Russia, always supposing she has not the command of the sea, but must approach it through the steppes of Central Asia, is surely among the wildest." On this point we are entirely at one with Colonel Chesney.

#### MEMOIR OF MR. HENRY THOBY PRINSEP.

It is with no little regret that we have to record the death of one to whose pen we have been indebted in past days for many valuable articles on subjects relating to India. His long career, and wide experience on all matters relating to the Administration of India in its various phases, as well as the prominent position he always held, fully justify a place in our columns.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep died at Freshwater, in his eighty-sixth year, from an attack of bronchitis, retaining all his faculties to the last moment.

Mr. Thoby Prinsep (as he was generally known by all his friends) was the third son of Mr. John Prinsep, some time Alderman of the City of London, and member of Parliament for Queenborough in 1802. He was born in 1792 at Thoby Priory, in Essex, whence it is said he obtained his second name. In July, 1807, he entered the College at Haileybury, whence after keeping three terms and obtaining prizes for mathematics, political economy, history, and law, he passed out with credit in December, 1808, and arrived at Calcutta on July 20, 1809, where during his residence, in the College of Fort William, he obtained degrees of honour in Persian, Hindustani, and Bengali.

While in the junior ranks of the service Mr. Prinsep directed his attention to, and, after examination, obtained a degree of honour for knowledge of, Arabic and Arabic Law, to encourage the study of which a reward of Rs. 5,000 had been offered by the Government to those who should successfully undergo the prescribed test.

Mr. Prinsep held numerous and important posts during his long career in the East, and ever carried out the orders of his Government and the duties of his office with marked efficiency. It would be needless to enumerate these in this place: they are duly recorded in the various registers showing the services of past members of the Civil Services of India. In consequence of the distinction he brought upon himself when Registrar of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut he was in 1815 called upon by the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, to accompany his lordship on his tour to the North-Western Provinces, where he succeeded in bringing the Allied Native States to a right sense of the duties they owed to the British Government in aiding it to check the progress of the Pindaries who were infesting the frontiers. Again in 1817, two years after, he was required by the Marquis to settle some important political matters in the North-Western Provinces, which he ultimately succeeded in completing with honour to himself and to his country. These important duties qualified him for the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Political Department, to which he was called in 1820. In the exercise of these functions he gave so much satisfaction to the Governor-General that he was very soon appointed to officiate as member of Council of India in the place of Mr. Butterworth Bayley. In 1824 Mr. Prinsep obtained leave to proceed to Europe to recruit his health, returning to resume his duties in October, 1826. From this date Mr. Prinsep always held high and important situations of a secretariat character attached to the Government.

He was also appointed a Director of the Bank of Bengal in 1832, and on the 11th February, 1840, took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council of India, which he retained until 1843, when he finally retired from the service, arriving in England about the month of May. Previous to quitting India so greatly was Mr. Prinsep respected by the Hindus and Mohammedans that they spontaneously got up an address to present to him, with a request for a bust to be placed to his memory in the Town Hall of Calcutta. The members of the Asiatic Society had previously solicited to have his portrait to be hung in this Museum. Mr. Prinsep was no mean literary contributor to their journals, and to add to his other attainments, was the author of many books connected with Indian subjects, beside pamphlets on questions of finance policy, education, &c. Mr. Prinsep served under the following Governors-General of India:—Marquis of Hastings, Earl Amherst, Lord W. Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough.

In July, 1850, Mr. Prinsep was elected a Director of the Honourable East India Company, and on the change of Government in 1858, when the Crown assumed charge of Indian affairs, he was one of those elected, under the Act for the Better Administration of Indian Affairs, to serve on the Council of the Secretary of State

for India, whence he finally retired from public life in April, 1874 since which date he resided at Freshwater, where he died at a ripe old age.

Mr. Prinsep's great ambition on returning to England, after his multitudinous labours in the East, was to get into Parliament, for which purpose he contested severally, at various dates, Dover, Dartmouthshire, Barnstaple, and Harwich, for which place he took his seat in 1851, in the room of Sir J. Hobhouse, when promoted to the Peerage, but he was unseated on petition.

Mr. Prinsep married in 1835, Sara, one of the daughters of Mr. James Patten, also of the Bengal Civil Service, and leaves issue a daughter married, and three sons, one of whom is the artist at present engaged on the great picture of the Imperial Durbar of 1877 for her Majesty.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### SIR ANDREW CLARKE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks it is all very well for Sir Andrew Clarke to say that the capital invested in railways now yields a fair revenue. That is true, speaking generally, but only because some of the lines are so productive as to cover the deficiency of others. None of the State lines at present pay a fair rate of interest, though the expenditure upon them has already reached the sum of £15,000,000; and, if the safeguard of demanding proof that new lines which may be projected are likely to be profitable undertakings be abandoned, and the mere notion that certain districts may at some unknown time be visited with a dearth be held to be a sufficient justification for running an expensive railway through an unproductive country, India will soon have reason to regret that her rulers had not the good sense to let famines take their course, instead of ruining the country by the measures taken to mitigate their effects. The Government makes a great fuss about saving life in seasons of famine, but it could not give a more apt illustration of the line, *propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*, than by levying new and most objectionable taxes to pay for public works which in their turn will create a necessity for a further increase of taxation, all in order to make the work of saving life at exceptional times less difficult. The country can do very well without either unproductive railways or canals. What is wanted is to make the people richer, so that, when a famine occurs, they may have money wherewith to buy food; but these works will only make them poorer. Instead of doing more, it would be well if the Government were to do less. Mr. Bright may make mistakes of detail which experts in Indian administration can easily correct; but the political instinct is sound which urges him to inveigh against the Indian Government for its exclusiveness, extravagance, and incapacity. Its insane jealousy of independent enterprise, which virtually debars English capitalists from acquiring land and developing new industries in India, is, politically as well as materially, one of the chief evils which afflict the country. The costliness of his administration is proverbial. Every new work it takes in hand is made an excuse for the creation of new appointments; and we are credibly assured that one reason why the water in the State tanks and canals is not more freely used for purposes of irrigation is the hedging round of all such works with a thick fence of officials, so that the wretched ryot has so many forms to sign and so many underlings to fee before he can get what he wants, that he goes away in despair and does without the water. As regards railways, we had admirable examples of State management last year in the mess made of the matter of providing engines for the G.I.P. Railway, and in the sequestration of that line for the conveyance of food to the famine districts only, with the result of causing less grain to be carried at greater cost than if, in accordance with the sound principles of Free Trade which the Government professes, but never practices, and apparently does not understand, the Railway Companies had been left at liberty to manage their own business. No one who knows what Indian administration is can think without a feeling of despair of the probable consequences of such an extension of State railways as that which is now contemplated, and for which Sir John Strachey intends to provide the funds by burdening the poorer inhabitants of this Presidency, already distressed by the high prices of all articles of food, with a heavier duty on salt, and levying on traders a partial and unjust licence-tax.

#### DR. WOODFORD AND THE SEALDAH HOSPITAL.

The *Englishman* holds that a man must possess no ordinary degree of moral courage, no ordinary amount of physical energy and abundant time, to enter upon a task of such magnitude as that of purging an institution like this hospital of all fraud and impurity, and that Dr. Woodford, whatever degree of courage and physical energy he may possess, had other important duties, the demands of which must have occupied a large portion of his stock of these qualities. But we may go further than this. We have no hesitation in saying that no man could hope to exercise an efficient check over a large daily expenditure of this kind, the details of which are

in the hands of an inferior class of native subordinates, and the immediate supervision of which is also in the hands of natives, unless he was at liberty to devote his whole time to the task. There are, we fear, no grounds for supposing that this case of the Sealdah Pauper Hospital is an exceptional one. We strongly suspect that there are very few, if any, hospitals in India in which thorough inquiry would not disclose the existence of a similar system of peculation. There are very few, if any, hospitals in India in which the making up and administering of medicines, and the preparation and distribution of food, are not in the hands of natives, or in which there is a European medical man in charge who can devote more than a small portion of his time to the supervision of these details; and it is simply inevitable under such circumstances that fraud should creep in and persist. The disparity between the quantity of medicines and food charged for, and that actually prescribed may not, indeed, often be so great as in the case of the Sealdah Hospital; but we have strong reasons for believing that a much more insidious and a much more cruel system of fraud is very generally prevalent. To compare the expenditure with the prescriptions is a comparatively easy task. To compare either with the medicines actually administered to, or the food actually consumed by, the sick is, with existing establishments, a well-nigh impossible task. It is a widespread belief among the natives of this country that a man who goes in a Government hospital goes there to die. This is, of course, an exaggeration; but the belief is far from being without justification. We have from time to time heard much from persons who have been patients in hospitals in different parts of the country, not only in Calcutta, or Bengal, but in other parts of India also, which finds adequate explanation in the theory that the Sealdah case is in many of its features not an exceptional but a typical one; much which if true—and in a multitude of instances we have had it from people who had no motive for misrepresenting the truth,—can only be explained on the supposition that drugs prescribed, and doubtless charged for, were not administered, and that rations, certainly charged for, were not supplied to the poor patients. We have long, in short, had strong reasons for believing that systematic cruel plundering of the food of the helpless patients in Indian hospitals is as common as systematic cruel plundering of the food of the helpless horses in Indian stables; and we think it more than probable that there is commonly very little relation indeed between the medicines prescribed for, and those actually administered to, the sick in these establishments. So far, however, from seeing our way to blaming the European officers in charge of hospitals for this state of things, we must admit that we cannot see our way to any remedy. As long as compounders and hospital attendants are natives, and as long as responsible European officers cannot watch the preparation of the medicines and the distribution of the food from beginning to end, this form of robbery, resulting in many cases in murder, will go on without efficient check.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

**COMMERCIAL.**—We see that a native merchant of Chittagong, Babu Lal Chand Chaudri, proposes to get up a company to purchase some steamers and flats to run between Chittagong and Narainganj, to carry the jute, rice and other produce of the Eastern Bengal districts to Chittagong for shipment to Europe, instead of sending it down to Calcutta.

**ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.**—An action for libel has been filed in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahor, by Mr. Horace Herbert, late Provisional Official Liquidator of the Punjab Bank, Limited, against Colonel Arthur Cory, and Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, D. P. Masson, J. Walker and Mr. Towell, proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The plaintiff complains of certain reflections made upon his conduct as manager of the Punjab Bank and Provisional Official Liquidator, in recent issues of the paper. The damages are laid at Rs. 5,000.

**RYOT DISTURBANCE AT BILASPUR.**—Colonel Bamfield, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, has gone off to the "seat of war," at Bilaspur, where the ryots are in open revolt against the Raja, whose son they have seized. Police have been ordered up to prevent the rioters from entering British territory, but not otherwise to interfere. Parties of these from Kangra, Hoshiarpore and Jullunder are moving up to Sooket, while others from the Umballa circle take up ground on the other side of the State.

**REWARD FOR SERVICES.**—We understand that in consideration of the conduct of Moonshi Harpreshad (Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh) during the Mutiny, and of his subsequent valuable services to the Government, the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction, as a special case, that he may be allowed to count his service under the Military Department towards civil pension, so as to entitle him to a pension equal to half his average salary. Moonshi Harpreshad, who retires on March 31 next, has a total service of upwards of thirty-two years.—*Times of India*.

**MR. ROBERTS'S VISIT TO INDIA.**—The *Civil and Military Gazette* is

our authority for stating that the following lately appeared amongst the brigade orders issued at a station in the North-Western Provinces:—"Notice—If there is a sufficient number of subscribers to make up about 420 rupees, Mr. Roberts, the Billiard Champion, has expressed his willingness to play at — on the 29th January. Captain — of the — has kindly consented to play, taking 650 or 700 out of 1,000 from the Champion. It is proposed that subscriptions should be Rs. 4, time 9 p.m., place —. Gentlemen willing to subscribe are requested to send their names to Captain —. Mrs. C—'s Badminton is postponed till next Wednesday."

**DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A RAJAH.**—That rather remarkable case in which the Rajah of Nattore was convicted of having enticed the widows of his three brothers into his apartment, and robbed them of their jewels, was heard in appeal before the High Court in Calcutta on Thursday last. The Judges held the charge of dacoity not proved, but convicted the prisoner of theft and criminal misappropriation, and reduced the sentence of imprisonment passed by the Judge of Rajshahye from two years to two months, and the fine from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 15. The evidence seemed to show that the aim of the accused was rather to harass and intimidate his victims than to spoil them.

**MISS TORU DUTT'S POEMS.**—A new edition of the late Miss Toru Dutt's poems, translated from the French, was recently published in Calcutta, and a copy sent to Lord Lytton by her father, Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt. In acknowledging receipt of a copy Lord Lytton's secretary says:—"His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to tender you his best thanks for the new edition of 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields.' His Excellency attaches much value to the book, I am to say, not merely on account of its own excellence, but as a remarkably bold and successful experiment in literature, and an evidence of great mental energy on the part of your accomplished daughter, for whose untimely loss his Excellency desires me to repeat to you his expression of sincerest sympathy."

**TEA IN THE NAGA HILLS.**—The Political Officer in charge of the Naga Hills lately reported the existence of large tea-trees there, which the Nagas are accustomed to cut down for firewood, or to save themselves the trouble of climbing to gather the seed. One tract of country, about nineteen miles long and six broad, on the slope of the Burrail mountains, seems meant by nature for tea gardens; but it lies in the land of independent Nagas, and for the present can only be coveted. The Chief Commissioner remarks that "the manner in which these very valuable plants—the tea trees—are destroyed, is but a sample of how the national wealth of the province has been, and is still, wasted." Is the Augami Naga expedition another sample?—*Pioneer*.

**FRONTIER RAIDS.**—In proof of the absolute efficiency of the means now in force for the preservation of peace on the frontier, we are told that a band of armed marauders paid Nowshera a visit on the evening of the 9th, cut down a couple of policemen, carried off their arms, and made good their retreat. We are told that in that station, a military cantonment with an European garrison, it is dangerous to be out after dark, and almost as dangerous to be at home, unless one is well-armed and on his guard. But frontier administration is perfect in its way.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.—The following special telegram from Shindah, dated the 14th January, appears in the columns of a contemporary:—"A daring raid occurred yesterday near Togul, six miles from Kohat. One grasscutter was killed and thirty cattle lifted. The raiders, numbering about sixty, were followed up by levies. The cattle were recaptured and one prisoner taken. Several deputations have come in from the neighbouring tribes, interceding for the Jawakis, but negotiations are yet open."

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—We hear that, owing to the great and daily increasing press of work, chiefly appellate, in the Courts of the Commissioners in the Central Provinces, it is in contemplation to appoint two additional Commissioners, on Rs. 2,000 a month, to relieve the Commissioners of a large portion of their judicial work. One of the Commissioners is to be appointed for the Nagpur country, the other for the Nerbada Valley districts. To assist in providing the money for this much needed reform, one Deputy Commissioner of the first-class is to be abolished, one of the fourth-class taking his place. In this way Rs. 833-5-4 pie per mensem will be economised. The remaining Rs. 3,266-10-4 pie per mensem will be in part provided for by a slight extension of the prevailing custom in the Central Provinces of appointing an officer to fill an acting vacancy in a grade three months after the vacancy occurs. Hitherto six weeks has, we believe, been the average time the pay for which is withheld from an officer succeeding another in a higher grade. The decentralisation system is indeed developing some real genius in finance.—*Englishman*.

**RAILWAYS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—The *Pioneer* remarks:—"The new lines of light railway proposed for the North-West Provinces have, as we stated the other day, when generally describing the scheme, been unfavourably criticised by the agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand line. But the reply of Colonel Fraser on this point seems irresistible. He points out that the broad interests of the country must not be sacrificed to the greed of home shareholders. The agent would extend the Oudh and Rohilkhand

line northwards; but if the broad-gauge line were carried up to Saharunpore from Moradabad, the effect would practically be to deny railway communication for ever to the Dhoon. The traffic of such stations as Chakrata, Landour, and Mussoorie would certainly not pay for broad-gauge extensions, nor for wholly independent narrow gauge lines. But extensions to those places brought into the general scheme of a narrow gauge provincial system might be feasible. Moreover, the Oudh and Rohilkhand agent objects to the light lines on the ground that they would, if taken along the routes proposed, be competing and not feeder lines in their relationship to his own. He quite forgets that in proposing to carry on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line to Saharunpore he wants to enter into competition with the East Indian line. The truth appears to be that the Oudh and Rohilkhand line itself, as a broad-gauge line, is a costly mistake. It is not a part of the trunk system, and the traffic of the country through which it passes—densely populated as that region is—does not yield freight enough to make a broad gauge line profitable."

**DEPARTURE OF COLONEL BURNE.**—The following account of the departure of Colonel Owen Burne is reprinted from the *Week*:—"The Howrah Station last night, at the departure of the up train carrying the English mails, presented a busy scene that was both interesting and touching to those who understood its significance. Colonel Owen Burne, the right hand of the Viceroy and the most popular Private Secretary that India has known in our time, was leaving for home, probably for good; and a great bevy of his friends and admirers, Native as well as European, had assembled to bid him God-speed and 'see the last of him' in this country. The Viceroy brought Colonel Burne down to the station, accompanied by nearly the whole of the Staff; and the train moved off amidst a chorus of affectionate adieus, that showed how deeply the loss of the gallant Colonel is felt by every one, from his Excellency downward, with whom he had to be brought into contact. Colonel Burne was indeed an ideal Private Secretary; kind, courteous, and considerate to a degree. It has often been observed that a 'No from Burne was robbed of all its sting by the way in which it was said.' He was singularly unassuming, and even reticent about himself; and I have heard it said more than once, by those who are well acquainted with the facts, that no one but Lord Mayo formerly, and Lord Lytton more recently, ever knew of how much practical use his clear intellect and wide experience had really been to the successive Viceroys, or how greatly his counsels had been valued by both. The estimation in which Colonel Burne is held by the present Viceroy is well-known; and it must be a source of great consolation to his Excellency in his present loss to think that his faithful assistant and friend, though leaving India, is not leaving the service of India. The presence of Colonel Burne in the India Office as Political Secretary will doubtless do much to strengthen the hands of Lord Lytton out here; and it is matter of congratulation for the Empire just now that a man at once so capable and so thoroughly in accord with the Indian administration should be holding the reins at home. All Calcutta, and indeed all India, in wishing the late Private Secretary farewell, will heartily join with me in hoping that the domestic affliction which has called him away so suddenly will have passed away, or, if that may not be, will have assumed a less distressing and threatening aspect, before he arrives on the scene of his new labours."

**THE PUNJAB TRADE REPORT.**—Punjab trade reports become more accurate and less interesting every year. Even in the last, however, that for 1876-77, the Financial Commissioner cannot shake himself quite clear of former errors, which make a comparison of one year's trade with another somewhat difficult. During the year under review the value of the foreign trade of the Punjab has decreased by nearly twenty-one lakhs, the weight of goods carried increasing by nearly 30,000 maunds. The fact is that in former years the values were, as a rule, over-estimated. New and better methods of calculation have now been introduced; whilst the method of calculating weights, being tolerably correct, has been left unaltered. The foreign countries with which the Punjab trades are,—Kashmir, Ladakh, Chinese Tibet, Bajaur, Kabul, Tirah and Seistan—the trade with Eastern Turkistan being included in that of the first two countries. Only the import trade from Kabul and Tirah, and the unimportant trade with Chinese Tibet, shows a decrease; everything else has been increasing, so far as weights go, for values, as explained above, are untrustworthy. The chief facts shown by the figures for Kashmir are the decline of the Kashmir shawl trade, the largely increased import of raw silk from Kashmir, and lastly, the fact that native-made cotton fabrics are being supplanted in Kashmir by European goods. The chief import from Ladakh is the borax found there; but the demand for this article will be affected most likely by the discovery of large fields in America. A large quantity of raw silk, worth about Rs. 36,400, is also included in the imports; it must have come, however, from Yarkand over the Karakorum. Of the exports to Ladakh, tea shows an increase, and European cotton goods a considerable falling off. During the year also fifty-two double-barrelled guns, nine revolvers, 1,200 empty cartridges, and one million percussion caps were exported to Ladakh, and perhaps further. On the whole, the trade with Kabul continues to flourish, the progress made in 1875-76 being fully maintained. The item that shows the most re-

markable increase is tea; indeed, there are some figures connected with it that are almost incredible, except on the supposition "that other goods are brought up by rail from the ports and sent on to Kabul under this feigned designation." The part of the report that treats of foreign trade ends with an observation on the balance of trade. Ignoring the operations of the Forest Department, which brings down timber from Kashmir, the value of imports from the foreign countries named exceeds the value of exports by about twenty-three and a-half lakhs. The traders, too, bring down large quantities of gold, not shown in the returns. One cannot say how the excess of imports is balanced. Perhaps jewellery and precious stones are for the most part taken back; but it may be, says Mr. Young, "that a drain of silver is going on in the direction of Central Asia, a result by no means to be deplored in the present state of the silver market."—*Pioneer*.

**HOSPITAL ABUSES.**—An inquiry recently held in Calcutta regarding the administration of a suburban hospital at Sealdah has brought to light a long course of maladministration and extravagance, which is most severely commented upon by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Almost every department of the hospital had been overcharged for, and at the same time grossly neglected. The Lieutenant-Governor's minute on the case concludes as follows:—"The facts brought to light by this inquiry have left no possibility of doubt that a system of peculation and extravagance has been allowed to prevail for years in this hospital. Setting aside all arguments deducible from figures quoted, Dr. Woodford's recorded orders in 1875 and 1876 admit it, and the evidence of the extra diet sheets of last July show that it was up to the end of his administration still unchecked. The only single argument that can be urged in Dr. Woodford's defence is, that this entire absence of control and supervision of the hospital under his charge was not checked or controlled by his departmental superiors, and that so far from being condemned by them, he has received from them encouragement and support. But this is a matter which the Lieutenant-Governor cannot permit to influence him in the conclusion at which he is compelled to arrive on the plain issue as to whether or not there has been a gross and entirely unexplained waste of stores, medicine and drugs in the Sealdah Pauper Hospital, though it might have been considered had the Lieutenant-Governor had to consider finally the proper mode of indicating the dissatisfaction with Dr. Woodford's administration of the affairs of the hospital, if he had remained in the service. This, however, the Lieutenant-Governor is spared the necessity of doing. Dr. Woodford has received two extensions of service beyond the usual period, and the Accountant-General having reported that the last of these extensions proposed on the 1st January, Dr. Woodford ceased to belong to the Government service from that date. His inefficient superintendence of the hospital would have disqualified him for any further extension even if he had applied for it, which he has not."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17. Str. Pemba, Moulemein and Rangoon; Hereford, Glasgow; str. Telford, Calcutt; str. City of Venice, Liverpool.—13. Khedive, Southampton, &c.; str. Harald Haarfager, Bombay, &c.—19. St. Margaret, Liverpool; Hialutan, Cuddalore.—20. Erins Gam, Liverpool.—21. Str. Chanda, Bombay; str. Terrawally, Rangoon; Philosopher, Liverpool.—22. Str. Bengal, Bombay; Alaba, Aden; City of Tanjore, Glasgow.—23. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Khedive.—Mr. Apostolides, Miss Maseyk, Mrs. Robinson and family, Mrs. Harper, Lieut. S. Wortley, Mr. Wight, Dr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Mr. King, Miss Bagster, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Schachler, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. Thompson, two Messrs. Crake, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Penfold, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bronscheidt, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Veile, Mr. E. Veile, Mr. Barratoni, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Platt, Mr. Duneraft, Mr. and Mrs. Cadiz and four children, Lieut. Christie, Lieut. Grimes, Mr. Hinners, Mrs. Drury, Lieut. Worleidge, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Delahay, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Scott, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Leon.  
Per Chanda.—Sir W. Montezith, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Robertson and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Macnab, Mrs. Westerhous, Mr. and Miss Baker.  
Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. Mills.  
Per Patalia.—Mr. E. H. Stone, Mr. J. H. Dobson and five children, Lieut. col. Grove, Mr. D'Castro and son, Mr. Aydall and son, Mr. Chowdry.  
Per Commilla.—Mr. R. Thomson, c.s.r., Chief Commissioner British Barmah, Col. Trevor, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. R. H. Pilcher, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Martin, Dr. Kelly, Mr. Millet.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14. Eurydice, Dundee.—18. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally.—17. Jan. Law, Dundee; Allahabad, New York; str. Viceroy, London, &c.—19. Str. Arxyl, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Arratoon Apar, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Socotra, Bombay via Coasts; Iride, Akyab.—19. Str. Bengala, Marseilles; str. Duke of Sutherland, Malabar Coast; str. Khandalla, Bombay via Coasts.—20. Str. Tagus, sader, Madras.—21. Brechin Castle, Gopaulpore; Caroline, Gulf; str. Tagus, Bombay; Senator, Demerara; str. Canara, Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits; str. Basheer, Chittagong, &c.; Marianne, Havre.—22. Fazel Careem, Gulf; str. Darien, Trieste; Julia H., Akyab.—23. Str. Queen Anne, London, &c.; str. Satara, Port Blair, &c.; str. City of Cambridge, London, &c.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Sa. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 6
1 per Cent. ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 12
5 per Cent., 1872 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 12
5 per Cent., 1859-60 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 12 to 102 14

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1894) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1896) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1897) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1900) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 0

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	120 to ...
Assam Tea Company...	200 ...	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	682½ to 695
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1160 to ...
Coal Company ...	1410 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to ...
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to ...
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	200 to ...
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	112 to 113
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	600 Fr.	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	163 to ...
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	50 to 52
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	280 to 295
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	175 to 180
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	197½ to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	1000 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	600 ...	1010 to 1050
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£81 ...	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	200 to ...
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	107 to 108
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Simla Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	500 ...	600 to 510
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	250 ...	129 to 129
	£10 ...	50 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 17 8 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 8 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.—On the "Progress Report" of the Madras Irrigation Department many remarks might be made. There are four millions of acres of well irrigated land in this Presidency, the systems of irrigation being excellent. Several new schemes are now under consideration, "such as the Sangum project in Vellore, the Peryaur project in Madura, and the Upper Tumbuddra project in Bellary." The statement of the report is clear enough:—Madras irrigation works have their value, and doubtless in their extension lies the remedy for, if not preventative against future famine. But "light railways for the better distribution of food supplies" are also of great importance. Madras railways have done their best in the hour of need, and the time, energies and brains of railway officials were severely taxed to meet with the requirements of the distressed districts. But there is a limit even to hard work, endurance and energy. There is little doubt that time was lost in the transportation of grain supplies; and where the need was greatest, say, in Mysor, in the remoter districts of Cuddapah, such as Mudanapilly and others, there were no railways to transport the heavy loads of rice and grain which were left under insufficient shelter, and exposed to thieves, decay and other destroying influences at a considerable distance from the distressed villages. It is more than probable that the inconveniences I have alluded to were pointed out to Lord Lytton during his brief tour through the Presidency, and from his own observations he must have come to the conclusion that light railways (speed being the great end and object) were as much a necessity in Madras as extensive irrigation works. But the returns on the Cauvery Delta and the Godavery works are large enough to prove the valuation of irrigation when well carried out, whilst the system of increasing the number of railways is always doubtful and expensive. Lord Northbrook's opinion, that the "two great remedies against famines should be worked together" is, I fancy, the one which should carry the most weight; but if there must be a choice in the matter, it should fall on the surest and least risky preventative. That irrigation works have answered in this presidency facts in the "Progress Report" established beyond a question, and no one who travelled through the distressed districts during the beginning of the past year could fail to note in the midst of the wilderness of barren red rock or sandy waste, the dismal jungly solitude, with its burnt up dusty vegetation and fringes of scorched yellow grass, the tender bits of green, the fresh young crops, the well watered fast ripening grain which startled him as he came suddenly upon them in the midst as it were of rock and bramble, of desert and dust that surrounded the traveller on all sides. These gems of vegetation reminded you of water channels and wells, of tanks and canals close

by, and make you also bear in mind that when the famine was at its height, well irrigated districts, such as the Godavery, Tanjor, Kistna and Tinnevely, were untouched by the destroyer. A word or two, not about the famine, but its "after-effects." Are they passing away; is the patient recovering strength, and is he able to face the burdens which have been laid upon him? It is hard to answer questions which are put to officials daily. Mr. Garstin, rumour says, is to write a report of the famine year, being well qualified to do so, although some men state that Mr. Digby, the industrious secretary of the Famine Relief Committee, is likely to be chosen for the honour and glory of writing a *résumé* of famine doings. Perhaps they may throw "day-light" on the matter and tell us how we really stand. Meanwhile, there is scarcity and sorrow in the land, rice selling at four measures for the rupee, provisions unusually dear, and horse-grain or koultee expensive. Servants are again beginning to complain, but they are full-fed and prosperous in comparison to those who are to be found beyond the pale.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

RICE EXPORTS.—Madras has again begun to export instead of import rice, two Canal steamers having been chartered to load with rice for Europe.

THE LATE FAMINE.—Telegrams from Madras give the approximate decrease on famine relief works as 32,000 persons, on gratuitous relief 22,446, and the number now remaining about 369,000. Prices are fluctuating, and rice has risen in nine districts.

TRADE OF BURMAH.—From a report published with the *British Burmah Gazette* of the 29th ultimo we see that there was an increase of Rs. 87,26,977, or 9.33 per cent., in the imports and exports of merchandise on private account, while the transactions in treasure showed an increase of Rs. 1,48,23,108, or 181.30 per cent. The private import trade in merchandise, Rs. 4,70,94,039, was, the report informs us, the largest ever registered in the province, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 88,80,055. The value of the traffic from foreign countries increased from Rs. 1,62,94,014 in 1875-76 to Rs. 2,17,00,253 in the year under review, or by Rs. 54,06,239, equal to 33 per cent.; while the coasting traffic also increased from Rs. 2,19,19,970 to Rs. 2,53,93,786, or by 16 per cent.

THE LATE MRS. SAUNDERS.—It is with very great regret that we record the death, on the 21st ult., in England, of Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., the Chief Commissioner of Mysor. The deceased was a very popular member of Bangalor society, by whom her death will be much regretted. The late Mrs. Saunders was very well known for her ready and liberal acts of charity amongst the poor of Bangalor of all classes of the community who have long missed, and will now altogether miss, her presence. One of the standing memorials of the deceased lady's active charity is the school for Mohammedan girls in Narrainpillay-street, in which she took the deepest personal interest. We are sure Mr. Saunders has the sincere sympathy of his personal friends and acquaintances, and of the public of the Province generally, for the loss he has sustained.—*Bangalor Examiner*, Jan. 9.

A CHANDERNAGORE correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* remarks that it is a "strange inconsistency, that while the Queen of England assumes the title of the Empress of India and carries her administration throughout the Continent, this little place should still be held by a nation perfectly independent of the Government of the English. The turbulent Mahratta, the fanatic Sikh, the proud Mussulman, have all brought their kingdoms under the paramount rule of England in India; but that this little bit of land—a mere island in the ocean of English possession—should be owned and governed by a nation quite independent of the Government of the English, is an anomaly quite inexplicable from an Indian point of view. While the whole of the English dominions in India is groaning under taxation, the inhabitants of this station are nearly, if not entirely, free from it.

BELLARY.—The responsible famine officers at Bellary reported two months ago that the famine in that district was over, yet we learn that money doles are issued from the Mansion House Fund, which, it appears, must be got rid of somehow. It seems incredible, but we are informed on good authority that one thousand women and children are fed daily, none of whom require such assistance; and that the money which is issued weekly for the support of the aged and for infants is in no single case required. The crops are fair and the country is prosperous, considering all things; all the country people, besides, have left Bellary to work in their fields, and now seem contented. Those, therefore, who are being gratuitously fed are the people belonging to the town and bazaar, which means demoralisation to the whole population. We are assured that no one will work, and servants are not to be got; coolies won't go ten yards under four annas, even to carry a letter, and to take or fetch anything weighing over five lbs. weight they demand eight annas and a bullock cart; in fact, they will do nothing except as a great favour, and servants who used to be very good are loafing about



the bazaars; the few who remain in service are impertinent, and walk off if one does not give in to them. Meantime trade and business of all kinds is almost at a standstill.—*Pioneer*.

**COLOMBO BREAKWATER.**—Sir John Coode, it appears, had two objects in view in visiting Colombo, to satisfy himself as to the progress of the work on the breakwater, and to look into the question of harbour extension. The first point was soon mastered. Sir John has left the island more than ever convinced of the satisfactory character of the work performed by Mr. Kyle, with whom he has left the fullest discretion in regard to future proceedings. It is said that Sir John Coode is of opinion that the breakwater will be one of the greatest engineering successes of the day. To the present time, little more than a year since its commencement, there have been 645 feet constructed, and it is calculated that there should be 1,000 feet of the breakwater laid down by the end of April. At the present rate of progress, 100 feet are laid monthly, for which forty blocks are used, whilst the number of blocks made in the yard each month is forty-three. Sir John Coode has collected a large amount of information relative to harbour extension, but more is required before he can venture to give the question the full consideration it deserves. All this, the *Observer* says, will await his arrival at home in April, when he will be able to come to a final decision before the advent of the north-east monsoon of 1879.

**THE TROUBLES OF POLYGAMY.**—A young Burman, the son of a Government clerk, was recently the hero of an adventure at Dallah, which has caused considerable amusement in Burmese circles. Like many another of his race, he was not contented with one wife, and recently took a second or junior wife. The youth and his most recent spouse crossed over the other night to Dallah from Rangoon to see a poay or theatrical performance going on there. Being well dressed and having plenty of money, which they distributed freely amongst the performers, the pair were given a good place, and seemed to be enjoying themselves thoroughly. But they had not taken sufficient precaution to keep their trip a secret from the senior wife, who with a band of possibly similar outraged wives suddenly appeared on the scene. Contrary to usual custom, these women seized upon the husband and dragged him triumphantly from the poay, amid the roars of the crowd, by the hair of his head. The junior wife, who seems to have had the first glimpse of what was coming, slipped from her lofty position, and was in a few seconds completely lost to view amongst the crowd. Satisfied with the capture of the male delinquent, no attempt was made to discover his companion, who eventually beat a retreat to a petty official's house in a great fright, where she remained safe till the next morning. We do not think that young man will be in a hurry to take another wife to a poay in Dallah for some time, at any rate until he gets properly divorced from his first wife, who so vigorously asserted her position and rights amongst a sympathising, if chaffing, crowd of some hundreds of Burmese men and women.—*Rangoon Times*.

**THE COTTON TRADE.**—In his review of the trade and navigation returns for 1876-77, Mr. C. A. Galton, referring to cotton, says:—The value of the trade in this article twenty-two years ago was twenty-five lakhs of rupees, since which time it has increased, though with considerable fluctuations, to nearly six times that sum, the average of the last five years being 137 lakhs. During the interval between 1855-56 and 1860-61 the price of cotton ranged between two and two and a-half annas per pound. In 1861-62 it was a little over three annas, the quantity exported being eight and three quarter millions of pounds and the declared value upwards of 170 lakhs. In 1862-63 the quantity exported fell by nearly 28 per cent. owing to the transfer of North Canara and with it the trade of the important cotton-exporting of Compta to the Bombay Presidency; but, in consequence of the American war and the unprecedented demand for Indian cotton in the English market which arose thereupon, the price nearly doubled, and the value of the exports rose by upwards of 40 per cent. The price of cotton, and together with it the value of exports, was steadily maintained in the years 1863-64, 1864-65 and 1865-66, during the continuance of the American war, and in the last-named year the exports reached 120 millions of pounds, the highest figure recorded for this Presidency. With the cessation of the American war, and as a consequence of the excessive demand for Indian cotton in the Manchester market, the exports fell at once in 1866-67 (eleven months) to less than two and a-half millions of pounds. In 1867-68 the exports nearly doubled and 1868-69 quadrupled. Since then we have been fluctuating between four and eight millions of pounds in quantity and 100 and 200 lakhs rupees in value. The principal cotton-producing districts are Belary, Tinnivelly, Kistna, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura, and Cuddapah. On the whole the area of cultivation ranges between one and a-half to one and three-quarter millions of acres in this Presidency. It can be increased to any extent, but at present there is not much inducement for extension, as the cotton produced is of inferior quality, and cannot compete with American cotton or even Egyptian cotton in Europe. A very large portion of the cotton produced is consumed in the country, and there are large exports to Mysor and Bombay.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. Str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—19. Str. Polam, Calcutta; Webster, Chittagong.—20. Str. Marina, Calcutta.—21. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta.—22. Str. Ava, Bombay.—23. Str. Calcutta, Bombay; str. Edinburgh, Rangoon; str. Asia, Rangoon.—25. Str. Estepona, Bombay; str. Crusader, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Calcutta.—From Bombay.—For Madras.—Mr. Norrish. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Nailer. From Colombo.—Mr. R. Smith. For Vizagapatam.—Mrs. Smith and two children. From Pondicherry.—For Cocanada.—Mr. Linn.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle.—19. Str. Chinsura, Bombay.—20. Suffolk, Port Natal.—21. Str. Almora, Calcutta.—22. Palmas, London, via Coast.—23. Str. Calcutta, Calcutta; str. Ava, Calcutta.—24. Str. Edinburgh, Rangoon; str. Viceroy, London; str. Polam, Calcutta; str. Ava, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Calcutta.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. R. Kerr and Mr. C. Andrew. For False Point.—Mr. H. E. B. Fox and Capt. L. N. Mosse. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. C. F. McCarty. For Cocanada.—Mr. J. H. Latham and Mr. E. A. Wale.

Per str. Ava.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Sert. Fryer. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. P. H. Brown and Mr. T. D. A. C. W. Murray.

## Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 26, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/2-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 6 1/2d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 1/2-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 33 1/2 for sellers.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	2 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per cent. "	...	...	...	...	1870	1 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	5 1/2 to 5 1/2 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	5 1/2 to 5 1/2 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, 22. 7s. 6d. to 22. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, 23. 10s.; Skins, 24.

## Bombay.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—We believe that Sir Richard Temple is contemplating making some important reductions in local establishments. It is believed that one of the Judges of the High Court will be lopped off, as the present judicial strength of the High Court was fixed at a time when there was much more work to do than there is at present.

**SUICIDES.**—We regret to hear that news has been received in Bombay of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. F. C. Blodwell, agent for Messrs. Whittle, Anderson and Co., at Dholera. We learn that Mr. William Gordon, Government pensioner at Sattara, late of the Judge's Court and Station Clerk, shot himself dead with a fowling piece on the 16th inst. The verdict at the coroner's inquest was that of temporary insanity.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 21.

**A VOLUNTEER COMPANY FOR COLABA.**—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Headquarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at which the desirability of forming a Colaba Company was discussed. The result was that it was resolved to open a list at head-quarters to be signed by any person who may wish to become members of a Colaba Company. The paper will remain there for a week, and should a sufficient number of signatures be obtained, a Colaba Company will be formed.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 21.

**FAMINE CENSUS.**—The Government of Bombay has issued instructions regarding the proposed census of selected talukas in different parts of the famine country. It thinks it is very desirable now that the compilation of the census returns should be completed and the results ascertained as quickly as possible. To this end tabulation sheets have been prepared according to villages, and full instructions for using them are to be circulated. Special arrangements have been made in detail, and it is hoped that with the assistance to be granted the work of compilation will require but a few days, and Government relies upon Collectors taking the necessary measures to ensure the return of the compilation forms to the Secretariat by an early date in February.

**DEFENCES OF ADEN.**—Major-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., and Major Pierson, R.E., have left for Aden, to carry out such parts of the duties of the Aden Fortifications Committee as require to be done on the spot. Meantime a Defence Committee, as it will hereafter be called, in token of the wider scope to be given to its operations, will assemble in Calcutta immediately under Admiral



Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ..	94 1
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ... ..	102 1
Gold Leaf ... ..	per Rupee 18-6-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch... ..	19-0-0
Ditto Pekin ... ..	18-3-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ... ..	each Rs. 11-9-3
Spanish Dollars ... ..	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars ... ..	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ... ..	108-7-0
Sycee Silver ... ..	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**MEDICAL.**—After forty-nine years' service, Mr. Gill, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, has applied for superannuation.

**COMMERCIAL.**—Mr. McKean will probably be succeeded in the Mercantile Bank at Galle by Mr. Bailey.

**CIVIL SALARIES.**—The increase of 20 per cent. in the salaries of Civil Servants is confirmed. An advance of 25 per cent. has been anticipated, but the extra 5 per cent. was not conceded.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—His Excellency the Governor, who left Colombo on the 10th to inspect the northern districts of the island, arrived at Jaffna in the *Serendib* on the evening of the 13th, visited Point Pedro and Batticotta on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was expected at Trincomalee to-day (17th January).—*Ceylon Times*.

**CHOLERA.**—Cholera is reported to be still prevalent in the northern province, notwithstanding the arduous exertions of the Civil and Medical Departments to check it. It is now admitted that the Tamils who are constantly arriving in the district bring the epidemic with them.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. Roosmale Cocq, the District Judge at Galle, is a candidate for the Agency at that place, rendered vacant by Mr. Templer's promotion to Kandy. The vacancy in the Badulla Assistant Agency, caused by the promotion of Mr. Sharpe, is to be filled by Mr. King from Hambantota, who will be succeeded by Mr. Williams from the Matelle Assistant Agency.

**COFFEE.**—Accounts from most of the coffee districts indicate improvement, and are certainly much more encouraging than when we last wrote. The weather had become fine, and was more likely to mature the bearing wood and bring out a good blossom, which is in some districts already making its appearance, but later accounts seem of a more doubtful nature. It is thought probable that the current season's coffee crop may range between 550,000 and 600,000 cwts. At date our exports are 7,000 cwts. below those at the same time last year.—*Ceylon Times*, Jan. 17.

**RAILWAYS.**—The official return of the traffic of the Ceylon Government Railway for the week ending Dec. 30 shows an increase in the receipts of Rs. 544 70 cts. over the corresponding period of last year. We are glad to be able to congratulate the colony on the successful placing of the last batch of Ceylon Government 4½ per cent. debentures (Matale Railway) at £105, a rate which is one per cent. above the last sale of our island paper. It is not more, however, than the rate to which we are entitled, bearing in mind the excellence of the security, and the great scarcity of really first class investments, such as public companies and banks can look at for Trust moneys. The amount of the Matale Railway Loan was to have been £275,000.—*Ceylon Times*.

**THE EARL OF DALKEITH** has arrived in Calcutta.

A SPORTING PAPER entitled *Billiards* has been started in Calcutta.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. J. PASLEY** succeeds to the command of the 34th Native Infantry on the retirement of Colonel R. P. Anderson, and Major W. V. FitzJacob becomes second in command.

**THE 63RD REGIMENT** has gone into camp on the Ferozepore-road on account of prevalence of fever. It is hoped that change of air and scene will eradicate the fever from which the regiment has been so long suffering.

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN** has approved the grant of a salute of seventeen guns to Nawab Vikaru Amra Amir-i-Kabir so long as he continues to act as one of the Regents of the Haidarabad State.

**THE amount of Indian salt revenue** for the first eight months of the current financial year has reached Rs. 3,99,91,243, as compared with Rs. 3,92,29,418 in the corresponding period of last year.

**MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM** took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta on Jan. 17, and sat with Mr. Justice Jackson, C.I.E., on the third Bench.

**THE Allahabad Bank (Limited)** has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 3 per cent., and carried forward Rs. 4,000 to the reserve fund.

**PETROLEUM** springs are reported to have been discovered near Kummum in the Nizam's territory; and the Government is said to have despatched a well-equipped party, under Mr. Edelstein, a Hungarian, to make fuller investigations.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 19.)

**ADAMSON, H.**, Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 17th ult. to the Chief Comr. of British Burmah.

**APLIN, T. H.**, app. by the Secy. of State to the Forest Dept. of India, is posted to that dept. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade. Mr. Aplin is attached to British Burmah.

**BEHRMAN, E.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is retransf. from Bombay to the Western System of State Railways.

**BIRCH, Capt. W. B.**, offic. 1st asst. supt., has been placed on duty in charge of convicts proceeding from Calcutta to Port Blair on Dec. 26.

**BYRNE, E.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on Jan. 2, on transfer to the Tirhoot State Railway.

**CLARKSON, J.**, The resignation of his app. by Mr. J. G. Clarkson, B.A., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Provincial Estab. is accepted from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

**COLLIS, F. S.**, resumed charge of his office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. W. F. Agnew, on Jan. 15.

**COWIE, H. G.**, B.A., is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces, and dep. comr. of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle. Mr. Cowie received charge of these offices from Mr. T. H. Biggs on Jan. 10.

**DIXON, J.**, is confd. in the app. of asst. dist. supt. of police in British Burma from Oct. 1 last. v. W. Hannay, resigned.

**GRAY, G.**, is app. paymr., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

**HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F.**, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, on furl., is transfd. from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

**KEDDIE, J. C. G.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, is transfd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal P.W. Dept. Provincial Estab.

**KUNHARDT—WELLS.**—The services of Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt and H. L. Wells, asst. engr., 1st and 2nd grade respectively, have been placed at the disposal of the agent to the Gov. gen. in Beloochistan, in the P.W. Dept.

**McMORDIE, D.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is re-transfd. from the Madras Famine Works to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

**RING, H. R.**, offic. asst. consrv. of forests of the 3rd grade in Coorg, is transfd. to Bengal.

**SHAKESPEAR, W.**, asst. consrv. of forests of the 1st grade, is transfd. from Assam to the Punjab.

**THOMSON, C.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway (temp. rank), has been posted to the Delhi div., Rajputana State Railway.

**WHITE, H. T.**, Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 2nd inst. to the chief comr. of the Central Provs.

**WILLCOCKS.**—The services of Capt. W. Willcocks (unattached), exec. engr., 2nd grade, N.W. Provs. and Oudh irrigation branch, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.

## BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. E. Fryer, dep. comr., 4th grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission:—

Major G. E. Fryer, dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. J. Butler, asst. comr., 2nd grade, and offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott, asst. comr., 4th grade, and offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, asst. comr., 4th grade, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Major G. A. Strover, dep. comr., 3rd grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission:—

Major G. A. Strover, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, asst. comr., 1st grade, and offic. dep. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd grade, and offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, asst. comr., 3rd grade, and offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, asst. comr., 4th grade, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

## RETIREMENTS.

The following appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—

With the sanction of H.M.'s Govt. it is notified that the fifteen retirements under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 8 of Jan. 1, which remained un-

allotted on Dec. 31 last, will be held available for officers of all three Presidencies up to March 31 next.

This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under Clause 2 of the G.G.O. of Jan. 1, 1877, and who completed twenty-eight years' service on or before Dec. 31.

Applications will be disposed of by the Govt. of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

Officers of the Madras and Bombay armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Govt. of India.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Civil Service reported to the Govt. of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins; Dec. 24.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson; Dec. 27.

Mr. G. K. Lyon; Dec. 27.

Mr. H. Cox; Dec. 28.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin, Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 4th inst.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 31st ult.

Mr. J. A. Grant, Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 3rd inst.

#### DONATIONS FOR PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGES.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that Mr. E. Stack, Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000, and that Mr. W. Hoey, of the Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

#### ACCOUNTANTS OFFICE CALCUTTA.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Estab.:—

From asst. examiner, 1st grade, to dep. examiner:—Mr. R. N. Burn and Mr. S. M. Johnson.

From asst. examiner, 2nd grade, to asst. examiner, 1st grade:—Mr. I. S. Hubbard.

From asst. examiner, 3rd grade, to asst. examiner, 2nd grade:—Mr. E. A. Denny.

Mr. H. Stuart is appointed dep. examiner, P.W. accounts, on probation, and posted to the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

#### THE FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The undermentioned officers are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the provinces and branches of the P.W.D. to which they are permanently attached:—

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.—Mr. W. J. Fahie, exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., 3rd grade (temporary rank); Mr. C. J. K. Watson, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. A. Hays, assist. engr., 2nd grade.

To Military Works Branch.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, exec. engr., 4th grade (temporary rank); and Mr. F. G. Fox, asst. engr. 2nd grade.

#### CIVIL PENSION CODE.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

The following despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

(Financial, No. 342.)

India-office, London, 25th October, 1877.

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 13th August, 1877, No. 241, recommending that Uncovenanted Officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of fifty-five years without producing medical evidence of inefficiency.

2. You point out that, under existing rules, an Uncovenanted Officer who has attained the age of fifty-five years is only eligible for privilege leave, and for any special leave to which he may be entitled, and you consider it inequitable that an officer should be deprived of the privilege of furlough because he has attained to a certain age, and yet not allowed to retire without a certificate of inefficiency, which he may not be able to procure.

3. Your proposition is approved, on the understanding that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount if he had retired on medical certificate.

#### THE DE BRITTO CASE.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 14.*—Letter from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors, High Court, dated 22nd December, 1877—Forwards a memorial to the address of his Excellency the Governor in Council, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Bombay, praying that the capital sentence passed upon Joaquim Charles Britto on the 15th December may not be carried into effect, and requests that the necessary steps may be taken to submit the memorial for his Excellency's consideration at as early a date as possible.

Letter from the Honourable the Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, dated 30th December, 1877—Forwards a letter from Mr. Justice Green, who submits his opinion upon the case of the convict Britto.

RESOLUTION.—Government have now received Mr. Justice Green's report on the memorial signed by a very large number of the leading inhabitants of Bombay, European and native, requesting that Government

would extend the clemency of the Crown to the prisoner Joaquim Charles Britto and commute the sentence of death passed on him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Green, after a careful review of the various facts brought out at the trial, finally arrives at the conclusion that while not dissatisfied with the verdict itself, he yet considers that the evidence of the existence of a considerable degree of mental unsoundness in the prisoner is sufficiently strong to render his a proper case for not carrying into effect the capital sentence passed upon him.

In this view his Excellency in Council concurs. He is of opinion that the verdict of the jury was a correct one on the case placed before them, but that taking into consideration all the circumstances regarding the mental condition of the prisoner during the past few years, as shown by the evidence adduced, there is sufficient ground for Government exercising in this case the prerogative of mercy with which they are entrusted, and commuting the sentence of death to one of rigorous imprisonment for life, and the sentence is commuted accordingly. JOHN NUGENT,

Under-Secretary to Government.

#### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 16.)

Mr. J. Kelleber, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Kooshtea div. of the Nuddea dist., is transfd. to the sudder station of the dist. of Bhagulpore.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, asst. mag. and coll., Mymensingh, is transfd. to the Presidency div., and is app. to have charge of the Kooshtea div. of the Nuddea dist.

Mr. G. Stevenson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bhuddruck div. of the Balasore dist., is transfd. to the sudder station of Mymensingh.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, joint mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, is app. to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Furreepore, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. W. V. Paterson.

Lieut. P. A. Buckland is app. to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at A'ipore, v. Mr. H. M. Tobin, from the 10th ult.

Mr. H. Savage, asst. mag. and coll., Raneeunge, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom during the abs., on leave, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, mag. and coll., Mozufferpore, is app. to act in the 1st grade of mag. and colls. during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. W. S. Wells.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, offic. mag. and coll., Rungpore, is app. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. N. S. Alexander, on furl.

Mr. F. Jones, offic. mag. and coll., Tipperah, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mag. and colls., v. Mr. C. F. Worsley.

Mr. H. Beverley, offic. dist. and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act in the 1st grade of judges, from Jan. 1, v. Mr. L. R. Tottenham, on furl.

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, asst. comr., is app. to special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagur Estate, in the dist. of Lohardug. Lieut. Grey is also app. to act in the 2nd grade of asst. comrs.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, offic. asst. comr., is app. to have charge of the Gobindpore div. of the Manbhoom dist., on being relieved of his present special duty by Lieut. L. J. H. Grey.

Mr. F. Wilcox, dist. supt. of police, Manbhoom, is transfd. from Dinagepore.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, dist. supt. of police, Dinagepore, is transfd. to Manbhoom.

Mr. J. Masters is app. to be dist. supt. police, Noakholly, and to act as dist. supt. of police, Dinagepore, until relieved by Mr. F. Wilcox.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, is posted to Dacca on his return from furl.

Mr. C. H. Joubert, offic. protector of emigrants and supt. of emigration, Calcutta, is app. to offic. as health officer for the port of Calcutta during the abs., on duty, of Dr. J. G. French.

Mr. B. Clark, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the 1st Calcutta div. on Dec. 27, on return from Madras Famine Relief Works.

#### BRITISH BURMAH.

(*British Burmah Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

Mr. J. E. Bridges, supernumy. asst. comr., is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade, from the date of his passing the prescribed examination in Burmese, viz., Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in the Shan language, prescribed in Notific. No. 88, dated May 5, 1875, published at page 83, Part II., of the *British Burmah Gazette*:—

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, B.C.S., offic. junior secy. to the Chief Comr., British Burmah, with great credit.

Mr. T. D. Jameson, supt. of police, with credit.

Mr. E. J. Rumsby, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Henzada to the Toungoo div.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

Mr. J. B. Fuller, asst. mag. and coll., Aligarh, is placed on special duty as asst. to the director of agriculture and commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin, C.S., whose service has been placed at the disp. of this Govt., is posted to the Etawah dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Capt. T. J. Quin, asst. comr., Jhansi, to offic. as cantonment mag., 1st class, and to be posted to Allahabad.

Mr. H. C. Irwin, asst. comr., 3rd grade, Bahraich, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, Jhansi.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, mag. and coll., Allahabad, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of comr., Allahabad div., in add. to his own, during the abs. of Mr. W. C. Plowden.



Mr. F. W. Porter, offic. settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade.

The services of Major H. B. Sanderson, cantonment mag., Allahabad, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

Mr. W. E. Henslowe, exec. engr., is app. asst. engr. in chief, local railways, N.W.P. and Oudh, as a tempy. arrangement.

Lieut. S. M. Maycock, R.E., 2nd asst. principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, is app. to offic. as Professor of Experimental Science, in add. to his own duties, during the abs. of Dr. M. Thomson, on furl.

Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy.), attached to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, passed the deptl. standard examination in Hindustani on Dec. 1.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 12.)

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra asst. comr., 2nd grade, is app. to be Sudder sub registrar of Goalpara, during the abs. on deputation of Babu P. Barua, with effect from Nov. 30.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 19.)

GILCHRIST.—The following apps. are made in the Hyderabad Contingent: Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, squad. officer 1st cav., to offic. as squad. comdr. 3rd cav., v. Major C. J. O. FitzGerald, app. offic. comdt. 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

GORDON.—The services of Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., comdt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. from March 20.

JACOB, Major W. V. FitzG., offic. wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 6th E.R., is confd. in the app., v. Lieut. col. G. J. Pasley.

### PROMOTIONS TO LIEUT.-COLONEL.

The following proms. are made:—

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. Melvill, cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. and Brevet major J. C. Lockwood, 20th hussars, Cadre of the late 2nd European L.C., to be major, from Dec. 31, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. L. J. Farquharson, retired.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. B. Dennys, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Jan. 3.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. Hill, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 5.

Lieut. W. H. Salmon, staff corps, Jan. 12.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 4 to 12.)

BARTON—STEEL—BELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 22, making the following offic. apps., 25th N.I., consequent on the retirement from the service of Col. H. D. Manning, comdt.:—Lieut. col. N. Barton, wing comdr., and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. J. N. Steel, qrmr. and offic. wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties. Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, offic. wing officer, on prob., and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

BIRCH—NICOLAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, making the following offic. apps. in 35th N.I., consequent on the assumption of com. by Lieut. col. G. C. Rowcroft:—Major A. J. C. Birch, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. G. V. Fosbery, v.c., on furl. Capt. F. W. Nicolay, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr.

LEIGH, Lieut. H. P. P., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav., on prob.

NEDHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 26, app. Lieut. E. M. Nedham, wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 24, v. Lieut. C. A. Coles, proceeded to Europe.

NELSON—CLIVE—DREW.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. G. G. Nelson, to be major, R.A., from Dec. 12; Capt. H. S. Clive to be major, R.E., from Dec. 23; and Lieut. col. F. B. Drew to be col., 2-8th regt., from May 23, 1876.

TILLY, Lieut. J. C., to be instr. of musketry 2nd batt. 16th regt., v. Young, prom., dated Dec. 30.

WEBB—HAMILTON—FORSTER—MAGRATH.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.:—Capt. E. H. Webb, gen. list, inf., wing officer 8th N.I.; W. R. Hamilton, gen. list, inf., squad. officer 4th Bengal cav.; C. H. Forster, gen. list, inf.; and Lieut. C. F. Magrath, R.A.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 15.)

HACKETT, Lieut. C., to be adj. of the 1st batt. 5th fusiliers.

HART.—The services of Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., are replaced at disposal of the C. in C. from Feb. 20.

HAWKINS, Lieut. F., 1-8th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, 36th N.I., on prob., dated Jan. 2.

TURNBULL.—The services of Lieut. H. E. Turnbull, 40th foot, are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C.

### 9TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Regtl. order, dated Dec. 25, making the following offic. apps. consequent on Major A. P. Palmer having rejoined from special duty and pending the arrival of Lieut. col. M. H. Heathcote.

Major A. P. Palmer, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. D. H. Robertson, squad. officer to offic. as squad. comdr. in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, squad. officer to offic. as squad. comdr. in add. to his other duties.

Dated Dec. 26, app. Lieut. H. M. MacKenzie, squad. officer and offic. squad. com., to offic. as adjt. in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. H. L. Ramsay.

Dated Dec. 28, app. Lieut. G. L. Gasstin, offic. squad. officer, on probation, to offic. as squad. com., in add. to his other duties, v. Major D. T. H. Sampson, from the 27th inst.

### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Batt. 6th Regt.—Capt. C. W. H. Wilson to be major, from Dec. 29.

1st Batt. 14th Regt.—Capt. R. S. Lemon to be major, from Dec. 29.

1st Batt. 17th Regt.—Lieut. G. L. Field to be capt., from Oct. 20.

45th Regt.—Capt. J. E. Baines to be major, from Dec. 20.

56th Regt.—Lieut. H. G. Ford to be capt., from Nov. 21.

63rd Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Jackson to be capt., from Jan. 8, 1876.

67th Regt.—Capt. G. Baker to be major from Dec. 18.

81st Regt.—Lieut. H. Walpole to be major, from Dec. 18.

### MEDICAL.

HUTCHINSON, Surg. major R. F., M.D., to the offic. med. charge of the 13th N.I., during the abs. on furl. of Surg. major A. M. Verchere.

JONES, Surg. major J., M.D., offic. Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Supt. of the Eye Infirmary, Medical College, Calcutta, to offic. as surg. to the Presidency General Hospital, v. Surg. major J. Elliot, M.D., dec.

PERKINS, Dep. Surg. Gen. R. H., is posted to the charge of the Saugor circle of med. superintendence.

SKARDON, Surg. major T. G., 5th Bengal cav., is app. to the med. charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 19, v. Surg. R. E. Ross.

WHITFIELD, Vet. Surg. G. D., Vety. Dept., is app. to do duty with the R.A. at Nowgong.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, for two years, on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same; he is also granted the necessary subsidiary leave. Dr. M. Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for twenty months. Mr. W. Thatcher, exec. engr., Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal, three weeks' priv. leave, with effect from Dec. 15, on which date he made over charge of the dist. Mr. G. J. Cawley, dist. supt. of police, Garo Hills, for nine months, with effect from March 15 next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. R. Wehlisch, mathematical instrument maker, for one year. Mr. W. Harvey, exec. engr., 4th grade, asst. director of State Railways, Central System, for nine months, from Feb. 10.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. S. Hill, inf., wing comdr. 1st Goorkha regt. L.I., for one year three months and twenty-five days, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. C. Hankin, comdt. 4th Bengal cav., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, wing comdr. 22nd Punjab N.I., for one year five months and eighteen days, on private affairs. Major D. C. Walker, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. Dept., for eighteen months. Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., British Burmah, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. A. P. Thornton, Bengal staff corps, offic. polit. asst., 3rd class, asst. agent to the Gov. gen., Rajpootana, for two years, on private affairs.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 22.)

BALLARD, G. A., acting 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept.

BRANSON, J. H., barrister-at-law, to offic. as Professor of Law at the Presidency College.

BUICK, D., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Malabar.

HAMMICK—Mr. H., asst. to the coll. and mag. in the dist. of Belary, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

SEWELL—Mr. R., to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag. at Kistna.

STOKES—Mr. H. J. Stokes to act as coll. and mag. of Madura during the absence of Mr. W. McQuhae on leave.

TURNER—Mr. Edward, to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Malabar.

O'REILLY, Major H. T., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

THOMPSON.—With reference to Revenue (Famine) Dept. notific., dated Jan. 8, the services of Lieut. J. W. Thompson, H.M.'s 44th foot, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 15.)

BRACIN.—The following promotion is made:—Capt. R. D. G. Bracin, having completed twenty years' service in the staff corps, to be major.

**GABBETT—CRESSWELL—M'CAUSLAND.**—The following promotions are made:—Capt. and brevet-major J. Gabbett, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be major:—Lieut. C. A. Cresswell and W. H. M. Causland having completed twelve years' service to be captains.

#### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. from Dec. 17, during the absence of Col. J. C. Macdonald, on furlough to Europe:—

Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham, to act as asst. comr. gen., 2nd class.  
Major J. C. Gunning, to act as depy. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
Major E. S. Berkely, to act as depy. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
Capt. R. Hunter, to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.  
Capt. W. Cooke, to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. T. Knox, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, for two years. Mr. H. Gompertz, dep. sup. revenue survey, privilege leave for eighty-four days. His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. F. E. Gibson from loss of his appointment as asst. coll., and to grant him subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. G. Pringle, staff corps, comdt. 35th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. R. McMahon, dep. comr. of Prome, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. M. K. Bourne, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. L. H. Isacke, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. C. Forth, staff corps, for two years. Major F. H. Thompson, staff corps, for one year and fifteen days, on private affairs. Col. J. M. Grant, staff corps, comdt. 24th N.I., for two years, on private affairs.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

**GOTHARD**, Rev. G., B.A., having been app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay Estab. is admitted to the service from Jan. 9. Mr. Gothard is app. to act as chaplain of Neemuch.  
**HART**, W. E., B.A., barrister-at-law, to be 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.  
**HUGHES**, A. W., cotton inspector in Sind, was granted three months' priv. leave of abs., on m.c., from Oct. 22.  
**MACKENZIE**, M. D., to be *pro temp.* supernum. dep. coll. in Sind, v. H. C. Mules, prom.

##### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

**GOLDIE**.—The services of Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from March 20.  
**HART**.—The services of Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from Feb. 20.  
**MAYHEW**.—With reference to Govt. G.O. of Aug. 16, 1877, Lieut. T. Mayhew, R.A., No. 1 mountain baty., has been granted by the Sec. of State for India leave for six months, commencing from the date of his leaving India.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—  
Driver F. Springer, D-B (late D-C) R.H.A.  
Capt. E. Wighton, 16-8th (late 2-6th) R.A.  
Corporal F. Macklin and Sapper J. Young, R.E.  
Lieut. H. L. Dawson, 1st batt. 2nd foot.  
Lieut. A. H. Daunt, 2nd batt. 7th foot.  
Lieut. S. K. Harries and Sergt. A. Saving, 2nd batt. 11th foot.  
Lieut. S. Moore, 2nd batt. 17th foot.  
Private W. Letts, 66th foot.  
Acting Sub cond. F. Perks, and Store Sergt. W. E. Phelps, Ordnance Department.  
Hospital Sergt. J. L. H. Hammond, 68th foot; Private T. Reilly, 68th foot; and Private A. Jones, 83rd foot.  
Surga. H. D. Masani and W. K. Hatch, Indian Med. Dept.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office*, Poona, Jan. 19.)

**ANSON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 25, app. Lieut. J. W. H. Anson interpreter to the 83rd foot, from the 24th idem, v. Lieut. Bond, proceeded to England, and in the absence of a qualified officer.  
**ASLETT**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 29, app. Lieut. Aslett, offic. wing officer 16th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. Watson, app. offic. cantonment mag., Nusserebad.  
**COOKE-COLLIS—HEYLAND**.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 20, dated Jan. 9, Capt. Cooke-Collis is posted to the Bombay dist., and Capt. Heyland to the Deesa brig.  
**GOAD**, Sub lieut. H., 68th foot, attending the garrison instruction class at Poona, having obtained a m.c., will rejoin his regt.  
**GRIVITT**, J. G. E., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Nusserebad.

**HOLBERTON**.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. col. T. N. Holberton, 8th (late 6th) brig., has been app. to B (late C) brig. R.H.A.

**LECHMERE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 31, directing Capt. C. S. Lechmere to resume his duties as qrmr. 20th regt. N.I., continuing to offic. as wing comdr., in addition, from the 4th idem, v. Lieut. Warden, app. to the commissariat dept.

**MCLEOD**, Lieut. col. H., R.A., is directed to proceed to Belgaum to inspect C baty., 2nd (late 4th) brig. R.A.

**PEILE**.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Lieut. F. B. Peile, 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Grenadiers, to act as station staff officer at Belgaum, in addition to his regtl. duties, during abs. of dep. asst. adjt. gen. on duty.

**SMITH**, Lieut. H. F., staff corps, adjt. 30th N.I., reported his return to duty on Jan. 11.

**WHITBY**, Lieut. C. G., 1-17th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 4th regt. N.I., on probation. This cancels G.O.C. No. 802, Dec. 19.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH**.—Mr. A. W. Hughes, cotton inspr. in Sind, was granted three months' privilege leave of absence, on medical certificate, from Oct. 22, 1877.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub lieut. F. Whittuck (attached to 20th N.I.) to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. A. W. Ancketil, 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Major J. Jacob, 17th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from Jan. 20, or date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Commissariat Dept., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Capt. C. J. A. Yates, 26th regt. N.I., to Bombay from Dec. 29 to Feb. 6. Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, D baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig. R.A., to remain in England from Dec. 22 to March 21, in extension. Lieut. R. S. Davisson, 17th batty. 8th brig. (late No. 3 baty. 6th brig.) R.A., to remain in England from Dec. 18 to March 17, in extension. Surg. major F. Pennington, Army Med. Dept., in extension, from Dec. 24, till date of embarkation for India. Surg. R. Anderson (attached to 3rd hussars), from Jan. 27, for two months, on private affairs. Reret Col. S. W. O. Stevens, cadre 3rd L.I., to Europe, for one year from date of departure in March next.

**CENTRAL GYMNASIUM**.—The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, and to have obtained certificates as follows:—Lance corporal H. Bosworth, 3rd hussars, 1st class; Sergeant J. King, Corporal R. Giltrap, and Private J. Doyle, 2nd batt. 11th foot, 2nd class; Corporal E. Butler, 17th foot, 2nd class; Corporal E. Wicks, 17th foot, 1st class; Lance corporals R. Barker, J. Mahon, and H. Shirriff, 44th foot, 2nd class; Private A. McConnell, 48th foot, 2nd class; Private H. Tucker, 48th foot, 1st class; Private H. Travers, 66th foot, 2nd class; Lance corporal H. Rodgers, 68th foot, 1st class; Sowar Juddoonath Sing, 1st regt. light cavalry, 1st class; Sowar Sewram Sing, 1st regt. light cavalry, 2nd class; Private Nazir Alli, 4th regt. N.I., 1st class; Private Bhiro Tackur, 26th regt. N.I., 2nd class; and Private Shaik Aziz, 26th regt. N.I., 1st class.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BARROW**.—At Malleapooram, Malabar Coast, Jan. 17, wife of H. J. Waller Barrow, surg. A.M.D., daughter.  
**BROMHEAD**.—At Goruckpore, Jan. 17, wife of Sir B. Bromhead, Bart., 40th N.I., daughter.  
**BURGESS**.—At Rawalpindi, Jan. 19, wife of, Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess, Mily. Accounts Dept., daughter.  
**CHART**.—At Parell, Jan. 21, wife of Sydney W. Chart, son.  
**CHISLETT**.—At Colaba, Jan. 20, wife of Thomas D. Chislett, insp. of police, son.  
**COATES**.—At Ferozepore, Jan. 12, wife of G. E. Coates, son.  
**COCQ**.—At Colombo, Jan. 12, wife of G. C. R. Cocq, c.s.i., son.  
**COOK**.—At Kutnee, C.P., Jan. 19, wife of Henry F. Cook, son.  
**CURRIE**.—At Peshawur, Dec. 24, wife of F. A. Currie, lieut. 9th regt., daughter.  
**GIRAUD**.—At Belgaum, Jan. 23, wife of Dr. B. T. Giraud, Army Medical Dept., daughter.  
**GLADSTONE**.—At Panjab, Jan. 21, wife of Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B.C.S., daughter.  
**GRANT**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 5, wife of Mr. E. Grant, son.  
**GRENON**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 23, Mrs. H. N. Grenon, son.  
**HENSLOWE**.—At Almorah, Jan. 4, wife of C. W. E. Henslowe, P.W.D. daughter.  
**HUSKISSON**.—At Hong Kong, Dec. 23, wife of Major S. G. Huskisson. A.D.C., 80th regt., son.  
**JOHNSTONE**.—At Manipur, Dec. 30, wife of Lieut. col. J. Johnstone, polit. agent, son.  
**MURPHY**.—At Belgaum, Nov. 5, wife of Capt. C. Murphy, B.A., son.  
**MCCARTHUR**.—At Buxar, Jan. 24, wife of Capt. McArthur, R.E., son.  
**RAVENSCROFT**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, wife of Mr. H. Ravenscroft, son.  
**SELBY**.—At Jessore, Jan. 16, wife of G. Selby, son.  
**STONE**.—At Chowringhee, Jan. 16, wife of Capt. Stone, son.  
**VUCCINO**.—At No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Jan. 16, wife of Mr. Paul Vuccino, daughter.  
**WORTLEY**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, wife of C. J. Wortley, B.P.S., daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**BISHOP—REDWOOD**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 4, S. O. Bishop, of Negriting, Upper Assam, to J. M. (Popsy) Redwood.

# Home.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of Gentlemen Cadets who have passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in December, 1877, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

### PASSED WITH "HONOURS."

Order of Merit.	Names.	Order of Merit.	Names.
1	Humphery, S. ...	5	10 Wolfe, R. ...
2	Bright, A. T. ...	5	11 Pyne, J. ...
3	Jones, W. D. ...	4	12 Gompertz, A. C. M. ...
4	Fort, R. ...	3	13 Whittingdale, T. Y. ...
5	Cambridge, G. T. P. ...	4	14 Payne, A. V. ...
6	Leigh, H. G. ...	2	15 Adye, W. ...
7	Douglas, W. ...	3	16 Hudson, A. T. P. ...
8	Gastrell, E. T. ...	5	17 Garrett, J. B. ...
9	Govan, J. L. ...	4	

### PASSED.

18	Bunbury, W. E. ...	2	69 Porter, G. A. ...
19	White, Hon. H. F. ...	3	70 Vines, C. J. ...
20	Knight-Bruce, J. C. L. ...	2	71 Carden, A. ...
21	Rodwell, E. H. ...	3	72 Williamson, E. A. ...
22	Caunter, J. E. ...	3	73 Hotham, H. E. ...
23	Strong, S. P. ...	1	74 Mills, E. W. ...
24	Fowler, R. H. ...	4	75 Gardner, C. A. ...
25	Samner, C. M. ...	2	76 Evans, H. I. ...
26	Hunter, C. R. ...	3	77 Sim, A. D. ...
27	Judge, C. B. ...	2	78 Rattray, R. H. ...
28	Hunt, P. W. ...	1	79 Harvey, W. L. ...
29	A'Court, O. ...	1	80 Charley, J. F. W. ...
30	Owen, H. M. ...	2	81 Carruthers, G. A. ...
31	Bayly, J. J. ...	2	82 Hunter, J. ...
32	Hall, H. T. ...	2	83 Boswell, W. L. ...
33	Martin, H. ...	2	84 Compton, T. E. ...
34	Silver, G. ...	2	85 Morris, H. G. ...
35	Wilson, H. F. M. ...	2	86 Campbell, A. O. ...
36	Baird, W. R. C. ...	1	87 Gould-Adams, W. R. ...
37	Colborne, Hon. F. L. L. ...	3	88 Young, H. McL. ...
38	Robertson, G. H. C. ...	2	89 Cabusac, W. F. ...
39	Coke, Hon. W. ...	3	90 Warrender, J. ...
40	Gould-Adams, H. I. ...	2	91 Kindersley, C. P. W. ...
41	Middleton, W. C. ...	2	92 Carr, A. N. ...
42	Henderson, G. F. R. ...	3	93 Lascelles, W. J. ...
43	Short, E. G. M. ...	2	94 Reid, H. A. S. ...
44	Wilcocks, J. ...	2	95 Lys, G. M. D. ...
45	Haldane, E. H. V. ...	1	96 Purdon, D. W. ...
46	Cromie, C. F. ...	1	97 Forster, H. I. ...
47	Doyle, A. H. I. ...	2	98 Sturges, W. E. ...
48	Yelverton, Hon. B. N. ...	2	99 Newland, E. W. ...
49	Priestley, F. J. B. ...	1	100 Shipley, M. L. ...
50	Hilton, M. V. ...	2	101 Carnegie, P. M. ...
51	Edwards, J. B. ...	1	102 Whistler, A. E. ...
52	Tindal, A. H. U. ...	1	103 Cole, R. A. ...
53	Wilkinson, M. G. ...	3	104 Astley, B. F. ...
54	Grosvenor, S. F. ...	2	105 Angelo, F. W. P. ...
55	Orman, C. E. ...	1	106 Shubrick, H. T. ...
56	Cox, C. H. ...	2	107 O'Donnell, H. ...
57	Thaillier, L. W. de M. ...	2	108 O'Donel, M. L. ...
58	Williams, A. L. ...	2	109 Leo, H. C. L. ...
59	Ward, A. H. K. ...	2	110 Des Vaux, F. H. A. ...
60	Burnett, J. G. L. ...	1	111 Seaton, H. ...
61	Churchward, P. R. S. ...	1	112 Bell-Martin, E. H. de J. ...
62	Griffith, E. H. ...	1	113 G. ...
63	Winter, B. E. ...	2	114 Maclean, A. W. D. ...
64	Robinson, R. S. P. ...	1	115 Proby, G. N. A. ...
65	Dundas, L. C. ...	2	116 Wood, F. P. F. ...
66	Becher, A. C. ...	2	117 Wilbraham, H. V. ...
67	Burney, H. H. ...	1	118 Norton, A. ...
68	Crawley, G. B. ...	1	119 Reporter, M. E. ...
			120 Warden, E. J. P. ...

The figures placed opposite the names of the Gentlemen Cadets show the number of subjects in which special certificates were obtained.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following candidates for the Indian Medical Service were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley. List for February, 1878:—

	Marks.		Marks.
*1. Thomson, S. J. ...	5008	11. Tully, E. ...	4050
2. Campbell, R. N. ...	5000	12. Davidson, D. C. ...	3985
3. Brander, E. S. ...	4972	13. Bennett, C. H. ...	3942
4. Manser, R. ...	4885	14. Peacocke, J. C. H. ...	3890
5. Chatterjee, F. C. ...	4719	15. Nariman, K. S. ...	3875
6. Emerson, G. A. ...	4565	16. Sargent, A. F. ...	3697
7. Adey, H. ...	4500	17. Thornhill, W. H. ...	3615
8. Koyaji, B. N. ...	4290	18. Robinson, R. H. ...	3486
9. Street, A. W. F. ...	4130	19. Reporter, M. E. ...	3327
10. Jervis, H. P. ...	4065		

\* Gained the Herbert Prize and the Martin Memorial Medal.

**BLACKETT—PHILLOTT.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Rev. W. R. Blackett, M.A., C.M.S., to Grace, daughter of the late Lieut. col. H. R. Philloft, M.A.

**BOND—WARDILL.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, T. T. B. Cawnpore to Kate M., child of W. Wardill, surgeon dentist, Luton, Beds.

**BOWERS—DOZKY.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, F. M. Bowers, indigo planter, to Isabella M., child of A. Dozey, supt. of Govt. printing in the Home and Public Works Depts.

**CAMPBELL—LISBEY.**—At Lucknow, Jan. 14, G. H. Campbell to Edith I., daughter of T. J. Lisbey, of Lucknow.

**CARREL—JORDAN.**—At the City Church, Ahmadabad, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M.A., E. M. Carrel, to Emily, only surviving daughter of the late T. S. Jordan.

**COURTENAY—HOLMAN.**—At Murree, Jan. 15, R. Courtenay, Bombay C.S., to Annie, daughter of W. Holman, of Murree, Punjab, India.

**DESOUZA-BARRETT.**—PRAYERO.—At Chuddergaut, Jan. 16, M. Adolphus DeSouza-Barrett to Edith M. Prayero.

**GILES—SCHNEIDER.**—At Ahmedabad, Jan. 19, Edward Giles to Ethel, daughter of Major gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., comdg. the Northern Division of the Bengal Army.

**HORNE—MORTON.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, John Horne, B.A., to Jane C., widow of the Rev. Francis C. Morton, B.A., rector of Holy Trinity Church, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

**KUNHARDT—WILLIAMS.**—At Mozufferpore, Jan. 18, H. Geffcken Kunhardt, lieut. R.E., to Justine, daughter of the Rev. T. Williams, of Llangwen, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

**MAJOR—HARRISON.**—At Ahmednuggur, Jan. 22, W. T. Major to Cecilia C. Harrison, youngest daughter of R. H. Harrison.

**MODY—TORR.**—On Jan. 1, M. H. Mody, second son of the late H. P. Mody, of Bombay, to I. Teresa, eldest daughter of Henry Torr, of Tavistock, England.

**NASH—SEALE.**—At Umballa, Jan. 18, George P. Nash, son of the late Gen. Nash, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal army, Minnie L., daughter of the late Col. Seale, H.E.I.C.S.

**VAN CORTLANDT—APPERLEY.**—At Sealkote, Punjab, Jan. 12, A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, 8th Hussars, son of General Van Cortlandt, C.B., to Emily Caroline, daughter of the late Col. W. W. Apperley, H.E.I.C.S.

**WALTER—ANDERSON.**—Jan. 22, G. E. Walker, 19th N.I., to Aimée, second daughter of J. Anderson, house surgeon Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

**WYLLY—FAULKNER.**—At Cuttack, Jan. 9, H. P. P. Wyllly to Florence, daughter of G. H. Faulkner, C.E.

## DEATHS.

**ATKINSON.**—At Delhi, Jan. 17, of small-pox, W. Atkinson, R.S. Railway, aged 25 years.

**BATTIE.**—At Chena Hall, Naini Tal, Jan. 6, Elizabeth, widow of the late E. J. Battie.

**BEADON.**—At Jullundur, Jan. 9, Eve E., youngest child of Major and Mrs. C. Beadon, aged 14 months.

**BLACKER.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Jane, the beloved wife of G. M. Blaker, aged 36 years.

**BLANK.**—At Landour, Miss Sarah Blank, daughter of F. Blank, aged 15 years.

**BRADSTREET.**—At Madras, Jan. 8, Violet A., child of Capt. Bradstreet, 35th regt. N.I., aged 9 months.

**CEARNS.**—At Lucknow, Jan. 12, Ellen M., the beloved wife of J. E. Cearn, of Bara Banki (Oude), aged 35 years.

**CLEUR.**—At Quilon, Jan. 4, R. Cleur, pensioned judge, Travancore Govt., aged 68 years.

**COLCLOUGH.**—At Khundwa, Nov. 1, H. W. C. Colclough, son of G. C. Colclough, staff serg. 4th troop late Bombay H.A., aged 18 years and 4 months.

**GALL.**—At Allahabad, Jan. 22, Isabelle M. D., wife of Lieut. H. R. Gall, 5th fusiliers.

**GIBBONS.**—At Poona, Jan. 12, Edith E., daughter of Capt. Gibbons, 11th Regt., aged 5.

**HAIRE.**—At Suez, Dec. 29, W. Haire, in med. charge of Victoria Hospital.

**HOSSACK.**—At North Lakimpur, Assam, Jan. 6, of dropsy, J. Hossack, engr., aged 29 years.

**HODSON.**—At Hassan, Jan. 16, Constance M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hodson, aged 8 months.

**HURCUM.**—At Lahore, Jan. 15, J. C. Hurcum, son of J. Hurcum, Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, aged 18 years.

**MONGAN.**—At Shanghai, Dec. 22, Emily M. P., wife of James Mongan, H.B.M.'s Consul for Tientsin and Peking.

**MONNIER.**—At Chandernagore, Jan. 4, A. Monnier, indigo planter, aged 63 years.

**MULLINS.**—At Lahore, Jan. 18, Mr. T. E. Mullins, aged 69 years.

**NORMAN.**—At Aden, Jan. 25, Chas. G. Norman, of Calcutta, on board the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Hindustan*.

**PEARCE.**—At Mhow, Jan. 10, W. L. Pearce, Traffic Inspr., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

**PONTET.**—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, H. W. G. Pontet, aged 33.

**QUINLAN.**—At Cuttack, Jan. 11, Eliza Harriet, wife of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, Bengal Chaplain.

**SEATON.**—At Attock, Punjab, Jan. 12, Y. M. Seaton, lieut. and adjt., 2nd batt. 9th Regt., son of the late Major Gen. Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B.

**SHARPIN.**—On Christmas Eve, at Beccles, Suffolk, diphtheria, Frederick Arthur Lloyd, eldest son of the Rev. L. Sharpin, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, aged 7.

**VANDERWART.**—Jan. 24, Emma A., wife of G. Van Derwart, aged 28.

**WALLASTON.**—At Allahabad, Jan. 21, Elfrida, wife of Neville James Wallaston, aged 33.

**WATTS.**—At Buxar, Jan. 21, of small-pox, W. H., the beloved son of George and Elizabeth Watts, Buxar, aged 4 months.

**WILCOX.**—At Yokohama, Dec. 9, of tetanus, T. Wilcox, late of Calcutta.

## THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Saturday, the 9th inst., at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

The following officers connected with the Indian services we find included in the presentations :—

Lieut. col. R. Blundell, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, on promotion, by the Adjutant-General.

Capt. H. W. Brent, R.N., by Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I.

Lieut. col. Stanley Clarke, 4th Hussars, by General Lord George Paget, K.C.B.

Major J. J. Collins, 60th Rifles, by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalrymple, on appointment to the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.

Gen. Elphinstone Dalrymple, on being made a C.B., and on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Second lieut. Galfrid Cathcart de Trafford, 105th Light Infantry, by Lieut. gen. Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.

Lieut. col. M. Drake, R.E., on promotion, by Lieut. gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe.

Major East, 57th Regiment, on promotion, by the Adjutant-General.

Dep. insp. gen. John Elliott, on promotion, by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Col. Sir Howard Elphinstone, on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Major J. W. Garlick, 105th Light Infantry, by Lieut. gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe.

Mr. J. Goldingham, late Madras Army, by Lieut. gen. Sir George W. G. Green, K.C.B.

Mr. Frederick Hogg, Bengal Civil Service, by Sir J. M'Garel Hogg.

Lieut. col. G. T. Jones, Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State.

Capt. Henry George Lefroy, 44th Regt., on promotion, by his father, Lieut. gen. Sir Henry Lefroy.

Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., on appointment as Member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. F. Maturin, 70th Regt., by the Adjutant-General.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., on promotion and being made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, by Rear-Admiral his Serene Highness Count Gleichen.

Lieut. gen. Sir Henry Norman, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Major Arthur Prinsep, 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers, by Major gen. Sir Dighton Probyn.

Second lieut. R. H. Rattray, 61st Foot, by his father, Colonel Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.

Mr. Alexander Rogers, Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.

Major R. G. Saundeman, Agent Governor-General, Beloochistan, on being made a C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.

Mr. George Edward Worthington, Ceylon Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. col. A. R. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Henry E. Winter, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE.

On Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House for the despatch of business. Alderman Sir Thomas White, in whose mayoralty the Fund was started, presided, and there were present Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. Francis Buxton, Mr. S. P. Low, J.P., Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Mr. Teede, Mr. Parbury, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. J. H. Crossman, J.P., Mr. C. B. Dowden, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. William J. Soulsby, the secretary, and Mr. Winzar, the cashier. The fund was reported to amount to £509,000, of which £490,000 had been remitted to India. Since the last meeting, a month ago, £6,550 had been received, including £4,500, being a third remittance, from New South Wales, through the Mayor of Sydney; £1,000 from Hobart Town, £100 from Invercargill, New Zealand; £200 from Middlesborough, £127 from Darlington, and smaller sums. There was a balance in hand of £10,203. The Lord Mayor, it was stated, had had advices from the Mayor of Melbourne, stating that £3,500 more (making £27,500 in all) had been sent direct to Madras; from Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, intimating that £1,400 had been similarly despatched; and from the Mayor of Durban, Port Natal, announcing the sending of £1,600. The weekly statement from Madras, dated January the 19th, stated that a reaction seemed to have occurred in the famine districts, and the pinch of distress was being again felt with great severity. The number on relief works was 158,643, and fed gratuitously 210,896, making a grand total of 369,539. Except in North Arcot no rain was reported during the week ending 15th January. There was still occasion for much anxiety. The Executive hoped to be able to show working charges of less than three-quarters per cent. upon the sum entrusted to them. If that could be accomplished subscribers would have the satisfaction of knowing that their generous donations had been disbursed with a minimum of attendant expenditure. 130,622 deaths were registered in the Presidency of Madras in October. For the same month the registered births were only 36,039. Fever was the most destructive

form of disease, as might have been expected after the heavy rains set in. The mortality from other causes was upwards of 52,000. The following were the ratios of mortality per 1,000 for some of the worst famine districts :—South Arcot, 71.4; Trichinopoly, 81.03; Madura, 90.6; Tinnevely, 48.2; Kurnol, 105.8; Cuddapah, 69.03; Bellary, 80.8; North Arcot, 93.2; and Salem, 100.7. On the motion of Mr. Parbury, seconded by Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, a further remittance of £10,000 was voted to India, making, with former sums, half a million sterling, or over five-and-a-half millions of rupees actually sent out for the relief of the sufferers. Mr. Low observed that there was even a worse famine now raging in China, where nine millions of people were said to be starving, and children were being sold in the streets. It was resolved by the Committee, almost unanimously, to make formal applications to the India-office for such mortality returns as they at present possessed. Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot incidentally referred to the courteous action of the Eastern Telegraph Company in remitting messages to India free of charge, and said that if the Madras Committee had secured a like privilege over £1,000 would have been saved to the fund. The Committee resolved to meet again that day four weeks, and with that the proceedings ended.

The following letter from the India Office has been addressed to the Chairman of the Indian Famine Relief Fund :—"India Office, Feb. 13.—"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., asking on behalf of the Mansion House Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund to be supplied with such returns of the entire mortality in the famine districts as the India Office now possesses. In reply, I am instructed to state that the India Office has no returns of the kind mentioned by you, but that Lord Salisbury has been informed by the Government of India of the intention of the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Mysor to take a census on the 19th January, with the view of ascertaining as far as possible the real loss of life in those territories arising from the famine. A similar census is to be taken by the Government of Madras towards the end of February or the beginning of March. I am to add that the results of the census will hereafter be communicated to you for the information of the Mansion House Committee.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, LOUIS MALLET.—To Sir Thomas White, Chairman of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, Mansion House."

## THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

On Friday afternoon a very large and influential deputation waited on Lord George Hamilton (in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, who had been suddenly summoned to a Cabinet Council), at the India-office, Whitehall, with regard to the Indian import duties. The deputation comprised Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Mr. P. Rylands, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. W. E. Briggs, M.P., Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, M.P., Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., Colonel O. O. Walker, M.P., Mr. J. T. Cross, M.P., Mr. W. E. Brooks, M.P., Mr. Torr, M.P., and representatives from all parts of the manufacturing districts.—Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., having briefly introduced the deputation, Mr. Jackson, a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, said that previously they had waited on Lord Salisbury to press the injustice of import duties on cotton goods, and the vote of the House of Commons had declared that they ought to be repealed as soon as possible; but now they wished to explain that, having hitherto always advocated the repeal of the import duties, they now came before the Government to ask as an alternative that they should impose an excise duty on the productions of the Indian mills. The speaker explained that such a suggestion would not have been made if the Government would allow the present duty to disappear, even at the rate of one per cent. per annum. Mr. Warden, representing the operatives of the Lancashire district, briefly supported the views expressed by Mr. Jackson. In reply, Lord G. Hamilton said that, hitherto the Government had been able to agree with the advocates of abolition in the application to India of sound economic principles and a sound fiscal system. But the proposal which was now made was somewhat different, although Mr. Jackson seemed to think it was quite in harmony with the principles of free trade. That might be so or not, but a very distinguished freetrader had expressed a contrary opinion very confidently in strong language, if strong language were to be taken as a proof of confidence. Be that, however, as it might, the object of the Government throughout had been to reduce the price of what was practically a necessary of life in India, and it was quite clear to impose an excise duty on the mills of Bombay would not in any way accomplish that object. There was, in his opinion, then, only one justification for such a proposal as that of Mr. Jackson, and that was that we should look on those import duties as part of the permanent income of the Indian Government. If the proposal were adopted, the immediate result would be that the total revenue derived from the duty on cotton goods in India would be increased, and the more it was increased the greater would be the difficulty in reducing or abolishing it. So far, therefore, from achieving the object which the Government had in view, he believed the imposition of an excise duty would have the opposite effect. Again, there was the great practical objection that it would be impossible to impose the duty on



hand-loom. Mr. Jackson, it was true, did not think it necessary to do so; but if it was not levied on hand-loom then there would be a protection to those looms against competition from steam mills, and such a proceeding would certainly be contrary to the principles of free trade. He could not, therefore, on behalf of Lord Salisbury, hold out any hope that he would accept the suggestion to impose an excise duty. As to the depressed condition of the cotton trade, to which Mr. Whalley had referred, he might observe that he had before him some figures which showed that during the first eight months of this year the imports in India were 13 per cent. over the corresponding period of the preceding year, the value being 9 per cent. greater. Mr. Jackson had, no doubt, to a certain extent, accounted for that increase, but it was nevertheless, he thought, clear that the depression spoken of was not so much due to a falling off in the imports to India as to a decrease of consumption elsewhere. As for the pledges of the Government on the subject, he need, he hoped, hardly assure the deputation that they were *bona fide* pledges, and it was very satisfactory to find that at the present moment the two Ministerial exponents of the financial policy of the Government of India—Lord Lytton and Sir J. Strachey—were thoroughly in accord with Lord Salisbury, so that he hoped his noble friend might be in a position to redeem his promises sooner than Mr. Jackson seemed to suppose. There were, however, just now great practical difficulties in the way, and he believed that if the proposal to impose an excise duty were adopted the result would be indefinitely to postpone the abolition of the import duties. It was mainly on that ground that he could not hold out any prospect that Lord Salisbury could adopt the proposal. He would, however, in the future, as he had done in the past, use all the influence he possessed to promote the common object which they all had in view.

The deputation then withdrew.

A meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Feb. 12 for the purpose of determining the course to be pursued for obtaining the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarns. Mr. B. Armitage presided, and there was a large attendance of members. Mr. John Slagg moved, "That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the trade of this district is entitled to a distinct pledge on the part of the Government as to the immediate repeal of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India, and that if the condition of Indian finance does not permit of such a pledge being given, it is the duty of this Chamber to press for the imposition of an excise duty and the removal of the protective character of the import duties." Mr. R. R. Jackson seconded the resolution. Mr. G. Lord moved as an amendment that the latter part of the resolution referring to the excise be omitted, and this was seconded by Mr. N. S. Symons and Mr. Jackson, who condemned Mr. Bright's letter as ill-timed and in bad taste. He denied that the promoters of the excise duty were actuated by passion, but said they were moved by justifiable disappointment. After a long discussion the debate was adjourned for a week.

## Miscellaneous.

**INDIAN BANKS.**—The Bank of Bengal has increased its minimum rate of interest and discount to 8 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has also increased its minimum rate of interest and discount to 6 per cent.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £300,000 in Bills on India were received on Feb. 13 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £174,968, at the average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.; to Bombay, £120,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.; and to Madras, £5,032, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>12</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. will receive about 75 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 47 per cent.; all above in full. The Council have again got rid of the whole of the bills advertised for tender at the same rate they obtained on the 6th inst.; but allottees now get a much larger percentage of their applications at the rate than they did then.

**INDIAN MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**—The following is a list of Indian medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—Feb., 1878.—1, S. J. Thomson, gained the Herbert prize and Martin memorial medal, 5,008 marks; 2, R. N. Campbell, 5,000; 3, E. S. Brander, 4,972; 4, R. Manser, 4,885; 5, F. C. Chatterjee, 4,719; 6, G. A. Emerson, 4,565; 7, H. Adey, 4,500; 8, B. N. Koyaji, 4,290; 9, A. W. F. Street, 4,130; 10, H. P. Jervis, 4,065; 11, E. Tully, 4,050; 12, D. C. Davidson, 3,985; 13, C. H. Bennett, 3,942; 14, J. C. H. Peacocke, 3,890; 15, K. S. Nariman, 3,875; 16, A. F. Sargent, 3,697; 17, W. H. Thornhill, 3,615; 18, R. H. Robinson, 3,486; and 19, M. E. Reporter, 3,327.

**H.M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—Her Majesty's India troopship *Jumna*, Capt. George Parsons, sailed from Portsmouth on the 10th inst. (after being detained several hours at Spithead by the fog), with the 61st Regiment, from Dover to Malta, consisting of Lieut.-Col.

Blackett, Majors Heywood and Fane, Capt. Money, Dickin, Chetwynd, Somerville, Workington, and Fowler, Lieuts. Corbett, Law, Fryer, O'Connell, Whalley, Trotman, Gilmore, England, Tatham, and Baines, Adj. Curtin, Quartermaster Wilson, 739 men, 54 women, and 84 children. After embarking the regiment at Malta, the *Jumna* will (according to present instructions) embark the 2nd battalion of the 13th Regiment, now at Malta, for conveyance to India. The *Jumna* also took from Portsmouth various details for Bombay, consisting of 56 officers, 76 men, 8 women, and 16 children.

**H.M.'s TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.**—The Infantry battalions now standing at the head of the list for foreign service are the 2nd Battalions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, and 14th Regiments, the 26th, 29th, 30th, 41st, 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, 86th, 93rd Highlanders, and 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The order in which they would be sent out would depend very much upon the fact of their destination being India, the Colonies, or special service. As far as possible the authorities desire to send those regiments whose last period of foreign service was in India to the Colonies, and those who were last on Colonial service to India; while in the event of a force being needed for special service, the highest on the list would be sent out without regard to their previous tours of duty abroad. As the 10th, 26th, 41st, 93rd, and the 3rd Battalions of the 60th and Rifle Brigade last came from India, their next foreign service would probably be in the Colonies; while upon the same principle the 2nd Battalions of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 14th, the 29th, 30th, 86th, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade would seem to be next destined for India. Looking to the reliefs which in the ordinary course would be needed during the next two or three years and the claims of the affiliated battalions abroad to be brought home, the order of departure from the United Kingdom would be somewhat as follows:—2nd Battalion 5th, 30th, 2nd Battalion 6th, 2nd Battalion 14th, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 2nd Battalion 10th, 29th, 93rd Highlanders, 26th, 86th, and 41st.

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The Indian relief troopship *Serapis*, Captain Davidson, arrived on the 11th inst. from Bombay, whence she took the 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, to Aden, and relieved the 56th Regiment, who have now returned to England, and will be quartered at Parkhurst. The *Serapis* left Bombay on Jan. 3, Port Said Jan. 20, and Malta Feb. 1. It appears that on the night of Jan. 26, when the *Serapis* was within nine miles of Malta, she was caught by a heavy gale of wind and driven to the eastward, having only twenty hours' coal on board, and it was useless attempting to steam against the gale. Much anxiety was felt in the island at her non-arrival, and the *Raleigh* having been sent in search of her, fell in with the *Serapis*, 154 miles from Malta and towed her in. Amongst the officers are Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Berry, in command; Major F. C. Hill; Captains A. Greenland, W. Bell, A. G. Spencer, H. H. Kelly, H. W. T. Smee; Lieutenants J. B. Newbury, D. A. Blest, H. G. W. Ford, E. C. Parker, W. B. Leslie, W. E. Stevenson, T. Stock, C. Wood, and H. J. H. J. Massey; Quartermaster C. V. Leitch; Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, with four hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, forty soldiers' wives, and one hundred and five children; Major C. L. Hawkins; Capt. J. F. Free; Lieuts. F. Howard, P. Hussey, F. E. Clark, J. A. F. Wall, and F. J. Burridge; Veterinary Surgeon T. J. Symonds; 274 non-commissioned officers and privates, twenty-six women, forty children, F and G Batteries C Brigade R.H.A.; also the following officers on leave of absence:—Major Tracey, Lieut.-Col. Warren, and Lieut. J. Hotham, R.A.; Lieut. W. S. O. Liardet, 1st Batt. 17th Regt.; Lieut. O. E. Davies, 2nd Batt. 22nd Regt.; Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Regt.; Lieut. J. King, 70th Regt.; Sub-Lieut. J. Lavender, 63rd Regt.; Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd Regt.; Surgeons-Major R. Spence and T. Murtah, and Surgeon D. J. O'Flynn, A.M.D. Five deaths occurred on board during the passage, four of children and one of a corporal.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Feb. 11.—INDIAN FINANCE.**—Mr. FAWCETT intimated that on an early day he would call attention to the financial statement of Sir John Strachey, at Calcutta, and move a resolution declaring it unnecessary to burden the people of Madras and Bombay with any increase of the salt duty, and especially undesirable to raise the duty for military purposes.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.**—Mr. FAWCETT asked when the select committee would be nominated, which was appointed three weeks ago, to inquire into Indian public works and the best means of preventing famines in that country.—Lord G. HAMILTON hoped to be able to nominate it in the course of a day or two.

**INDIAN CIVIL EXPENDITURE.**—Lord G. HAMILTON promised to lay upon the table the figures upon which Sir J. Strachey based the statement in his financial speech, that a net reduction of a million and a half in the net civil expenditure had been effected in the last seven years.

## India Office.

Feb. 16, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. W. Badcock.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. R. Farmer.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. A. Coles, Staff Corps.  
Madras Estab.—Col. R. Benson, Staff Corps.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. C. Brett, C. H. Berry (Unconv.), J. Whitmore, and J. L. McAlpine (Unconv.).  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. Brickwell (Unconv.), and T. T. Millett (Unconv.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. E. Wiggins, Inf.; Capt. G. F. Young, Staff Corps; Major J. Liston, Staff Corps; Surg. major S. B. Partridge; Lieut. col. F. H. Jenkins, Staff Corps.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Bredin, Staff Corps.  
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. Lumsdaine.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. C. Brett, 6 days' furl.; W. H. Douglas (Unconv.), 3 mos.' s.c.; H. G. Pearce, 5 mos.' s.c.; P. J. Moran (Unconv.), 6 mos.' s.c.; W. B. Martin (Unconv.), 6 mos.' s.c.; J. C. Geddes, 2 mos.' furl.  
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. Brereton (Unconv.), 1 mo.; G. G. Turner, 2 mos.' s.c.; R. B. Pitt (Unconv.), 2 mos.' s.c.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. J. G. Hall, R.E., 6 mos.; Capt. C. C. Dyce, Staff Corps, 4 mos.; Lieut. col. A. M. Lang, R.E., 6 mos.; Surg. major C. E. W. Bensley, 6 weeks.  
Madras Estab.—Major R. P. Pennefather, R.E., 3 mos.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

## BIRTHS.

RAYNSFORD—The wife of Major Raynsford, R.H.A., of a son, at Bayswater, Feb. 13.  
STOKES—The wife of Major Stokes, 108th Regt., of a son, at Colchester, Feb. 7.  
TYLER—The wife of Capt. T. B. Tyler, R.H.A., of a son, at Woolwich, Feb. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

BARING—BOYLE.—F. H. Baring, son of the late Lord Northbrook, to the Lady G. E. Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Cork, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 13.  
COOKE—JONES.—E. A. Cooke, of Boyawantillawa, Ceylon, to A. L. Jones, at Clifton, Feb. 7.  
CROFTON—CAULFIELD.—Hon. F. G. Crofton, Commander R.N., to E. A. Caulfield, at Monkstown, Feb. 7.  
HEMMING—STRICKLAND.—W. D. Hemming, M.E.C.S., to Harriet Isabella, daughter of Major Strickland, and granddaughter of Mrs. Dickson, relict of Major A. Dickson, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, at Notting-hill, W., Feb. 12.  
LECKY—HENDERSON.—S. T. S. Lecky, I.N., to E. S. Henderson, at Walton-on-the-Hill, Feb. 6.  
LEFROY—MACIVER.—Rev. W. Lefroy, M.A., to M. MacIver, Valetta, Malta, Feb. 11.  
LETON—SWINEY.—W. B. Leton, Capt. B.S.C., to E. F. Maria, daughter of Major gen. Geo. Swiney, B.S.C., at Cheltenham, Feb. 7.  
MERIVALE—LIDDELL.—J. H. Merivale to Blanche Liddell, at Bedlington, Northumberland, Feb. 7.

## DEATHS.

BRIXLEY—Sarah, daughter of the late Richard Brixley, at Knight's-hill, Lower Norwood, Jan. 30, aged 84.  
DOUGLAS—Lieut. col. J. W. Douglas, Bengal Army (Retired), at Cheltenham, Feb. 10.  
DUFF—Rev. A. Duff, D.D., LL.D., late of Calcutta, at Sidmouth, Devon, Feb. 12, aged 71.  
FAITHFUL—Frances, widow of the late Major gen. H. Faithful, H.E.I.C.S., at Roehampton, Feb. 5, aged 86.  
HALIDAY—Lieut. col. W. R. Haliday, at 23, Hanover-square, Feb. 12, aged 69.  
KEIGHLEY—H. Vernon, son of the late Capt. C. H. Keighley, B.N.I., at Surbiton, Feb. 12.  
LAURIE—Rev. G. J. Laurie, D.D., late Senior Presbyterian Chaplain, Madras, at Hythe, Kent, Feb. 14, aged 82.  
LOCHNER—Anna Julia, wife of Major C. P. Lochner, at Bayswater, Feb. 12.  
LUSHINGTON—Caroline E., widow of C. H. Lushington, late of B.O.S. at London, Feb. 10.  
MONCRIEFF—Matthew, son of the late Capt. Moncrieff, H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, Feb. 7.

PATCH—Charlotte, relict of the late Major Patch, 73rd Bengal N.I., at Clifton, Feb. 2, aged 78.  
PRINSEP—H. T. Prinsep, late Member of Council for India, and of the Bengal C.S., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Feb. 11, aged 86.  
SANDFORD—H. Cecilia, widow of Sir Daniel Sandford, D.C.L., Feb. 12.  
TAYLOR—Col. C. E. Taylor, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at Richmond, aged 54.  
TOWNLEY—Augusta E., wife of Lieut. col. Townley, at Winchfield, Feb. 12.  
WALKER—D. Mary, daughter of Capt. J. B. Walker, R.A., at Lewes, aged 2 years.  
WILDE—Lieut. gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Member of the Council of India, at Dunoon House, Clapham-common, Feb. 7, aged 58.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Leading Chief, Mauritius.—9. Str. Teronia, Shanghai; Louisa, Zanzibar; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; Ralston, Mauritius.—10. Golden Grove, Calcutta; str. Thibet, Bombay; Bedfordshire, Mauritius.—11. Accrington, Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Ravenhill, Calcutta.—12. Chieftain, Mauritius; Jason, Calcutta; Calzean, Calcutta; str. C. W. Anderson, Calcutta; Eirene, Calcutta.—13. Tycoon, Mauritius; str. Nianza, Calcutta; Magdala, Madras; Leonora, Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7. Antrim, Calcutta.—8. Str. Wolviston, Aden; str. Commonwealth, Bombay; str. Bengal, Calcutta.—9. Str. Mira, Colombo and Calcutta; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay.—10. Str. Braemar Castle, Singapore; str. Egeria, Penang; str. Cervin, Bombay; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay.—11. Wemyss Castle, Singapore; Deucalion, Mauritius; str. Eclipse, Bombay; str. Afghan, Penang.—12. Str. Seagull, Calcutta.—13. Windermere, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, Feb. 13.—From LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bond and family, Miss Shillingford, Mr. Reany, Mr. Shillingford, Mr. J. A. Lander, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Feilman, Mr. Iuman, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.  
Per str. Dorunda, Feb. 16.—From LIVERPOOL.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Miss Worthington, Dr. Craib, Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. G. M. Davison, Mr. F. Sikes, and Miss Braine. For MADRAS.—Miss L. Pierson, Capt. Sprey, Mr. Kearns, Mr. J. W. S. Mackenzie, and Mr. Bullivant. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Doig and two children, Mr. Anderson, Capt. H. E. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Mathers, Mr. C. H. Berry, and Mr. Matson.  
Per str. Assyria, Feb. 16.—For ALGIERES.—Mrs. Gaston. For ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Mapleston.

## Per Overland Route.

Per Zambesi, Feb. 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. B. G. W. Murray, Mr. F. B. Garfit, Second Lieut. Hon. L. Bellow, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, and four daughters, Mr. W. Wein, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. F. M. Ward, Mr. Tudor Trevor, Major J. Hanwell, Mr. Cheyne and infant, Miss Cheyne, Second Lieut. M. L. O'Donnell. For MALTA.—Mr. C. Z. Barbaro, Lieut. G. A. Primrose, Mr. D. J. Thompson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Ryland, Mr. J. M. Bell, Mr. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Gallot.  
Per Sumatra, Feb. 12.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Peile, junr., Col. and Mrs. Peile, Lieut. col. H. F. Jenkins, Mr. A. G. Reid, Mr. F. H. Cope, Mr. J. R. M. Robertson, Mrs. A. J. Reid.  
Per Sumatra, Feb. 25.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Herdie, Mr. D. E. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke, Mr. V. G. Eyre, Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Taylor.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Glanpadarn, for Singapore, Jan. 31, 47 N., 10 W.  
Merioneth, for Bombay, Dec. 14, 5 S., 35 E.  
Flintshire, for Rangoon, Dec. 14, 5 S., 35 E.  
Cambrian Monarch, from Calcutta, Dec. 28, 35 S., 21 E.  
Halia, from Penang, Jan. 30, 37 N., 32 W.  
Dora Ann, from Java, Jan. 13, 34 S., 19 E.  
River Clyde, for Tuticorin, Nov. 22, in Bass's Straits.  
Rainbow, Manila to New York, Oct. 23, off Anjer.  
Thrasher, for Rangoon, Sept. 28, 18 N., 28 W.  
Willie Rei, for Calcutta, Nov. 21, 3 N., 29 W.  
Dewa Gungadur, for Colombo, Jan. 15, 24 N., 26 W.  
Fratelli Scarsella, for Rangoon, Jan. 4, 13 S., 32 W.  
Leonora, from Singapore, Feb. 3, 49 N., 16 W.  
Asterion, for Bombay, Dec. 30, 20 S., 30 W.  
Eliza Shaw, for Shanghai, 33 days out, Jan. 5, 16 S., 31 W.  
Laira, for Aden, Jan. 6, 16 S., 31 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Feronia (str.), from Shanghai for London, went ashore at Atherfield, Isle of Wight, on the night of Feb. 8, during a fog, but came off the next morning and proceeded apparently undamaged.  
The Assyria (str.) was struck on the starboard quarter by the Holland (str.) while lying at Gravesend on Feb. 7.  
The Geo. Crawshaw, from Hong Kong, was spoken on Jan. 13, in lat. 24 S., long. 19 E., and reported that her captain had been drowned in lat. 9 N., long. 80 E.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## FEBRUARY 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Newmarch, two Misses Newmarch, Miss Chambers, Lieut. col. W. S. Young, Mr. John Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Mr. Wrenn, Major Daunt, Miss C. Hall, and Mr. Work.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. P. Lambert, and Rev. A. H. Arden.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Stoar and child, Mrs. A. Coates, Dep. Comsy. Christie, and Mrs. Christie.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Reid, and Capt. Wiggins.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Mr. H. L. Chevers, Mr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Cohn, and Mr. C. Ward.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Christian.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. M. Morris, Col. Lloyd, and Mr. Cowie.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. C. Douglas, and Asst. Comsy. Gen. Pigott.  
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet.  
SOUTHAMPTON to KURACHEE.—Mrs. Wallace.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. Taylor, and Capt. Taylor.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Misses Walker, Miss Richardson, Mr. Van Simer, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Hoyle, junr., and Mr. and Mrs. Maden.

## FEBRUARY 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Gandian, Miss Mathew, and Mr. J. Scobie.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major R. G. Sandeman, Miss Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Tytler, Miss Tytler, Capt. J. Dundas, and Mr. E. Major.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McLean.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Dr. R. H. More.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Ingram, Lord and Lady Helmsley, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoare.  
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Tower.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Kay.

MARCH 7.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet, Mr. Gadesden, and Mr. J. Pater-son.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Major Watter.  
**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. S. B. Partridge.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Strachey and two daughters, Dr. H. V. Carter, Mr. A. N. Pearson, and Rev. T. Wade.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. H. D. Cook, and Mrs. P. Lambert.  
**BRINDISI TO MADRAS.**—Major and Mrs. Ketchen.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mr. E. Smith.  
**VENICE TO SYDNEY.**—Bishop of Bathurst, Mrs. Marsden, and two children.  
**VENICE TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. G. G. Russell, and Mrs. Higinbottom.  
**BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Brown.  
**SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. G. Allen.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. R. S. Martin, and Mrs. Black.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO NELSON.**—Mr. E. B. Gurdon.

MARCH 14.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Major J. H. Stratton.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. H. E. Young.

MARCH 21.

**VENICE TO MELBOURNE.**—Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Forbes, and Miss Seales.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, and Lieut. Lysons.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO KREFFEL BAY.**—Mr. E. G. Wayne.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Postlethwaite.  
**BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Galton.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Major Jamieson.

**A PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN.**—On the 10th January Major Henderson, the special commissioner in Kashmir, presented, as Envoy of the Viceroy, to his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, a life-size portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria. A large number of visitors from Salkot, Lahor and other parts of the Punjab were present, and were received and entertained by the Maharaja in his usual hospitable style. The presentation took place at the new palace, the portrait being carried in on the shoulders of men of the 9th Lancers. The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us that, Major Henderson made an eloquent speech in Urdu, stating that the portrait was intended as a memento of the Prince of Wales's visit, a great event in the annals of the country, and expressing a hope that this signal mark of her Imperial Majesty's goodwill would serve to rivet still more closely the bonds of cordial union which already exist between the Kingdom of Kashmir and the British Government. His Highness replied briefly and to the point, saying that his poor services did not merit the high honour just conferred on him. Next followed a musical and Terschorean entertainment, after the native fashion, succeeded by fireworks. A dinner in the new palace was the last act of the day's programme. At the close of the dinner the Maharajah joined the party. Major Henderson proposed successively the healths of Her Imperial Majesty and His Highness, both which toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, in no wise lessened by the well-chosen words in which Major Henderson alluded to the service rendered to us by our host during the Mutiny. The latter cordially and graciously thanked his guests for the warmth with which they had responded to the toast proposed in his honour, and then retired, leaving them to discuss their coffee and the events of a very enjoyable day.

We are informed that the wheat and pulse crops have suffered from the frost in several districts of the Central Provinces.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via **SOUTHAMPTON**, are now made up at the **General Post Office, London**, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via **BRINDISI**, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via **SOUTHAMPTON**, on Thursday, Feb. 23.  
 Via **BRINDISI**, on Friday, March 1.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 1 oz., 8d.  
 Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 1 oz., 8d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 4 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 1 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 1 oz., 11d.  
 Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 1 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. | every additional oz., 2d.  
 Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.,	Sa. B.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1831-35 (Sicca)...	Actual Sales.	86 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1826-29		86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		86 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-38	In sterling-taking	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs.	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	1,000 as	81 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	equiva-	84 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870	lent to	81 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873	£100.	81 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60		84 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Singapore ...	3s. 8d.	3s. 8 1/2d.	3s. 8 1/2d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.
Shanghai ...	6s. 2d.	6s. 2 1/2d.	6s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.			51d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.			53 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces			69d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		103 1/2 to 104
	India 5 per cent. ...		102 1/2 to 103
	India 4 per cent. ...		
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...		
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1873		
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879		88 to 89
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1861 or 1866		
	India Debentures (1873)		101 1/2 to 101 1/2
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.		100 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		33 1/2 to 34 p.m.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		33 1/2 to 33 1/2
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.5.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	123 to 125
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	125 to 127
Stock	East Indian	100	125
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	119
20	Ditto (new)	12	
20	Ditto	6	
Stock	South of India, gu. 5 per cent.	100	113 1/2
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	102
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	101
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	107
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilkand, gu. 5 per cent.	all	111
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.)	100	111
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 111
20	Ditto	23. 8s.	
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
	Nizam's State Railway		
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	22 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22 to 29
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	93 to 100
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 1/2 to 42 1/2
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited)	all	7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
	graph Company	all	31 to 34
10	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	24 to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph	all	17 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam	26. 5s.	31 to 41
10	Upper Assam	10	34 to 4
10	Assam Tea Company	20	63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	41
10	Leibong	all	12
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	54 to 54
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7 to 7 1/2
5	Do. New	4	14 to 14 p.m.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	22 to 23
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	31 to 41
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	4 to 4 1/2
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37 to 39
25	Ditto New, 1867	20	13 1/2 to 12 1/2
25	National of India Land	12 1/2	10 to
20	Suez Canal	all	21 1/2
	Barnagore Jute		5 to 7

## Advertisements.

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**1878.**

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, February 4; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 2; Calcutta, February 1.

FROM the Madras papers we learn that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Madras on the 27th January, under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham, to thank the people of Great Britain and the Colonies for their aid in the Famine. In reply to a vote of thanks, his Grace remarked that although the storm was over, yet much danger remained—the ship had still to reach her port. The best reward for his own services was the sight of those who had been saved. He held that the highest duty which the Governor of a Presidency had to perform was to provide for the safety and welfare of the people under his charge. That had hitherto been his object, and would be so long as he remained in Madras.

IN Madras there were still 330,000 persons on the relief works, and prices were still inclined to rise slightly. According to the last statement of the Madras Famine Relief Committee, “a reaction seems to have occurred in the famine districts, and the pinch of distress is being again felt with great severity.” This seems hardly consistent with the fact that special famine officers were leaving the Presidency, and that everywhere, save in the extreme north-west, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the prospects seemed on the whole quite favourable. There are reasons, however—as the *Pioneer* remarks—for prolonging the famine. “The dispensation of charity is a pleasant, and often a profitable task; and, without charging people with corruption, it is not too much to say that a famine has its charms for a great number of native officials in Madras. The Civil Service is not so well manned there as in Northern India; native deputy collectors are plentiful.”

THE latest mail news from Mysor is not encouraging. It was the general belief there that “the hope of winding up the famine must be deferred.” Fever had been very prevalent in the district; and the mortality in some parts is said to have been alarming. Crops lay unharvested and lands unploughed because whole families were prostrated by the epidemic.

BOMBAY is much excited about the Licence-tax on Trades. The *Times of India* tells us that “the three non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council are opposing the local Bill. Memorials will be drawn up at public meetings held in all the great centres, and the Chambers of Commerce will assist in memorialising the Home Government.” A requisition to the Sheriff was in course of signature, asking him to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the partial operation of the new licence tax.” This means, of course, that the objects of Sir J. Strachey’s fiscal regards are very unhappy at the exclusion of the professions and the public service from the privilege of contributing to the Famine Insurance Fund. The newspapers are talking bitterly about class taxation, as if that were a new and necessarily evil principle, unknown to the taxpayers in these fortunate islands.

WE are sorry to hear of great and growing distress in Katiawar. The people were emigrating in crowds to Bombay. Some three hundred men, women and children were herded in a shed on the Port Trust property, and lived on dry grain provided by a few charitable people. Others are wandering about the streets houseless and destitute. The price of grain in Katiawar is said to be four times higher than it was in January 1874, and twice as high as it was even in January 1877. Several taluks are suffering severely from the scarcity. The labouring classes cannot, even when they find work, earn enough to buy food, and the cultivators find it very difficult to support their families and keep their plough cattle alive. The Chiefs themselves have lost so heavily by last year’s drought that they can do little to help the sufferers. In cotton alone the loss is reckoned at three millions. Mr. Peile had opened work on new roads to employ the starving and check the emigration.

WE learn that the recommendations of the Committee on the reorganisation of the Indian Marine, which sat at Simla last summer, are still in the hands of the Military Accountant-General, who has to report upon their cost to Government.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS, having formally resigned his post, is succeeded as Chief Commissioner of Mysor by Mr. C. Aitchison, some time Foreign Secretary, and not, as was generally expected, by Mr. J. D. Gordon. According to the *Pioneer* Mr. Gordon’s claim “both on the score of his public services, his long and intimate connection with the province, and especially his commanding influence with the Durbar, was one that could not possibly be overlooked. Nor is there any reason to think that it was forgotten. On the contrary, there is more reason to believe that Mr. Gordon’s wishes were consulted; and that, moreover, as a man who does not contemplate the perpetual bondage of an Indian career, he loyally concerned himself, in the best interests of Mysor, by accepting the continued guardianship of its youthful ruler to be.” It appears that the new Chief Commissioner was offered his present berth on a former vacancy in the time of Lord Northbrook. Mr. A. C. Lyall, Governor-General’s Agent in Rajputana, takes Mr. Aitchison’s place in the Calcutta Foreign-office.

MR. STEWART BAYLEY will become the Viceroy’s Home Secretary next month, when Mr. Howell will take up his regular appointment as Commissioner of Jabalpur. On Mr. R. B. Chapman’s promotion to the Supreme Council, in suc



cession to Sir Edward Bayley, Mr. C. E. Bernard will take the former's place as Financial Secretary.

CHINESE AMBASSADORS lately arrived in Nepal bringing a Mandarin's title and a button for Sir Ranudip-Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal. The same honour was conferred on his predecessor, Sir Jung Bahadur.

THE Indian Arms Bill is almost unanimously condemned as having been drawn up in a "scare," and founded on a gross exaggeration of the quantity of arms imported into India. The *Calcutta Statesman* continues its attack on the proposed Bill by printing the actual number of fire-arms of all descriptions passed into Calcutta for the last three years. The return is as follows:—

	Rifles.	Guns.	Pistols.
1875.....	441	1,788	482
1876.....	280	1,536	283
1877.....	162	793	426

The steady decrease is very marked. And, says the *Statesman*, "if Bombay imports the same quantity as Calcutta, and Madras half as many, we shall have in round numbers 2,400 guns and rifles per annum for the whole of India, that is, about one gun for every 800 villages in the country." This certainly does not show much necessity for such stringent regulations as those proposed.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Jan. 30 the Select Committee's report on the Treasure Trove Bill was presented. A Bill to assimilate certain powers of the local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee's reports on the Seamen's Wages Bill and on the several Taxation Bills before the Council were also presented. Mr. Thornton took his seat in the Legislative Council for the first time.

WE are glad to hear that a new lighthouse is at last to be built on Cape Guardafui, the scene of so many wrecks in the last few years.

It appears that the entire amount advanced by Government to the cultivators in Madras for the purchase of seed grains was only a little over three lakhs and a-half, which shows that, as happened in Orissa, the cultivators managed to keep their reserves of seed grain notwithstanding the scarcity caused by the famine.

IN one of the famine despatches lately published Lord Lytton gives full particulars of the arrangements made by him with the Governments of Madras and Mysor. In acknowledging this Lord Salisbury pays the following tribute to the Viceroy's excellent judgment. He says:—"The arrangements appear to me to have been well calculated to secure the objects which your Excellency had in view. I have to communicate to you, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, their high appreciation of the judgment with which your policy has been conceived, and the energy with which it has been carried into execution."

MR. BETHAM, the Special Relief Officer for the Tumkur Taluk, in Mysor, has sent in a report on seven villages, one for each section of the taluk, comparing the present state of the lands, the numbers of the population, and the tenanted houses, with the figures given in former years. The Famine Commissioner in a note remarks that a few facts of this kind, accurately collected from well-chosen villages, form a far better basis for drawing broad conclusions as to the agricultural prospects of the country than cart-loads of vague surmises and generalities. The conclusion Mr. Betham arrives at is, that the population in his seven selected villages has decreased by 20 per cent., the cultivation has fallen off by 45 per cent. in area, and the crop is approximately an 8-anna crop, so that the produce on the ground is 27.5 per cent. of the ordinary produce of a good year. Again, in a good season it would appear that there are two acres cultivated per head, whereas in the present season there are only 3.6ths of an acre, and so there is just one-third of the usual produce for each person in the ground. Mr. Elliot remarks on this that "if the usual produce supplies three times as much as the usual population can consume, there is now

enough food in the ground for the present population, but if the usual produce does not so greatly exceed the usual consumption, there is not enough food in the ground, and we must look forward to a prolongation of the time of distress and scarcity, and part of the population must live on imported food, and must earn money by labour to buy that food."

THE *Madras Mail* complains that Colonel Dickens, while sitting at the head of the Indian Public Works Department "was allowed to sit in judgment on certain reports of an Engineer officer of the professional reputation of Colonel Rundall. Not one of the projects which their responsible officer had recommended as a preventive of famine was seriously entertained by the Government of India. One is almost tempted to ask if the Government were in earnest in considering what ought to be done to prevent the repetition of a scarcity like that in Behar, or whether the object in calling for Colonel Rundall's report was merely to throw dust in the eyes of the public. We trust this document will come under the notice of the Parliamentary Committee, for its history illustrates the unsatisfactory character of Public Works administration in India. We should hope one result of the present Parliamentary inquiry will be to place that branch of administration on a much improved footing."

WE are not surprised to hear that some letters have lately been exchanged between the India Office and the Admiralty on the subject of the Royal salute in India. An Imperial salute of 101 guns may inspire a certain amount of awe-struck gratification, but it must involve a large consumption of good powder. From this correspondence we learn that the salute of 101 guns was originally meant to be reserved for the Sovereign's personal presence in India, and that upon all other ceremonial occasions, anniversaries, &c., the lesser salute of thirty-one guns should be fired. Owing apparently to some vagueness in the wording of the despatch on the subject this intention was not clearly explained. It is deemed, however, expedient that this arrangement should now be adhered to, and instructions are, it seems, to be issued accordingly.

THE last report on the Madras Public Works Department refers, amongst other things, to the progress of the Madras Harbour-works during the year 1876-77. In the summer of 1876, great but not unexpected difficulties arose; and in October Mr. Parkes had to be summoned from England. On the whole, however, the progress made seemed to Government satisfactory; though the fact remains that Mr. Parkes had to change his original plan. The Government, however, quote Mr. Bateman's opinion that the work would suffer a good deal during its construction, but would be successful in the end; and with this assurance we must wait till Sir Andrew Clarke gives his verdict.

THE Secretary of State is said to have entirely approved of the orders issued by the Government of India some months ago with respect to octroi taxation, and has called for a special report on their general operation, after the system of direct collection shall have been in force for twelve months in those provinces in which a different system had previously ruled.

THE Bill for imposing a licence-tax on trades in Bombay has been published for the general information. It provides that on the 1st of April next, and on the 1st of January in every succeeding year, each of the Collectors throughout the Presidency shall prepare a list of all the persons in his district who are liable to this tax. The names, together with the class or grade under which each is charged, and the fee to be paid for each licence, will be published in the Chowree or other public building in every village, town, or city concerned. If exception be taken to the class or grade, notification must be made within thirty days; otherwise the fees must be paid within the same period and the licence obtained in return, or the trade cannot be continued. The petitioner's objection will be deemed valid if he can succeed in proving that the sum which he has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual net earnings; and, if dissatisfied with the order made by the Collector, he may send in a further appeal to the Revenue Commissioner within a further period of fifteen days. The licence will thus have nothing of the inquisitorial nature of the income-tax

while the assessment and collection should be nearly as free from fraud as they apparently must be from cost and trouble. Every person holding a licence will necessarily have to produce it, on demand, to an officer specially empowered by the Collector, but no prosecutions for neglect or refund will be allowed except at the instance of the Collector.

It is now several years since the Indian Government impressed upon all the chief local authorities the great advantage of endeavouring to train the natives of India in all those handicrafts that are necessary for the construction and maintenance of railways. It was also suggested that the large workshops in railways and canals might be turned to account as schools for teaching the natives. In 1876, the Government returning to the subject, made some further suggestions for the training of natives in each province, and called for the opinions of local officers thereon. Amongst others, Mr. Prince, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rangoon State Railway, who has had great experience in the management of workshops, gave the following opinion:—"The working classes of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab are eminently qualified, as regards natural ability and aptitude, to be trained to be foremen mechanics, while their steadiness and sobriety make them compare advantageously with Europeans. The inhabitants of Lower Bengal do not, as far as I have been able to observe, possess any natural aptitude to this kind, and, though some good workmen are to be found in Calcutta, I do not think Bengali foremen are ever likely to be very common. At the Roorkee workshops all the foremen are natives, and, as far as their experience goes, as good as any Europeans I have met with who have had similar limited means of learning. As regards the training of such men, I fear that nothing in the shape of any system of teaching would succeed. In matters of construction very little can be done in this way, if the natural gift is not there. It appears to me that such men can only be obtained by selection in the workshop. Everything must depend on the managers of workshops, and if they can be convinced of the importance of encouraging and giving promising native workmen the opportunity of advancement there would in time be no lack of native foremen." After considering all the opinions sent in, the Government of India has now decided that "the majority of the local authorities consulted on the subject being in favour of the proposal to localise the arrangement for the training of natives for foremen mechanics, as suggested, this arrangement shall be adopted in future. It is now left to the local Governments and Administrations, and to heads of Imperial branches of the department, to give effect to the measure, to which the Government of India attaches much importance."

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of February 20, a very crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Bombay, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed fresh taxation for meeting the famine expenditure. It was also unanimously agreed to address a petition to Parliament, praying that the new Licence-Tax Bill should not be sanctioned until the clause exempting officials and professional men had been struck out. The petition further prays for the amendment of the India Councils Act, and for the representation of the great Indian cities in the Council of the Governor-General.

The *Architect* gives an amusing instance of the difficulties which Indian punctilio and etiquette have thrown in the way of Mr. Prinsep's picture of the Empress of India's Proclamation at Delhi. None of the portraits of the Indian princes, for instance, are to be drawn on a smaller scale than the others, lest jealousy should be raised among the originals. "For the same reason the group is semi-circular, Lord Lytton being seated at what would be the centre of the completed circle, so that the chairs of the princes are equidistant, by the mathematical precision of the radii, from his own. Mr. Prinsep has taken this semi-circle in profile, and has put all his portraits into the further section, which faces the spectator. The perspective produces a hardly perceptible difference of scale; Oriental dignity is respected without the sacrifice of the laws of art. Lady Lytton and her little daughter stand at the Viceroy's side." It is feared that the size of the picture—which will be about some 36ft. in length—will throw some obstacles in the way of its exhibition at the Academy.

THE difficulties which have hitherto hindered the conversion of Rhea fibre or China grass into a profitable industry are the want of a good machine to loosen the fibre from the stalks, and a cheap and efficient process by which the fibre could be satisfactorily prepared. The Indian Government has lately renewed its offer of a reward for the best means of overcoming these difficulties; but their efforts seem to have been already forestalled elsewhere. The *Planters' Gazette*, condensing an article from a Dutch paper, informs us that a M. Roland is said to have solved the first-named difficulty by a machine which takes the fibre off the dry stalk, and so does away with the process of maceration, requiring, in fact, no preparation whatever before being subjected to the machine, and leaving but little or no refuse. The cost of this machine is stated to be 1,500 francs, it can be set in motion by one man, and is capable of cleaning about 60 kilos., or 132 lbs. of fibre per day. "It has been purchased for the French Government by M. Aubrey Lecomte, with the intention of sending it to the French settlements in Guyana, C. China, Reunion, and Guadeloupe. All these colonies have, in consequence of the inducement offered by this machine, taken up the culture of the Rameh, and it is already carried on to some extent." We also learn that a process invented by Mr. Verdure de Bethorne is said to produce a cleaned or prepared fibre "not to be equalled by any other vegetable fibre." The treatment adopted by this gentleman is described as being at present unknown.

It appears that some time ago the Indian Government forwarded to England for experiment one hundred tons each of coal and iron ore from the Warora beds in the Central Provinces. A portion was handed over to Mr. Ireland, of Manchester, who forthwith undertook a series of trials with different processes. These experiments seem to have succeeded in placing beyond question the capacity of India to supply at least a portion of her own demand for steel goods. By means of what is called "the Blair process," Mr. Ireland has succeeded in producing from the Warora minerals a pure spongy wrought iron of the first quality. Not content even with this remarkable success, he has manufactured some of the iron into a steel which experts consider equal to the best produced in England. The results of the experiment have already been laid before the India Office, together with a recommendation that the necessary plant should be forthwith sent out to India for working up the raw material on the spot.

To discuss such a question as the stability of our Indian Empire is *periculosæ plenum opus aleæ*. Professor Sidney Owen, however, who discusses it in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, has at least the advantage of knowing something at first hand of the country about which he writes, and many of his remarks on the dangers and difficulties which beset our rule in India deserve more than a passing thought. In reviewing, for instance, the course and character of our conquests before the Mutiny, he points out that with one or two exceptions—

We were, so to speak, co-conquerors with our native allies, for the general good of India, or of a considerable portion of India. Native self-respect was thus so far saved, and a sort of mutual polite understanding assumed, that we were confederates in a quasi-national struggle. But on the last occasion the blow was aimed singly against English ascendancy, and, though aided by native allies, we emerged from the contest asserters simply of that ascendancy; chastisers, certainly, of a military revolt, but of one that took the form of a popular revolution on behalf of the resuscitated phantoms of Mogul and Mahratta sovereignty. It was a direct issue between the British and the native *raj*. Thenceforth there could be no mistake, no amiable fiction; we re-conquered a large part of India by the sword, and directly on our own account; by the sword we must thenceforth secure our sway everywhere. And our large increased European army is the best proof how little we ourselves believe in the sentimental phrases about a grateful people gladly submitting to our beneficent authority.

In reply to those who think that no native force could make head against an army such as we could now muster, Mr. Owen remarks that "two contingencies are possible, which, especially if coincident in their operation, might make a considerable difference to our disadvantage—the advent of a native hero, and the pressure of a great European war." A man of the stamp of Sivaji, or Haidar Ali, or Ranjit Singh might turn up to our annoyance in the midst of a European war:—

We should, in the dearth of European soldiers, be compelled to rely mostly on native levies, when least able to pay them regularly (and regularly of payment has always been our strongest security for their fidelity); many of our friends would grow cold in our support, our enemies would be encouraged to strike in against us, the natural facilities

and temptations which the country and the character of the people present for looting and licence would aggravate the evil; piracy would probably revive, and threaten our commerce, perhaps, as French privateering did in Wellesley's day, for a time (and time in war, particularly in such a war, is everything) seriously injure it; and even if undefeated in the field, we might, like Aurangzib, be brought to the verge of bankruptcy, with ulterior consequences which may readily be conceived.

MR. OWEN's suggestion that "we should withdraw gradually from the great central plateau of the Peninsula, easing our finances by disposing to the native princes of territories on that upland which they would covet, and we could well afford to abandon; retaining by the convenient fiction of the Imperial title, a general suzerainty over them, and a reasonable tribute in lieu of what we conceded . . . retaining also the coast districts, the great river areas of Hindostan Proper, and the northern regions, and thus commanding the same external frontiers as at present, and the resources of some of the most productive parts of the country as well as the harbours, and the facilities for foreign commerce and internal land and water traffic along the valleys of the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Indus," can only be regarded, to use his own words, as "a political dream which is far enough from any prospect of speedy fulfilment." There is less of the dream-like in his final suggestion that we should strengthen our hold on India "by engaging in the service of the Government, both civil and military, the higher classes of natives."

WE note that candidates for the two offices of Reader in Indian Law and of Teacher of Telugu in Oxford University are requested to forward their applications with testimonials to the Vice-Chancellor before the 1st of June next. The Reader on Indian Law will hold his office for seven years, at a salary of £300 a year, besides one pound fee from each student who may attend his lectures. The Teacher of Telugu will hold office for three years on a salary of £200 a year besides a fee of £5 from each student for each term of eight weeks, or £3 if his pupils read with him only thrice a week.

WE notice with regret the death on Thursday last of Major-General Sir Andrew Waugh, late of the Bengal Engineers, and head for many years of the Indian Survey Department. He entered the Bengal Engineers in 1827 and retired on full pay in 1861. As successor to Colonel Everest in the Direction of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, Sir Andrew upheld for years the high character of the service to which he belonged. He was sixty-eight when he died.

### Odds and Ends.

MR. HENRY BUCKLE, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

MAJOR A. M. BRANDRETH, R.E., officiates as Commandant of the Thomason College, vice Major A. M. Lang, on furlough.

MR. C. AUBREY and Surgeon Major W. F. de Fabek have been appointed Captains of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

THE REV. W. C. BELL, Chaplain of Dhaka, officiates as Chaplain of Dinapur; and the Rev. T. D. Gray, Chaplain of Berhampur, is appointed Chaplain of Dhaka.

DR. R. A. BARKER, who has lately returned from furlough, goes as Civil Medical Officer to Bogra; and Surgeon G. C. Roy is appointed Civil Surgeon of Birbhum.

THE report that Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Jalandhar, is going on furlough has been contradicted, so the changes of appointments anticipated on his departure will not take place.

MR. A. SMITH has arrived at Dhaka, and taken over charge of the office of Commissioner of the Division from Mr. Peacock.

THE report of the Bombay Drainage Commission has been prepared, and will be ready for Sir Richard Temple's consideration on his return.

SIR HENRY DALY held a darbar at Mhau on the 19th ult., at which the young Maharaja of Dewas was invested with the Order of the Star of India.

IT is reported that the Government has refused the application of Colonel Reid, Commissioner of Lucknow, to retire on a bonus, so that he will continue on in Oudh for two years longer.

IT is reported that the unusually heavy rain at the beginning of December damaged nearly one-third of the cotton crop in the Berars. The third picking is now going on.

THE latest gossip at Bombay is that important reductions are to be made in the Local Establishments, including the reduction of one of the number of Judges of the High Court.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. SEAGRIM goes as Deputy Judge Advocate from the Peshawar and Rawalpindi to the Mirat, Rohilkhand, and Gwalior Circle; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart goes to the Peshawar and Rawalpindi Circle.

MR. G. J. CAWLEY, District Superintendent of Police in the Garo Hills, goes on furlough for nine months from March 15 next.

IT is expected that there will be many claimants to the Gadi of the Akhund of Swat, the chief of whom are Mian Gul, the Akhund's eldest son, and Sher Dil Khan, Chief of the Ranazais, the most powerful tribe in Swat.

STEPS are being taken to establish an Arbitration Court in Bombay.

ANOTHER Frontier Chief, the Mulla of Kotal, died on the 4th ult. COLONEL R. Y. CHAMBERS, of the Staff Corps, is posted to the Presidency for general duty.

LIEUTENANT C. W. RAVENSHAW is appointed Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. H. PERKINS is posted to the charge of the Sagar Circle of Medical Superintendence.

MR. F. S. COLLIS has resumed charge of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court.

COLONEL F. J. C. BROWNLOW is appointed Commandant of the 7th Bengal Cavalry in the place of Colonel J. Farquharson, who retires; and Major A. R. D. Mackenzie succeeds to the command of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. J. PASLEY succeeds to the command of the 34th Native Infantry on the retirement of Colonel R. P. Anderson, and Major W. V. FitzJacob becomes Second in Command.

MR. S. M. MOENS, Magistrate of Gorakhpur, goes on furlough for one year from the 1st of March next; and Mr. W. R. Burdett, Magistrate of Etawah, for one year, from the 15th of February.

MR. E. STACK, C.S., has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 2,000 for high proficiency in Persian; and Mr. W. Hoey, C.S., the reward of Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Urdu.

MR. H. E. SULLIVAN, Resident at Travancore, has been appointed to officiate as Third Member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, and Mr. J. C. Hannington acts as Resident at Travancore.

IT is expected that the Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham will be asked to accept the office of President of the Bethune Society, in the place of Mr. R. H. Wilson, who has resigned.

MR. H. G. COWIE officiates as Deputy Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency in the Central Provinces.

MAJOR T. O. UNDERWOOD officiates as Commandant of the 4th Panjab Cavalry, vice Colonel C. J. Galby, gone on furlough, and Major B. C. B. Clifford as Second in Command.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TALBOT officiates as Assistant to the Resident at Haidarabad, and Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thaggi and Dakaiti in Haidarabad.

MR. H. J. MCGEORGE, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavari District, has been granted furlough for a year from the 1st of March next.

FIFTEEN of the number of retirements offered to Field Officers in 1877, not having been filled up, will be held available to officers of all three Presidencies up to the 31st March next, provided they had completed twenty-eight years' service on or before the 31st of December last.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla has opened a branch at Lahor.

CAPTAIN J. B. HUTCHINSON officiates as Judicial Assistant of Jhilm.

THE REV. G. T. DENNIS, from Dinapur, succeeds the Rev. A. Ramsay as Chaplain of Kasauli.

MR. C. J. A. DUKE, Officiating Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, has been granted furlough for two years.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major Gen. Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, R.E., late Surveyor-General of India, at 7, Petersham-terrace, Feb. 21, aged 63. Major C. D. James, H.M.'s 38th Regt., at 101, Lancaster-gate, Feb. 20. Capt. W. Crawshaw Ralston, late of H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers and 48th Regt., at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, Feb. 18. Capt. Elton, British Consular Service, from stroke, on the journey from Lake Nyassa to the East Coast of Africa, in October last. Capt. Cracklow, R.A., late R.H.A., at Cheltenham, Feb. 16. Lieut. A. W. Montgomerie, late R.A., at Wanganui, Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 26. Edward Lart, Esq., Capt. 18th Hussars, at 22, Norland-square, Notting-hill, Feb. 16, aged 38.

ROYAL NAVY.—Comdr. George Heskett, R.N., Feb. 15. Admiral Edward Stanley, in London, lately. [This officer served in suppressing piracy in the Straits of Malacca, 1836-38.]

BENGAL.—Capt. G. Langbourne, late 31st Regt. N.I., Asst. Opium Agent, Dhar, at Sirdarpore, Jan. 28. Mr. E. O'H. Tronson, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, at Gurdaspur, Jan. 27.

MADRAS.—General Edward Messiter, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, at 19, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, Feb. 18, aged 71.

BOMBAY.—Longdon MacMerdo Rogers, Esq., late Bombay H.A., H.E.I.C.S., at Laurel-bank, Bromley, Kent, Feb. 17, aged 74.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Mr. J. F. Cockburn.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. P. E. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander and child, Mr. J. Gall, Mr. Bigley, Mr. F. Barrow, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. Main, Mr. G. Couper, Mrs. Cox and four children.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—A lady, a gentleman, and child, Col. W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Mrs. Stafford, Mr. C. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Lockie, and child.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, February 23, 1878.

## THE OCCUPATION OF QUETTA.

LORD SALISBURY's recent despatch to the Indian Government on the occupation of Khelat may be regarded as a formal defence of the frontier policy which Lord Lytton has substituted for that of Lord Lawrence. That the defence is ably conducted, we need hardly say. Whether it amounts to a justification, is a question which we cannot answer in the affirmative. So far indeed as the Khan of Khelat is concerned, it may be admitted that in occupying Quetta we have studied alike his own wishes and the general interests of his State. According to the terms of the latest treaty we might have quartered our troops within the Khan's capital. But to "hostile critics" such a step would have seemed "a menace to the independence of the Khan." But no such objection could well be offered to the place where our troops are posted, whatever may be said of its strategical drawbacks. The Khan is glad to have them where they are, and his Sirdars appear to be of the same temper. All parties in Baluchistan indeed are pleased with an arrangement "beneficial alike to British and to Baluch commercial interests." As to the military questions involved in the maintenance of an isolated outpost far away beyond India's frontier, her Majesty's Ministers "are content to accept the judgment of the experienced professional advisers who either form part or are in the service of the Government of India." If numbers count for more than special ability, it is possible that the despatch may be justified even on military grounds.

There remains, however, the political objection urged by those who maintain that the mere presence of a British force at Quetta is "likely to be offensive to the Amir of Kabul, and to arouse the jealousy of the Afghans." To our thinking, this objection requires not only "some consideration," but a good deal more than it appears to have received from the Indian Government. We are assured indeed, that her Majesty's Government—

Earnestly desire to be on friendly terms with the people of Afghanistan, and they would be reluctant to take any step which would afford just cause of resentment to either the Amir Sher Ali or his subjects. They cannot, however, admit that any such cause is offered by the presence of British troops at Quetta, any more than by the location of our garrisons at other points in the vicinity of the Afghan border; nor can they regard the groundless susceptibilities of the Afghans, assuming them to have been excited, as justifying the abandonment of an arrangement desired by all parties in the independent state of Beluchistan, and beneficial alike to British and to Beluch commercial interests. The presence

of British troops at Quetta no more constitutes a menace to Afghanistan than does the British garrison at Peshawur; so long as the Amir continues on terms of amity with the British Government, and abstains from acts of aggression, he has as little to fear from the forces at one place as from those at the other.

But this way of dismissing the political objection will hardly satisfy those who raised it. Lord Salisbury does not deny that the Afghans are offended at the British advance to Quetta; he simply declines to respect their "groundless susceptibilities," and sees no difference between a British garrison posted at Quetta and a British garrison at Peshawar. No difference between troops stationed within our own frontiers and troops stationed far outside them in dangerous proximity to Kandahar! We might as well plead that the presence of Russian troops at Kandahar would no more constitute a menace to India than does a Russian garrison at Samarkhand. It may be perfectly true that we mean no harm to Sher Ali by our occupation of Quetta, and it is easy to say that he has no right to take offence thereat. But a question of this kind cannot be settled in this off-hand way. We cannot expect the Amir of Kabul to take for granted our own interpretation of an act which we in his position would certainly be quick enough to resent. If the mere rumour of a Russian advance to Merv sufficed to arouse our susceptibilities, it is absurd to twit the Afghans with taking groundless offence at the British advance to Quetta. They know that Quetta commands the road to Kandahar and Herat. They have doubtless heard of the schemes proposed by Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir H. Green, and other Englishmen of mark, for counteracting Russia's alleged designs by a forward movement across the frontier; and the history of our Indian conquests would hardly encourage them to place implicit trust in professions which have been so often belied by the practical results.

Nor are their misgivings likely to be allayed by Lord Salisbury's significant avowal that "in the event of aggression by the Afghans, a force at Quetta is favourably posted, first to resist and afterwards to punish it." It is an odd way of soothing groundless susceptibilities to utter a threat which can only strengthen the belief that we have occupied Quetta for other purposes than those of "preserving the peace of the Khan's dominions, the security of commerce in the Bolan Pass, and the plain which lies below it, and the safety of" the British Agent. In a State paper meant to conciliate Afghan jealousy, such a threat might surely have been left unspoken. And the very reasons assigned for our interference in Baluchistan might seem to "hostile critics" to justify interference in other frontier States. As the *Times* itself points out, Lord Lytton "holds a sort of roving commission to meddle" with his neighbours. From Baluchistan he might "go on to Afghanistan on one side, and to Persia on another." We can only hope that he will not continue the process beyond Quetta, and that when his task is finished in that quarter, the British garrison may march quietly home. Lord Salisbury begs him "carefully to abstain from erecting any buildings or adopting any measures which can be held to indicate . . . a resolution permanently to maintain British troops in that town." But the "something bitter" springs up even here, for his lordship will "not attempt to forecast the interval which must elapse before these objects can be held to be assured without the presence of a military force in Baluchistan." No reference is made in the despatch to one cause of Sher Ali's resentment; we mean his claim to suzerainty over some part of the Khan's dominions. It is possible that the claim may be unfounded; but if Sher Ali urges it in good faith, his irritation will not be lessened by a policy which seems to favour the Khan at his expense. Whether that policy be wise or no, it must certainly fail to renew that good understanding with the Afghan ruler which Lord Lytton's predecessors deemed it prudent to strive after, and which Lord Salisbury himself so earnestly desires to maintain.



## Correspondence.

### THE INCREASING SALT TAX.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On Saturday last Sir John Strachey and the Viceroy dined at Calcutta their intentions regarding the increase of salt tax.

Sir John Strachey fancies that he is giving relief in the North-West Provinces (Agra, Allahabad, Oudh, and Benares) to the extent of £200,000. Now what is the fact? Instead of a decrease of 13s. 6d. a ton, there has been an increase since last of 13s. 6d. a ton in prices, owing to the improper use which has been adopted of creating a Government monopoly. In page 98 of your paper of the 4th inst. you have excited to public criticism this abuse of official power. The public were informed that the monopoly would cause a great fluctuation in the price of salt; but monopolists are unfortunately not allowed one interest to interfere with another. Government wanted for other purposes the rolling-stock which was being employed for the conveyance of its monopoly salt; so in the salt merchants, who had prepaid into Government the enormous tax of £8. 2s. a ton, could not get the salt carried, and for this reason both retail and wholesale prices rose throughout the North-West Provinces. Is it not strange that what occurred in May last should only now be made public?

Not only the railway waggons but the railroad itself belongs to Government; so here you see the evil working of a Government monopoly unprecedented in the present generation.

As for the reduction of the Cheshire salt-tax from £8. 15s. 6d. to £8. 8s. 9d. a ton, critics will be inclined to assert that this is merely a blind to satisfy the Liverpool merchants that Government is considering their interests; but why Cheshire salt should be taxed £8. 8s. 9d. a ton, while official monopoly salt is only taxed £7. 8s. 6d. a ton in the same markets, is an argument which has never been explained, and which deserves little consideration by those statesmen who pretend to study public finance. Instead of a step towards equalisation, it is in reality a shuffle towards unevenness.

Let us now view in its naked truth the cruel increase of taxation laid on the poor throughout Southern India, where famine has just been raging. When her Majesty assumed the Government of India, on the 1st of November, 1858, the salt-tax throughout the Madras Presidency was £2. 3s. 10½d. a ton, and throughout the Bombay Presidency it was only £2. 0s. 6d. a ton. But in the year following the tax was increased, and in June, 1861, the tax for the Madras Provinces was £3. 10s. 10d. a ton, and for the Bombay Provinces £3. 7s. 6d. a ton. In January, 1865, the tax was again raised in Madras to £4. 1s. a ton, and the rates of taxation at Bombay were equalised with those at Madras. In October, 1869, the tax was raised in both Presidencies to £5. 11s. 4d. a ton, and now it is again raised to £6. 15s. a ton!!! This is what is most abominably called removing a scandal, and an equalisation of duties.

The price of salt untaxed is calculated by Government itself at less than 10s. a ton; twenty years ago the tax was upwards of four times the price; now it is upwards of thirteen times the natural price of salt. The poor in Southern India after having been decimated by famine are ordered to pay salt-tax more than three times the weight of the tax in the hands of the East India Company!

How strange that the great Conservative party in England, who formerly boasted that they cared for the poor, and who are constantly twitting the Whigs with cold legality and heartlessness, should now themselves treat her Majesty's Indian subjects with cold and hypocritical cruelty, such as to justify all civilised nations in pointing to us with the finger of scorn.

Such being the simple facts as extracted from the official Blue-books, let us consider the probable consequences in three points of view.

*First.* The demoralisation of millions of her Majesty's subjects by the temptations held out to manufacture salt illicitly. I estimate the consumption of illicit salt in the North-West Provinces, in the Punjab, and in Oudh as about equal in quantity to the duty-paid salt.

*Secondly.* The demoralisation of millions of her Majesty's

subjects by the shoving into common jails of multitudes of men and women and children charged with evading the salt regulations.

On this subject I beg to suggest that the numbers of all persons seized either by Excise or Customs officers or by the police, on charges of having evaded the salt laws, should be reported to Parliament, the girls and boys under eighteen years of age being separately shown; those who have been released without any trial being also shown.

The number of women seized between the ages of fourteen and forty should be recorded, as they are for ever disgraced by being thrust into a common jail. We all know how the French Revolution of 1789 was assisted by the odious French Salt-laws, but we require to be reminded of the immediate cause of Wat Tyler's insurrection in this country of England in A.D. 1381. I have hitherto been unable to find a reliable history of the salt-tax in France in the sixteenth century; the tax appears to have been first imposed in A.D. 1345, and it appears that in 1552 Henry the Second of France was forced to abolish the salt-tax in the provinces south of the Loire.

*Thirdly.* The diseases to tens of millions of her Majesty's subjects by the use of salt adulterated with substances injurious to health.

And all this mischief is to be caused for no excusable reason. The salt-tax is increased, not for the purpose of enabling Government to pay its army and civil service, not for the purpose of enabling Government to pay the interest on the National Debt; but with the object of creating a surplus, which, with our experience of Indian government under Lord Salisbury, we must believe will either be wasted or lavished ignorantly on unproductive works.

Your obedient servant, T.

Feb. 5.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE MAIL SERVICE FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

The *Times of India* observes that there is a very general opinion in mercantile and other circles that the new contract for the conveyance of the Indian mails to and from Europe should not be necessarily connected with the contracts for the conveyance of the Chinese, Japanese and Australian mails. If the contract for carrying the Indian mails be put up for tender independently, it is considered that the competition will procure much greater speed and efficiency than have been hitherto attainable. When the whole of the Eastern services are included in one contract, competition is virtually impossible. The P. and O. Company alone can tender, and being master of the situation the terms which it proposes must be accepted. When the present contract was made the P. and O. Company and the Messageries Impériales alone tendered. The French Company was disqualified because of its foreign nationality, and the great English Company had everything its own way. What is now wanted is to secure the maximum of speed between Brindisi and Bombay, and *vice versa*. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce considers that the speed might be fifteen knots an hour between Alexandria and Brindisi and thirteen knots between this port and Suez. Madras would be satisfied with an average of twelve knots all the way. That would give thirteen days' steaming to Brindisi. The stoppages at Aden and Suez and Alexandria, and the ten hours one minute set down for the railway journey through Egypt, would have to be added to the thirteen days. Those stoppages and the time taken in the land transit might easily be abridged. On the whole, the journey from Bombay to Brindisi might without much difficulty be accomplished in sixteen days, or even in fifteen and a-half. The Southampton route might be abolished and all the mail bags sent *via* Brindisi. This would effect a saving which would admit of a larger subsidy being paid for the service between Brindisi and India.

### THE NEW LAND CESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The *Pioneer* reckons that in the last eight years we have seen, roughly speaking, six hundred thousand pounds a year added by taxation to the revenue of the province, and five-sixths of this has been levied on the land. If we suppose that the remaining sixth will be wholly devoted to purposes of insurance against famine—a most liberal hypothesis—we find the land taxed to the amount of half a million a year, in order that the Provincial Administration may be able to pay its way without the usual assistance from the Imperial treasury. From this point of view the difference between the land revenue and the local cesses becomes altogether imperceptible. The one goes into the Imperial exchequer directly, the other indirectly; that is all. Fifty per cent. on the land for Imperial,

and six per cent. for local purposes, amount to fifty-six per cent. as the basis of present settlements; and it is vain to pretend that the taxation of any other class of the community has increased at anything like this rate. Necessity can always be pleaded; but only despair of any other expedient should justify resort to an instrument of taxation already, perhaps, almost overworked. The fatal facility of a rateable increase of the land assessments contrasts strongly with the labour and worry of other ways of taxation; but one can hardly believe that new direct or indirect imposts are beyond the reach of financial ingenuity. The objections to a new land cess were stated plainly enough in 1871 by Sir William Muir. They are, first, the risk of trenching upon the necessary margin of agricultural profit; next, the introduction of an element of insecurity unsettling the settlements; and, lastly, the strong temptation to repeat additions to a cess which affords so convenient a mode of meeting increasing charges. The last phrase has proved prophetic; and we can now only wonder where the additions will cease. Decentralisation may be the reason one year, famine the next; but the result is always the same; and because an income-tax is objectionable, and other taxes require thinking over, the weight of every new demand falls in disproportionate measure upon the most backward section of the Indian community, and the least remunerative of Indian industries.

#### CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The *Times of India* remarks that the majority of people who have taken the Government of India to task for neglecting to spend more money upon irrigation works as a preventive against famines have pitted these works against railways. This is a grave mistake, for canals cannot do the work of railways, and if Government were to expend a hundred millions sterling to-morrow upon irrigation works, the result would not enable them any the better to dispense with the great trunk lines of rail-roads, the cost of which is so much deplored. As very properly pointed out by Mr. Juland Danvers, water and railroads may each aid and assist each other, and both combined very materially help the Government in alleviating future famines, though they will not prevent them. It is the idea that there is, or that there can be, any antagonism between these lines of traffic which has given rise to the present controversy and has occasioned much confusion in the minds of many who are so foolish as to believe that the Government of India, either from ignorance or folly, or worse still, from an inclination to forward the interests of the iron-masters of England and those of the powerful railway companies, here by a blind preference for railways over water works, sacrificed the best interests of the country and its people over whom they are set to rule. No Viceroy could have bestowed more careful attention on this subject than did Lord Northbrook after the famine in Bengal of 1874-75; and it will be a proud satisfaction to him and those who worked with him, and to none more than Mr. Juland Danvers himself, that sad as the loss of life has been in the recent famine, it has been tenfold less than it would have been had not the railways enabled the Government to pour food into the famine districts from all parts of the empire with certainty and rapidity. The railway system of India remains a lasting monument to the wisdom, foresight, and courage of one of India's greatest Governor-Generals, the Marquis of Dalhousie, and it seems strange to us that at that precise period of the Empire's history when the complete success of the experiment—for the adoption of railways in India was not only an experiment, but one fraught with extraordinary financial risk—should have been adopted by one who has been styled the Tribune of the People, to attack its efficiency.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### THE NORTHERN BENGAL (STATE) RAILWAY.

This line, which is destined to effect a revolution in the trade of Northern Bengal and bring to our doors the products of that part of the province, was formally opened on Friday morning by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night Mr. Eden, accompanied by Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Edwin Johnson, General Crommelin, General Nicholls, Colonel Staunton, and a number of other officials and some personal friends, left Sealdah by special train for Damukdeah, the newly-opened station of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. Franklin Prestage, the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor and party; and the arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the visitors were excellent. Arriving at Damukdeah at six o'clock on Friday morning, his Honour and party crossed the Ganges in the steamer *Jaboona*, and in the course of a little more than half-an-hour arrived safely at Sara, the terminal station of the new railway, which is about five miles distant from Damukdeah, on the opposite bank. The Lieutenant-Governor was here met by Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, and the other officials of the district. The river bank and the road to the station were very neatly decorated, and a gorgeous shamiana was erected on one side,

where his Honour stayed a few minutes during which time the various officials and the principal zemindars of the district of Pubna were introduced. The special train left the station at a little after seven o'clock, and reached Atrai at ten a.m. Mr. Eden and party here stopped for breakfast, and at the conclusion of the morning meal his Honour performed the ceremony of driving the last rivet through the bridge over the river Atrai. The line had previously to this been open from Sara to Atrai, but the absence of a bridge had retarded communication with Saidpur, from which station trains had been running to Jalpiguri regularly. The formality of driving the last rivet was gone through with as little ceremony as possible, and the special train did the more practical work of passing over the bridge and reaching Saidpur at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The country between Sara and Saidpur was one vast mass of cultivated tracts. Here and there, indeed, was a tope of trees, and occasionally an uncultivated patch met the eye; but it was impossible not to notice that these districts, so far as their natural products are concerned, are some of the richest in Bengal, and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value which this new railway will be to them. Up to this, notwithstanding the partial construction of the lines, the greater portion of the exports from this quarter of the Empire have found their way to other markets by means of the old-fashioned boats; and when this is said some idea may be formed of the advantages which the people will derive from the now completed line. It is almost useless to mention here the very great convenience which this railway will afford to the European population, for a glance at the map will show that it places Darjiling within twenty-four hours' journey from Calcutta, the only break in this journey being the crossing of the Ganges at Damukdeah. On arriving at Saidpur, the Lieutenant Governor was met by the principal officials of the railway, and after lunch his Honour held a reception of the zemindars of the Rangpur district. On this occasion an address signed by more than a dozen leading zemindars of the district was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor. In reply, Mr. Eden thanked the zemindars for the address, and said he entirely agreed with them as to the beneficial results which the railway would ensure. There could be no doubt, his Honour said, that an easy means of communication being opened, the products of some of the richest districts of Bengal would soon find their way to the seaports, and thus materially improve the condition of the country. In saying this, the Lieutenant-Governor hoped that the zemindars would not then expect too large and sudden an increase of rent from the rayats, whom it would be far more advantageous to keep in a rich and prosperous condition; on the other hand, he trusted that, with an increased means of payment of rent, the rayats would promptly recognise their obligation and pay their dues without demur. With regard to the sanitation of Rangpur, Mr. Eden expressed his gratification at the interest which had been shown for the principal town of the district, and instanced the action taken by the Government in this matter as a practical illustration of the fact that Government was always willing to help them if they began by helping themselves.—*Englishman*, Jan. 25.

#### STATION TALK.

LAHOR, Jan. 20.—With the late Dewan Pundit Manphul, c.s.i., who died on Jan. 2, conversation must have been a pleasure. In the estimation of the general public the name of this estimable man and valuable public servant is associated with the dawn of our knowledge of Central Asia, as, after he had compiled a valuable account of the country near Ladakh and Yarkand, he was sent to Bokhara to collect information as to Russian progress. But Pundit Manphul was for all his life intimately associated with the Government of the Province, and was a mine of information as to its history and inner life. The Anjumani Punjab among its many projects cherishes the establishment of a scholarship in the University which shall bear his name. I have not courage to face the gigantic programme for an educational congress which it has put forth. It sweeps over the whole range of knowledge, and proposes to discuss the most difficult questions, with an air of calm confidence that takes one's breath away. As I write, the *Punjab Gazette* has come in, containing a catalogue of books registered during the quarter ended June. Among the usual exploits of Hanuman and Krishna; the weary old loves of Leila and Mujnu, Ranjha and the Princess Hir, Bugga Mal and Bishnu, Sohni and Mahinwal; Mohammedan Prayers and Confessions, are two accounts of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, some important translations of mathematical works, and a little treatise by a college student of Lahor, called an "Epitome of the History of England," which the Curator of the book depot thinks is intended "to serve perhaps the purpose of cramming." There is also the second edition of a song in praise of the police arrangements of Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana. There is also a new little tract, apparently by a Brahmin, examining the religion professed by Guru Nanak, which the author believes to have been the same as that taught in the Vedas and Shastras. The Lahor paper not long since said that the Sikhs were increasing in numbers, but I believe, on the contrary, that comparatively few converts are made, and that the followers of Guru Nanak will at no very distant period be absorbed into Hinduism pure and simple. But although the teaching of Guru Nanak

may be demonstrated not to clash very violently with the Vedas and the Shastras, it will require a considerable amount of fine drawing to make out the identity of the two creeds in practice. But the Brahmins were ever an ingenious race, and they are sure to manage it in the end.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

**THE NAGA EXPEDITION.**—(CAMP SAMAGUTING, Jan. 3.)—My last letter was from Borpathar five or six days ago, when on the eve of marching for Dinapore to reopen communication with this place. When a few miles from Borpathar, we met the dak, escorted by twenty men of the Naga Hills police. These were the first men who had come in from the Samaguting direction for nine or ten days. They reported having seen no Nagas on the road; but this did not mean they were not there, as a Naga, if he does not wish to be seen, generally takes very good care that you cannot see him, although he may be within a few yards of you in the jungle. That night we camped at Hurriajan, on the banks of the Dhunsiri. The place consisted merely of a very small clearing in the forest, a rude stockade, and a small rest-house. At each of these places, as a rule, there are dak runners and chowkidars. All of them, however, as I said before, had bolted through fear of the Nagas. Close to Hurriajan a Naga path comes out on the road, and it was here that a few men of the Naga Hills police came across a prowling party of Nagas, and wounded one. It was also at this rest-house that some Nagas attempted to make a night attack on a small party escorting the dak, but were unsuccessful, on account of the party being too wide awake for them. It is probably at Hurriajan that my headquarters will be for the next few weeks, while superintending the dak arrangements. Just before reaching this place my attention was drawn to what I took to be a large bird flying to a tree. On reaching the tree, however, the brute fixed its claws into the trunk and began hopping up. Of course I had a shot at him at once, and down he came, half-flying like a wounded bird. It turned out to be a veritable flying squirrel; length about two feet, breadth ditto, colour grey, tail long, and black towards the end. Stretching him, from the fore to the hind feet, when extended, was a curious kind of web covered with hair, whilst from the fore feet a small bone seemed to protrude outwards, and served the purpose of stretching out the web aforesaid. The general appearance of the animal including head, &c., was certainly that of the squirrel. I had never seen an animal of the kind, neither had most of my men, for the greater part dwellers in the forest and jungle.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**GOA.**—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, after a week's stay in Calcutta, left on Feb. 2, on a tour of inspection of the Portuguese missions in Eastern Bengal.

**NATIVES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has applied to the Government of India for permission to nominate the minor brother of the Maharajah of Durbhunga to the Covenanted Civil Service.

**THE PARCEL POST.**—A protest against the introduction into this country of the "value payable" parcels post system in regard to English packets has been submitted to the Director-General of Post-offices by the Calcutta Trades Association.

**A NEW NATIVE JOURNAL.**—A new Anglo-Urdu weekly newspaper is to be published at Hyderabad, under the orders of Sir Richard Meade, British Resident, from the 1st inst. It is the fourth paper issued in Hyderabad under the permission of the Resident.

**MAJOR BRIND.**—We learn that Major Brind is slowly recovering from his accident at Simla; he is still, however, quite helpless, recognising his friends at times, and at others appearing quite unconscious, while he has not the smallest recollection of the accident that brought him to this pass.

**LADAKH.**—News from Ladakh has been received up to the 20th of December. It appears that the delay in the arrival of the caravan this year has been due to the road being closed by Niaz Beg, the rebel governor of Khoten. This rebellion against his authority has been put down by the young Ameer, and the merchants have received permission to proceed to India. Among them is Mr. Dalgleish, of the Central Asian Trading Company, who was expected in a few days. A messenger, with letters from the Ameer to the Viceroy, is said to have arrived.—*Englishman.*

**KASHMIR.**—The attempt to grow hops in Kashmir has not, we are told, been a success this year. The condition of the people in Kashmir generally also appears to be bad. A letter from Dubgaon, dated the 28th December, to the Labor paper, states that the weather there has been more severe than the oldest inhabitant can recollect. Snow, rain and sleet have been falling continually, and there has not been twelve hours' sunshine, so the writer of the letter says, for six weeks. A great part of the rice and maize crops has been destroyed, and a large number of ponies and cattle actually starved to death. The zemindars complain also that their sheep are dying, owing to the scarcity of food.

**ROBBERY AT A THEATRE.**—There was great consternation (says the *Statesman*) at the Calcutta Opera House on Tuesday night after

the performance was over and all the visitors had departed. This was occasioned by Signor Massa having discovered that the man in charge of the Box-office had decamped with all the money in hand, amounting to nearly Rs. 1,200. Search was made everywhere, but Mr. Ayres, the missing man, was nowhere to be found. The police were very busy searching all Wednesday, but the only clue they are said to have obtained is that somebody corresponding with the description given had been seen at one of the railway stations. Signor Massa is doing his best to help in tracing the runaway.

**EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.**—A native officer, Babu Obhoy Chandra Das, has been deputed, according to the *Englishman*, to inquire into the details of excise administration in certain districts. He is first to proceed to Jessor a district which, in excise revenue, has been unfavourably compared with Burdwan. Equal in population, the former yields less than half the excise revenue of the latter. The difference amounts to more than three-fourths of a lakh, a sum well worth looking after in these hard times. Other districts, which disclose a similar backwardness in excise revenue, are also to be taken in hand. The attention of the officer deputed is specially directed to the probability that the irregular and illicit use of excisable articles is connived at, and even shared in, by the subordinate officials whose duty it is to put down such abuses.

**LIEUTENANT GILL, R.E.**—We have heard nothing lately of Lieutenant Gill, though his overland journey across China and Burmah should, when the details are published, prove a sensation second only to Stanley's march across Africa. But even in the middle of China he can scarcely have been the hero of stranger adventures than befell him in his youth; and as his story is not known in India it is worth repeating:—Lieutenant Gill was standing one afternoon at the door of a club in Pall Mall when he saw an old gentleman chasing a hat down the windy street. He at once ran after the hat, and restored it, to the old gentleman's vast delight. The old gentleman asked his name. "Gill." "By Jove, that's my name too! How do you spell yours?" As they both spelt it the same way, the old gentleman asked him to dinner. "Don't mind if I do," said Lieutenant Gill, and as the old gentleman lived on the line to Waltham, where the lieutenant was quartered, the acquaintance was often renewed. The upshot of all this was that the old gentleman died, and left every penny he possessed to the man who had been courteous enough to chase an old gentleman's hat. The fortune was a big one, and included a gin distillery in Hackney, worth seven thousand pounds a year. In a month or two the last general elections came on, and the people of North London were astonished to see every wall placarded—"Lieutenant Gill, R.E., for Hackney." Hackney is an ultra Liberal borough, and it was a little startling to see a young fellow who had only lately joined the Engineers contesting it in the Conservative interest, against two such well-known and popular candidates as Fawcett and Reade. The result was inevitable. Lieutenant Gill was defeated, but he had money and pluck, and he succeeded in finding a flaw in the electioneering arrangements, and compelled the issue of a writ for a new election. He was defeated again, but this time after a comparatively close contest, and after earning the gratitude of the Conservative party, and the promises of the wire-pullers. He then looked about for some other way in which his fortune and services might be useful to the country. Eventually he obtained leave on full pay, so as to keep his rank, while travelling and exploring at his own cost. After Mr. Margary's death he determined to complete the exploration of the Chinese and Burmah frontier districts in which the Government had failed. We heard some months ago that he had been successful, and we believe his experiences will soon be published. A large fortune is not often inherited under such strange circumstances, nor is it often used with such intelligence and pluck. But after all, the men who will run down from their club steps to pick up a stranger's hat and the men who cross China are almost equally rare.—*Times of India.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24. Str. Puttiala, Moulmein; str. Commilla, Rangoon; Callirhoe, London; Penthesilea, Liverpool.—25. Str. Almora, London; Marchioness of Londonderry, Calicut.—26. Helen Pembroke, Madras.—27. Heann Uamba, Bombay.—28. Str. Calcutta, Bombay; British Empire, Mauritius.—29. Str. Meiam, Galle; str. Ara, Bombay; str. Polam, Madras; Iskandar Shah, Bombay.—30. Str. Venice, Hong Kong; Arundel, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21. Strs. Queen Anne, Satara, City of Cambridge, and European.—25. Strs. Penang, Ganos, Lumley Castle, and Paladin; T. D. Marshall.—26. Strs. Peshawar and Sceptre; Glenburn and Pandora.—27. Str. Chunda.—28. Strs. Pleiades, The Kya Yeen Bvan, Pemba, and Commilla; Galloway, Cutch Merchant, Morayshire, and Marian Moore.—30. Mahanadi, Leonidas, and British Ambassador.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock		Selling Price.	
1 per Cent. Sa.	...	...	...	Rs. 100	2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock	...	...	...	Sa. Rs. 100	97 4 to 97 6
1 per Cent. ....	...	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	94 6 to 94 10
1 per Cent., 1872-...	...	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	94 8 to 94 12
1 per Cent., 1869-80	...	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	102 12 to 103 0

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1891) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1896) ...	112 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1898) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1897) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 8

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London. ...	Per Rupee. ...
Bills with Docta. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/2.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3/4.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	685 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1180 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	141 to 142
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100	51 to 52
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	298 to 299
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	175 to 180
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187 to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1085 to 1090
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£8 1/2	41 to 42
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	109 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simsa Bank ...	500	500 to 510
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	123 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	50 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 15 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 10 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 10 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 1 16 3
Oxton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**PONDICHERY.**—The French war steamer *Bourayant*, from Pondicherry, anchored in the Madras roads on the 4th ult.

**EMIGRANTS FOR NATAL.**—Another batch of 400 emigrants, both male and female, will embark on the ship *Malabar*, at Madras, for Port Natal.

**RANGOON.**—Efforts are being made to assist the Madras immigrants in Rangoon, who have lately been arriving in large numbers, to settle down as cultivators in the districts of British Burmah.

**HAI DARABAD.**—Dr. Window, Madras Army, at present attached to the Haidarabad Residency, has induced Sir Salar Jung to sanction a diplomaed midwife for the City Hospital. She is a Madras East Indian, well known at Bombay and Haidarabad.

**CHINCHONA.**—The Burmah Forest Department have been successful in securing over one hundred viss of Chinchona bark from their plantation at Tounghoo. Should the bark be pronounced good and sell readily, it will be an encouragement to the department, and those in charge, to continue their exertions.

**FAMINE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF COOLIES.**—The second subscription list of the Madras Famine Committee in the Mauritius amounts to nearly Rs. 9,000. Nearly half of this large sum was contributed by Indian coolies employed on the sugar estates in Mauritius—a fact that says something for Lord Salisbury's scheme of education.

**MR. RICE.**—We understand that (on the recommendation of the Government of Madras) the Secretary of State has approved of the suspension of Mr. Rice, of the Civil Service, from all employment for a period of six months, and at the expiration of that period, of his appointment as an assistant to a Collector. Mr. Rice's offence consisted in the writing of an insulting letter to the Collector of Koinbator.

**THE KOTAGHERY MASSACRE.**—We (*Pioneer*) learn that the Badagas sentenced to penal servitude for life for their share in the crime known as the Kotagheri massacre have returned from the Andamans, whither they had been sent to undergo their punishment. The climate of the Andamans did not agree with the health of these poor fellows, and the Government, in its tender solicitude, has sent them back to the Hills, where they will enjoy the comforts of their native air and the occasional visits of their friends and relatives. The Kotagheri massacre was a most atrocious crime; how far the present measure of punishment is calculated to deter the natives from committing similar crimes, in their ignorance and fanaticism, is a question but too easy to answer.

**NATIVE CREDULITY.**—A Calcutta correspondent tells the following story of native credulity:—"When in Rangoon, Dr. Lynn met

an itinerant egg-dealer, of whom he purchased an egg for an anna, and breaking it, produced a sovereign from inside, tapping a second egg with equal apparent good luck. The astonished dealer, vehemently refusing an offer of an anna a-piece for the lot, was seen to retire to the nearest tree, and there break by turn every egg in his basket, with what result need not be told." When Dr. Lynn was in Bombay the natives cherished a suspicion that he was a near connection of the *Shaitan*. Had the trick described by the correspondent been performed in Bombay, that suspicion would have become an indisputable fact.

**RAILWAY BRIDGES.**—Further progress has been made in the construction of the larger bridges on the South India Railway line between Madras and Villapooram, in South Arcot. The iron works of the Panar bridge have been completed and opened for traffic. The last six spans were completed with very great difficulty, owing to the heavy rains and floods experienced in the last few weeks. Arrangements are being made by the authorities of the South India Railway to begin with the Pondicherry extension line as early as possible; all the plans and specifications are ready, and as soon as certain preliminaries have been arranged, the work will be taken in hand. All the works on the South India Railway line have suffered severely from the recent floods, and it will therefore be necessary to carry out all repairs with the greatest efficiency.

**KADAPAH.**—The Collector of Kadapah, Mr. Price, is of opinion that the people in his Collectorate are recovering very rapidly from the effects of the famine. He says:—"The young adults of both sexes have put on flesh again in a most astonishingly rapid manner, but the young girls and boys still show evident signs of what they have gone through. The children are again growing plump. One can hardly realise that but a brief period since misery and emaciation were everywhere rife." Fever is, however, very prevalent in some of the talooks. It is said to be invariably fatal to natives, and is worse than either the famine or cholera. The Collector says that a very intelligent Bengal assistant surgeon was sent into one of the talooks, but could make nothing of the fever. The major portion of the people refused to have anything to say to him or his medicines. The common native idea is that quinine induces excessive biliousness and so kills. The assistant-surgeon is of opinion that the fever is of a highly malarious type.

**COAL BORING IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.**—The coal boring operations in the Godavery district, to carry out which the Government some time ago detailed a special officer of the Public Works Department, were continued up to June, 1876, when the approach of the rains brought the works to a close. Pits were dug in the position selected by the Geographical Department, but without success, and the Government determined to postpone further attempts, leaving for future consideration the question of sinking a shaft at the spot where in 1875 a seam of scaly coal was met with. As further search for coal in the Godavery district has been almost abandoned, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey in India has voted against it being made in the Kistna district, the probabilities are that in the two districts referred to the search for coal will be given up as a bad speculation, unless there are men like Colonel Applegath who will persist in stating that coal is to be found, but decline to carry out operations and satisfy the public mind on this score. Coal is to be found in parts of Bengal, and companies have been formed there which work the mines with success. The coal fields of Raingunge and Warrora have been worked with fair success, but in this presidency, except in Upper Godavery, all attempts have been unsuccessful, although the Government offered rewards if a certain quantity was obtained and submitted to test in any part of the presidency. The Government originally set apart Rs. 13,500 in the budget for coal boring operations in the Godavery district; about eight thousand rupees have been in all expended, but with little or no benefit.—*Madras Standard*.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Str. Meinam, Galle; str. Africa, Bombay; str. Khandalla, Calcutta.—27. Rajah of Cochin, Negapatam.—28. Str. Peshawar, Calcutta.—29. Bourayant, Pondicherry; str. Paladia, Calcutta.—30. Cingalese, Melbourne.—31. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton; str. Duke of Devonshire, London; Alameda, Sunderland.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Ilione, London; str. Estepona, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—27. Str. Khandalla, Bombay; str. Africa, Calcutta.—28. Str. Peshawar, Southampton.—29. Str. Crusader, Chittagong.—30. Str. Avn, Rangoon; Bourayant, Cocanada.—31. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; Bengal, Balasore.—Feb. 1. Lugal, Balasore.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 2, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 9 1/2-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/4d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 8 15-16d.

" " at 3 months ...

" " at sight ...

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 33 1/2 for sellers.



## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	2½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1870	...	1½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...	5½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...	5½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	...	

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

INDOR, Jan. 19.—A Durbar was held here this day, with much éclat, for the purpose of investing his Highness the Maharajah of Dhar with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Bukshee Khooman Singh (Commander-in-Chief of his Highness Holkar's Forces), and Huzrut Noor Khan (the Kamdar of Jowra) with Companionships of the same Order. Also to present with due ceremony, to his Highness the Maharajah Holkar, a portrait of her Majesty the Empress of India. The Durbar was held in a large shamiana pitched in the garden to the North of the Residency. Detachments of the Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, and 23rd Regiment N.I. lined the road from the bazaar to the Flag-staff. A detachment of the 17th Regiment formed a guard of honour from the entrance gate to the tent. The band was placed inside the garden, whilst a detachment of R.H.A. were located about 300 yards distant. His Highness the Rajah of Dewas, junior branch, came to the Durbar at 11.45 A.M., under a salute of fifteen guns. After him came the Rajah of Dewas, senior branch, with the same salute. These two Princes were escorted to their seats by Capt. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent. His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar came at 11.50 A.M., with the same salute, and was shown into the robing tent. Huzrut Noor Khan and Bukshee Khooman Singh came next, and were shown into the same tent. Last of all came his Highness the Maharajah Holkar, with his two sons, his Prime Minister, and other courtiers, under a salute of twenty-one guns, and after his taking the seat the Durbar was declared open by Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B., who explained, in a short speech, the purpose for which the Durbar was convened. His Highness the Maharajah of Dhar was then brought from the robing tent by Colonel Kincaid; and General Daly, after telling his Highness that he was ordered by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to invest his Highness for his loyal services to the British Government with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Star of India, pinned the Star on his breast. His Highness thanked the Agent Governor-General in a few appropriate words. The purport of General Daly's speech was then read in Urdu to his Highness by Captain F. H. Maitland, Second Assistant Agent, with characteristic ease and fluency. Similar ceremonies were gone through in investing Buxee Khooman Singh, and Huzrut Noor Khan as Companions of the Star of India. After the investiture ceremony was over, General Daly rose, and addressing the Maharajahs, Major-General Forbes, Commanding at Mhow, and the ladies and gentlemen present, said that he had received orders from Government to present, without the omission of any ceremony due to the occasion, the portrait of her Majesty the Empress of India to his Highness Maharajah Holkar. That it was the portrait of a Queen whose name was held in reverence and esteem even in the proudest Courts of Europe. That his Highness was one of the four great Princes who had been thus honoured, and that the successive Holkars would find in this token a strengthening bond of union between them and the British Government, which would defy the shocks of wars and revolutions. The band played "God Save the Queen" as the General finished, and a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired. After this a photograph of the Durbar was taken by a local artist, by name Din Dyal, and the Durbar dissolved.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE PARSEES AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A number of Parsees are preparing to proceed to Europe, with the object of being present at the opening of the Paris Exhibition in April next.

COTTON MILLS.—There is a rod in pickle for the Bombay mills. His Excellency the Governor wants to know why they do not consume their own smoke, according to the law made and provided. The Municipal Commissioner has been called upon to report officially upon this subject.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.—We—*Times of India*—are informed that the Head Quarters of the Bombay Army are to be established at Matheran during the hot weather. The Chowk Hotel has, we hear, been rented for Rs. 3,000, and the Commander-in-Chief will leave Bombay on the 15th.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT PRICHARD.—At the Bellary garrison races, held Jan. 31, Lieut. Prichard, 43rd Regiment, was thrown from his pony, and falling on his head sustained a scalp wound and severe internal injuries. He was picked up insensible, and is now lying in a precarious state.

DEPARTURE OF OFFICIALS.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Mr. Charles E. Fox, Master in Equity to the Bombay High Court, and Mr. J. Elphinstone, C.S., Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagherry, left for Bombay by the mail steamer of the 17th inst. Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, arrived here by the last mail steamer. He will take over charge of his office shortly from Mr. Jardine, who has been acting for him, and the latter gentleman will proceed to Rangoon to take up the Judicial Commissionership of British Burmah, to which he was recently appointed.

MILITARY.—The Squadron of cavalry which left Rajkot for Disa on the 21st has been ordered to stand fast at Koodwa, the first stage from Rajkot, owing to intelligence having been received at that station of the outbreak of cholera at Wudwan, which is on the route selected. The route usually taken by troops from Rajkot to Disa is that laid down in the Route-Book compiled by the Quartermaster General's Department, which passes through Patun, Dupada, Hulwad, Drangdra, Myka, &c., and which is also some miles shorter than that *via* Wudwan, Veerunggaum, &c. If, therefore, this route be considered unsafe, the old one ought to be used, and the inconvenience and expense that will be caused by detention at Koodwa or return to Rajkot will thus be avoided.—*Times of India*, Jan. 28.

SURAT.—The Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* says:—"Cholera is now making fearful ravages in the town. A number of bodies have been observed floating near the banks of the river close to the burning-ground of the Hindus. The authorities here have been so neglectful as to consider this visitation as an ordinary occurrence. The germs of the disease are every day disseminated over a wider extent, and about three or four deaths are registered every day. The outbreak of the disease is attributed to the people being allowed to wash their dirty linen in the river from which the inhabitants draw their drinking supply. It is also attributed to the people living on putrid vegetables on account of the famine. The local authorities do not prevent the people from washing in the river, which appears to be the fruitful source of the malady now so widely prevailing in the town."

KATIWAR.—It is with very much gratification we have received the announcement of Mr. Jardine's appointment as Commissioner of British Burmah, in which case his *locum tenens*, Mr. E. T. Candy, is likely to be confirmed as Judicial Assistant. During Mr. Candy's tenure of office in this province, the popular opinion held of him is unchanged, his thorough conscientiousness in the discharge of his (sometimes disagreeable) duties, his earnest desire to deal out justice to all alike, without reference to rank, position, creed or colour, his experience of the ways and habits of the people in the province, and his kindheartedness, though at times assuming a stern exterior, has impressed him favourably in the minds of everyone having business transactions with him, so that his confirmation in the appointment will effect a public good, which it is quite certain the Governor will not deny us.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE GOVERNOR.—H.E. the Governor arrived at the Byculla Railway Station by yesterday morning's Jubbulpur mail, accompanied by Mr. Buckland, his Private Secretary, Dr. Waters, and Captain Anderson, A.D.C. Sir Richard Temple left Calcutta on the 23rd, but broke his journey at Fyzabad in Oudh, where he visited the Royal tombs and gardens, and again at Jounpore, to see some remarkable ruins of mosques which are said to be very ancient. From Mogul Serai the party came on direct to Bombay. His Excellency was not officially received, but Mr. Ravenscroft and Mr. Jardine, Secretaries to Government, General Aitchison, Commanding the Garrison, Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to his Excellency, Captain Babington, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Lieut. Frith, A.D.C., were in waiting at the station; and a Chief of Kattywar and the Chief of Jeth, near Beejore, with their attendants, were also present. His Excellency after some conversation on the platform drove to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a dozen Lancers. Mr. Platt, the Traffic Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, accompanied the train in to Bombay, which arrived here an hour late.—*Times of India*, Jan. 28.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Str. Cyrene, Calcutta; str. Nor, Cardiff.—28. Str. Renpore, Newcastle; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; str. Euphrates, Bussorah; Floulin, Sunderland.—29. Sarmitian, Liverpool; Prince Regent, Liverpool. str. Bellona, Liverpool; Salas, Mauritius.—30. Str. Khiva, London; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; str. Lufra, Middleshead; str. Socotra, Calcutta; Michel Chevalier, Mauritius; Annie Brington, Mauritius.—31. Str. Winston, Cardiff; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; A. Robinson, Liverpool.—Feb. 1. Str. Arch Druid, Mauritius; str. Oasian, Moulsain; H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.—2. Str. Helma, London; str. Tagas, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Khiva*.—From Southwamp.—For Bombay.—Mr. T. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stewart, Mrs. G. Kettlewell, Mr. A. J. Young, Miss E. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall and two children, Mr. J. Leak, Mrs. Warner, Col. and Mrs. G. L. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. York, Col. A. Jenkins, Mr. W. Baldwin, Mr. B. Sameer, Mr. D. Eaton, and Mr. J. Mohun Sing. From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler and infant, Major and Mrs. Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Simson. From Brindisi.—Major Wavill, Mr. C. Gonne, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. J. W. Martin, Mr. H. G. Morrison, Mr. J. H. Boovey, and Mr. J. Thomson. From Suva.—Mr. G. M. Stewart, and Mrs. Haire and two children. From Aden.—Capt. W. H. Pierse.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. Maggie E. Seed, Calcutta; Beau Monde, Elephant Point; str. Teheran, Southampton, &c.; Hasting, Calcutta.—29. Str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee; str. Xantho, Liverpool; str. Helios, Calcutta; str. Scotland, London, &c.; via Canal.—30. Lady Melville, Moulmein; str. Borrowdale, Rangoon.—31. Str. Lena, Marseilles via Canal; str. Guy Mannering, Calcutta; str. Ephrates, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.—Feb. 1. Str. Arabia, Genoa, &c.; Iris, Rangoon; North Wales, Rangoon; str. Siam, Australia, &c.; str. Helmsstedt, Rangoon; str. Shildon, Rangoon; str. Stelvio, Bepore.—2. Str. Whitburn, Marseilles via Canal; Prosper, Rangoon; str. Pehlwan, Dewghur and Coast; str. Cella, Liverpool via the Canal; str. Horsley, Moulmein; str. Border Chieftain, Aden, Hodeida, &c.; str. Malda, Calcutta via Coast; Birmanwood, Madras.—3. Volante de Dio, Elephant Point.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Teheran*.—From Bombay.—For Southwamp.—Major J. A. Wingfield, Sub lieut. J. G. Ede, Mr. W. C. Goodman, Mrs. Compton, Capt. J. B. Slater, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Mr. W. Gee. For Venice.—Mr. Shadwell, Lieut. Col. W. G. Grove, Mr. Wright and Mrs. Wright. For Brindisi.—Mr. Charrol, Major C. J. Smith. For Suva.—Mr. W. Rosenberg. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Bokhara*.—From Bombay.—For Southwamp.—Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Mr. J. F. Cockburn. For Brindisi.—Mr. P. E. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander and child, Mr. J. Gall, Mr. Bigley, Mr. F. Barrow, Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. Main, Mr. G. Couper, Mrs. Cox and four children. For Venice.—A lady, a gentleman, and child, Col. W. J. I. Stafford, Mrs. Stafford, Mr. C. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Leckie and child. For Suva.—Mr. M. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, three Misses Knox, Mr. E. Knox, Mr. Spiro, Miss Wardell, Mr. G. D. Fisher.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

4 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Do	...	Market Rate	119 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Rs. 9 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 9 3-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 9 5-16d. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 80
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1000
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	255 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Cooria Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1000
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 975
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1175
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	247
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	880
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	688½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	715
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	91½
" " " 1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	95
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-0-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-4-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs.	11-8-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100	241
Mexican Dollars	...	do.	223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do.	223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106-7-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

POONA.—Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke have arrived in Poona on their way to Madras.

The following changes have been made amongst the District Superintendents of Police in the Panjab:—Lieutenant Colonel M. Millett goes from Multan to the Hazara district; Captain R. C. Nicholls from Gurgaon to Kohat; and Mr. W. H. Jackson from Rohtak to Multan.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 26.)

CROWDY.—Capt. J. H., R.E., exec. engr., is transfd. from the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works, to the Presy. command, Military Works.  
DOWNES.—ELCOCK—BENNETT.—The following proms. and apps. were made in H.M.'s Indian Marine:—Mr. P. Downes, to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *May Frere*, in lieu of 2nd officer, Jan. 14. Mr. H. Elcock, 1st class engr. of the Indian Govt. steamer *Quangtung*, to be engr. in charge of the Indian Govt. steamer *Hugh Rose*, Jan. 14. Mr. J. A. Bennett, to be a 2nd class engr., on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Quangtung*, v. Mr. Elcock, from the date he reports himself to the supt. of marine, Bombay, for duty.  
MORTON.—A., asst. engr., 1st grade Military Works, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 3rd Dec., 1877, and the Departmental Standard examination on the 28th idem.  
RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, is app. to offic. as political asst., 3rd class, and is posted to Central India as 3rd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, from date of assuming charge.  
REBSCH, S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Punjab Irrigation branch to Bombay.  
SPENCER, Rev. W., Chaplain, is transfd. from Lucknow civil lines to Landour.  
STEPHENSON, C. A., asst. traffic supt., on prob., attached to Rajputana State Railway, is permitted to resign his app. from Jan. 1.  
TAYLOR.—The Gov. of India has no further need of the services of Mr F. Taylor, exec. engr., 4th grade, of the Bengal P. W. Estab. Irrigation Branch.  
TALBOT, Lieut. A. C., political asst., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. to the Resident, and asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. FitzGerald.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 19.)

Mr. E. B. Alexander, junior secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., to be an asst. settlement officer of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to Moradabad.  
Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, asst. mag. and coll., Agra, to be junior secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.  
The Rev. F. Orton, whose services have been placed at the disp. of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to offic. temp. as chaplain of Fyzabad, from Dec. 14.  
Mr. A. E. Gough, prof. of history and philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to be professor of English literature, Benares College, as temp. arrangement, v. Mr. J. Kibble.  
Mr. W. H. Wright, who has reported his return from furl., to be prof. of history and philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, from Jan. 5 v. Mr. A. E. Gough.  
From Dec. 5, the date on which Mr. J. H. Carter proc. on furl.:—Mr. E. White, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade, and Mr. J. W. Muir, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Dec. 15, the date on which Mr. W. T. Martin received charge of the Jaunpur dist.; Mr. E. Rose, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Dec. 22, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Agra:—Mr. R. S. Aikman, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Dec. 25, the date on which Mr. G. E. Ward received charge of the Jaunpur dist.:—Mr. W. T. Martin, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. E. Rose, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. W. Muir, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Dec. 28, the date on which Mr. C. F. Hall assumed charge of his office at Aligarh:—Mr. E. White, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Crooke, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

From Dec. 15, the date on which Mr. C. W. McMinn was confd. in his app. as joint mag., 1st grade:—Mr. J. Woodburn, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 1st grade.

From Jan. 1, the date on which Mr. W. Oldham retired from the service:—Mr. R. M. King, offic. mag. and coll., to be confd. in that app.; Mr. W. C. Wood, offic. dep. comr., 1st grade, to be confd. in that app.; Mr. H. B. Harrington, offic. dep. comr., 2nd grade, to be confd. in that app.; Mr. H. W. Gibson, asst. comr., 1st grade, to be dep. comr., 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Kheri dist.; and Mr. C. Chapman, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Major I. Low, offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. comr., 1st grade, and to be posted to Sultanpur.

Mr. J. C. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade, from Jan. 1.

Mr. V. A. Smith, asst. settlement officer, 2nd grade, to be asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, from Jan. 15.

Mr. A. E. Rose, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Benares dist., is transfd. to the Ghazipur dist., Benares Provincial div., which he joined on Dec. 6.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 17.)

Surg. P. F. O'Connor, in offic. med. charge of the 3rd Punjab inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Edwardesabad, in add. to his other duties.

Surg. major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab cav., is app. civil surg. of Kohat, in add. to his other duties.

The Govt. of India having sanctioned an increase to the Punjab police of two dist. supts., 3rd grade, and of two asst. dist. supts., 1st class, 1st grade, his Honour the Lieut. Gov. makes the following proms. :—

Mr. W. H. Mercer, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of dist. supts. of police; Mr. R. T. Bruce, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of dist. supts. of police; Mr. W. M. G. Drysdale, asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 1st grade, to be a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade; Mr. W. Haslett, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

Mr. F. A. Kelly, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, 1st grade.

The following proms. are made with effect from Dec. 27 :—

Mr. D. N. Turnbull and Mr. H. Beck from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. S. Smith and Mr. D. E. McCracken from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings and Mr. D. H. Hunter from the 4th to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford from the 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 4th grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

The following transfer are ordered :—Lieut. col. M. Millett, dist. supt. of police, from the Mooltan to the Hazara dist.; Capt. R. C. Nicholletts, dist. supt. of police, from the Gurgaon to the Kohat dist.; Mr. H. W. Jackson, dist. supt. of police, from the Rohtak to the Mooltan dist.

The following appts. are made :—Mr. H. Beck, asst. dist. supt. of police, Jhelum, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gurgaon; Mr. S. Smith, asst. dist. supt. of police, Amritsar, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Rohtak.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 19.)

Mr. G. E. McLeod, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Kamrup, and Babu Madhub Chundra Bardoloi, pleader, are app. to superintend and conduct the Muktarship examination, to be held at Gauhati on Jan. 25.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 26.)

CANNELL, Hony. Lieut., Bengal sappers and miners, is prom. to the rank of asst. comr. from June 30, and his name will stand in the army list next above that of Asst. comy. and hony. Lieut. J. Mole.

CONGDON.—The services of Lieut. J. J. Congdon, R.A., are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C.

CONWAY-GORDON—JOHNSTONE—SHAW.—The following appts. are made in the Hyderabad Contingent :—Lieut. col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad Contingent, and offic. comdt., 5th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 2nd inf., v. Col. G. Adye, on leave. Capt. W. G. C. Johnstone, wing officer, 1st inf., to offic. as wing comdr. 3rd inf., v. Lieut. col. Shaw. Lieut. col. D. Shaw, wing comdr. 3rd inf., to offic. as comdt. 5th inf., v. Lieut. col. Conway-Gordon.

GURDON—BAINBRIDGE—FOSBERY.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from Jan. 20 :—Major E. P. Gurdon, Major and brevet lieut. col. F. T. Bainbridge, and Major and brevet lieut. col. G. V. Fosbery, v.c.

HERBERT, Lieut. C., 45th foot, offic. wing officer, Deolee Irregular Force is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from July 12, 1876.

LAMB—LILLY—FRASER—MUNRO.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from Jan. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. cols. T. Lamb, Bengal staff corps; A. C. Lilly, H. Fraser, and W. Munro, Madras staff corps.

OWEN, Surg. C. W., to offic. tempy. as supt. of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, vice Surg. major Jones, m.d., transfd. to another app., and during the absence on furlough of Surg. major H. Cayley.

WILLCOCKS.—The services of Capt. W. Willcocks, unattached list, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following appts. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force :—

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Major T. O. Underwood, squadron comdr. and 2nd in cmd., to offic. as comdt., v. Col. C. J. Godby, on furl., and Major R. C. R. Clifford, squad. comdr., 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in cmd., v. Major Underwood.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Major B. Williams, squadron comdr. and 2nd in cmd., to be comdt., v. Col. W. H. Paget, retired; Major F. Hammond, squadron comdr., to be 2nd in cmd., v. Major Williams; Capt. F. S. Carr, squadron officer and offic. adjt., to be squadron comdr.; Capt. W. J. Vousden, squadron officer, to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Carr, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regt.; and Lieut. C. F. Gambier, offic. squadron officer, to be squadron officer.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, 51st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, on probation.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 17.)

CAFFEL, Major A. W., late 5th Eur. L.C., returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Jhelum for gen. duty.

CHAMBERS, Col. R. Y., staff corps, on being relieved by Major R. F. Firth, 10th N.I., will proceed from Dacca to the presidency for gen. duty.

DAVIDSON, Sub lieut. A., to be lieut. 2nd batt. 60th rifles, dated Sept. 10, 1876.

DITMAS.—The app. of Lieut. F. R. Ditmas to be adjt. 15th Bengal cav., is dated Dec. 1.

DIXON, Major and brevet lieut. col. T. F., 39th regt., convalescent depots, Landour, to be comdt., v. Campbell, whose term of app. will expire on the 31st inst.

FROLIOTT.—The name of Capt. P. H. Ffolliott, 59th foot, is to be substituted for that of Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, in the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

HEWETT.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 18, app. Major J. N. B. Hewett, Bengal staff corps, doing gen. duty at Meerut, to charge of Sudder Bazaar and Cantonment Fund Accounts at Delhi, v. Lieut. col. C. A. de Kantzow, placed at disposal of Govt.

HUNTER—ARMSTRONG.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Dec. 29, directing Lieut. col. P. C. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, on being relieved of his app. of offic. 2nd in com. 16th N.I., to do duty at the Presy. Col. C. Armstrong, staff corps, on being relieved of his app. of offic. supt. and agent for army clothing, to do duty at the Presy. from the 28th idem.

KITSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 2, app. Lieut. G. C. Kitson, interp. 4-60th foot, from Dec. 11.

LINDOE—BROWN.—The name of Capt. F. E. Lindoe, 81st foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots. The name of Lieut. S. Brown, 1-8th foot, is to be also added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots.

MACKENZIE—CHACROFT—HEWETT.—Major A. R. D. Mackenzie, 2nd in com. 3rd Bengal cav., to be comdt., v. Col. F. O. J. Brownlow, transfd. to the 7th Bengal cav. Major B. Chacroft, 2nd squad. comdr., to be 2nd in com., v. Major A. R. D. Mackenzie; and Major G. L. K. Hewett, staff corps, to be 2nd squad. comdr., v. Major B. Chacroft.

RALSTON, Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. H. Ralston, 70th regt., to be comdt. of Darjeeling, v. Muriel, whose term of app. will expire on the 29th inst.

SANDERSON, Major H. B., offic. dep. judge advocate, is posted to the Meerut, Rohilcund, and Gwalior circle.

SEAGRAM, Lieut. col. A., dep. judge advocate on furl., is transfd. from the Peshawar and Rawalpindi circle to the Meerut, Rohilcund, and Gwalior circle.

SKENE.—Debrugarh station order confd., dated Dec. 8, app. Capt. C. McD. Skene, 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer from Dec. 8, v. v. Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, 44th N.I., proceeded to Shillong.

SMITH—HARRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 19, appg. Lieut. W. A. G. Smith to offic. as instr. of musketry, 70th foot, v. Lieut. J. King who resigns the app., on being ordered to join the home depot; and Lieut. R. H. W. H. Harris to be asst. instr. of musketry, v. Smith, from Dec. 17.

STEWART, Lieut. col. J. M., dep. judge advocate, is posted to the Peshawar and Rawalpindi circle.

WHITEHEAD, Capt. and (local major) E., 40th regt., to be station staff officer of Pachmarai, v. Malet, dec.

WYKEN, Capt. and (local major) A. G., dep. asst. adjt. gen., is posted to the Gwalior dist.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE MYSORE COMMISSION SERVICE.

The undermentioned asst. comrs. in the Mysore Commission have passed the examination prescribed for assts. in that province by the Lower Standard :—

Abdul Rahiman and B. K. Venkat Vardaiengar.

### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Capt. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., to be major, from Dec. 23.

Lieut. T. A. H. Lowe, 34th regt., to be capt., from July 25.

Lieut. H. H. Prior, 100th regt., to be capt., from March 1, 1876.

Lieut. C. V. S. Downes, 100th regt., to be capt., from June 10.

### DISBURSEMENT OF PASSAGE MONEY.

With the sanction of the Govt., Clause 45 of War-office Circulars dated April 1 last, is published in supersession of that portion of para. 11, of War-office Circular No. 888, dated Jan. 2, 1865, noted below :—

Officers are not entitled to passages at the public expense.

If exchanging with other officers for their mutual convenience, in coming home on their private affairs, or if returning to their stations, of the expiration of their leave of absence on private affairs, officers returning home on their private affairs will be required to sign the declaration prescribed by the Regulations, and will, if when in this country they exchange or retire from the service, be liable to pay the expense of their successors' passages to the stations from which they have returned.

1. An officer returning from abroad on his private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of his successor's passage to the station from which he has returned, provided—

(a) He retires from the service (except on full pay) or exchanges to another regiment, or to half-pay, or is made supernum. in his regt.

(b) He is transferred to the Militia (except as adjt.), under Art. 23, Royal Warrant, Feb. 24, 1873 (Clause 21, Army Circulars, 1873).

2. Paragraph 11, page 3, of the Regulations issued with War-office Circular No. 888 will be amended accordingly.

## MEDICAL.

**COMPAGNE**—Surg. H. D. S., is appointed to offic. as med. officer of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, from the date of assuming charge.

**IRVING—JONES**.—The services of depy surg.-gen. J. Irving, M.D., are tempy. placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. for special duty; the services of Surg.-major J. Jones, M.D., Civil Dacca, offic. supt. Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll., Cawnpore, priv. leave for three months. Mr. S. M. Moens, mag. and coll., Gorakhpur, for one year, from March 1. Mr. W. R. Burkitt, offic. mag. and coll., Etawah, for one year, from Feb. 15. Mr. A. G. Grote, asst. and comr., for twelve months. The three months' priv. leave granted to the Rev. W. D. Cowley, chaplain of Mussoree, is hereby cancelled. Mr. F. B. Henslowe, exec. engr., 3rd grade, for one year, in extension. Mr. W. Righby, offic. dep. consrv. of forests, in charge of the Central Office of Forest Accounts, for one year, together with three weeks' subsidiary leave of absence, with effect from Feb. 10. Mr. R. Wehlisch, mathematical instrument maker, for one year. Mr. F. Holmewood, asst. to polit. agent at Zanzibar, priv. leave for three months, from Dec. 13.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. H. Inglis, inf., wing comdr. 6th regt. N.I., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. C. Ransford, gen. list, inf., wing officer Bhopal batt., for fourteen months and twenty-seven days, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Adye, Madras staff corps, comdt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to sea, for three months. Lieut. A. Adye, offic. wing officer 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to Madras, from Nov. 10 to Feb. 28, to study the native languages.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 30.)

**BURROUGHS**—Mr. C. W. Burroughs, B.A., LL.B., Acting Head Master, Provincial School of Mangalore, to act as Head Master of the Provincial School of Bellary.

**CHRISTIE**—Major Christie, supt. of police, to act as supt. of police, during the absence of Major Hodges.

**ELWES**—The Rev. W. Weston Elwes, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop, for two years on private affairs.

**GALTON**—Mr. Galton to act as secy. to the Board of Revenue.

**THOMAS**—Mr. Thomas, asst. supt. of police, South Arcot, to act as supt. of Police, Salem.

**THOMPSON**—Mr. S., to act as asst. supt. of police, Tanjore.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Stokes, secretary to the Board of Revenue, on medical certificate for twenty months. Mr. Boileau, probat. forest asst., leave for two years on medical certificate. Major C. J. Smith, R.E., depy. consulting engr. for railways, privilege leave for three months.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 24.)

**ADAMS**.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. prom. from Jan. 5, in succession to Mr. J. B. Hatherly, who has proc. on furl. —Mr. J. Adams to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

**DALZELL**, A., asst. supt., Guzerat Revenue Survey, was relieved of his famine duties on Dec. 23, and took charge of his duties in the Guzerat Revenue Survey on Jan. 3.

**DRUTY**, G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat.

**MACKENZIE**, T. D., to be Under Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts. from the date on which Mr. James was confd. as postmaster gen., viz., Nov. 21, 1877.

**PEARCE**, E., is app. a non-official comr. for the Town Municipality of Igatpuri, in the Nasik dist., v. Mr. E. Brock.

## POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are made, consequent upon the death of Mr. H. L. Cameron, dist. supt. of police, Kaladgi, and the return from furl. of Major F. J. Wise, dist. supt. of police, Kurrachee:—

Capt. C. D. P. Payne to be 4th grade dist. supt. of police in the Kolaba dist., and to act as 3rd grade dist. supt. of police.

Mr. H. Kennedy to be 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist., and to act as 4th grade dist. supt. of police.

Mr. W. B. Prescott to be 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Panoh Mahals dist., and to act as 4th grade dist. supt. of police.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson to be 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpur dist.

Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson to be 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., continuing to act as 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Dharwar dist.

Mr. H. J. Duggan to be 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist., continuing to act as 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpur dist., during Mr. Henderson's absence.

Mr. F. B. Yates to be 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist., continuing to act as 5th grade dist. supt. of police in the Tanna dist.

Mrs. H. G. Gell to act as 1st grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Panoh Mahals dist.

## EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

In supersession of Rule XI. of the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of July 13, 1871, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rule:—

Substantive promotions to the grade of 2nd asst. coll., as also offic. promotions to this as well as the grade of 1st asst. coll., will, under ordinary circumstances, be regulated according to the date of passing the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion anyone whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of 1st and 2nd asst. colls. will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 31.)

**BROOKE**, Col. H. F., half-pay, late 199th foot, dep. adjt. gen. in India, to be dep. adjt. gen. of the Bombay army.

**CAHILL**.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s app.:—Capt. C. J. S. Cahill, staff corps, Jan. 20.

**STORFORD**, Lieut. and Local capt. A. B., B.A., to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen., v. Capt. O. W. Braine, exchanged into the Bengal staff corps.

## RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty:—

Condr. A. MacDonald, Ordnance Dept.

Capt. B. G. Humfrey, staff corps.

Surg. major G. C. Bell, M.D.

Surg. major A. W. G. Adey.

Lieut. R. H. Daniell, staff corps.

Capt. W. S. Hore, inf.

Capt. F. W. M. Spring, B.A.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

**Permanent**.—Condrs. M. Corkery (supernumy. head overseer, Gun Carriage Factory) and E. McKenzie to be dep. asst. commissaries; Sub conds. G. W. Saunders (supernumy. storekeeper, gunpowder factory) and G. Ives (acting condr.) to be condrs.; Store sergt. (acting sub condr.) J. Fox to be sub condr., from Dec. 12, in succession to Sutton, pensioned; Store sergt. (acting sub condr.) J. Allen to be sub condr. from Dec. 30, v. Briscoe, deceased.

**Temporary**.—Sub condr. J. Lucas to be acting condr., and Store sergt. W. Norry to be acting sub condr., from Dec. 1, to complete the estab.; Sub condr. J. Allen to be acting condr., and Store sergt. A. Stapleton to be acting sub condr., from Dec. 12, in succession to Ives and Fox, prom.; Store sergt. A. Heapy to be acting sub condr. from Dec. 30, v. J. Allen, prom.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona Jan. 26.)

**DAVIS**, Lieut. col. A. H., inf., is transfd. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Ahmedabad.

**EDWARDS—FAGAN—RIMINGTON**.—Col. T. De B. Edwards, 2nd in com. 2nd gren. N.I., to be comdt.; Lieut. col. G. H. W. Fagan, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com.; and Major S. Rimington, offic. comdr., to be wing comdr., in succession to Col. Faulkner.

**ELLIOT—HAY**.—Lieut. E. L. Elliot, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. com.; Lieut. H. Hay, squad. officer, Poona Horse, to be squad. officer and adjt., v. Heyland, seconded as squad. officer on appt. to the Brig. Staff.

**FAULKNER**, Col. J. A. S., comdt. 2nd gren., to be comdt., 6th N.I., v. Col. Ker.

**GOLDIE**.—The services of Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from March 30.

**HUGHES**.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 13, app. Lieut. E. V. Hughes, R.A., Poona div., to act as ridingmaster from July 14.

**JACOB**.—Sind dist. order confd., dated Jan. 12, directing Major W. Jacob, wing comdr. 19th regt. N.I., to act as station staff officer, in addition to his own duties, during the abs. of the dep. asst. adjt. gen. on duty.

**KER**, Col. T. D., comdt. 6th regt. N.I., to be comdt. Asirgarh.

**NICOLAS—LOCKYER**.—It is intimated that H.R.H. the C. in C. has been pleased to app. the following officers of the R.A. to be dist. adjts., viz.:—Capt. F. C. Nicolas to the Poona div., and Capt. E. S. B. Lockyer to the Mhow div.

**PRICE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 9, appg. Lieut. A. J. Price, asst. instr. of musketry to 66th foot, from the date of commencing the annual course, viz., 11th inst.



**PRINGLE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 24, directing Lieut. A. Pringle, offic. squadron officer 2nd L.C., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Fagon, offic. as brigade major, Deesa.

#### MEDICAL.

**WHEATLEY—MAHAFFY.**—The undermentioned medical officers have been allowed to retire from the service from the dates specified:—Surg. major E. F. Wheatley, March 1; Deputy Surg. gen. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., Dec. 12.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Surg. H. Charlesworth, 2-60th foot.  
Lieut. col. E. L. Dillon, 1-18th foot.  
Surg. major W. S. Hedley, M.D., Army Med. Dept.  
Capt. G. E. Harley, 1-3rd foot.  
Lieuts. E. S. Masters, 2-1st foot; H. S. Marsham, 4-60th foot; M. C. B. F. Walker, 4-60th foot; H. J. Bolton, 4-60th; W. E. K. Fox, 1-18th foot; and J. G. Glancy, 100th foot.  
Surg. P. M. Grant, Indian Medical Service.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major G. C. Sartorius, staff corps, for two months, in extension. Surg. major M. Heffernan, for two months, in extension. Lieut. T. Mayhew, R.A., No. 1 mountain baty., for six months, commencing from the date of his leaving India. Capt. D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, in anticipation. Capt. J. B. Slater, 2nd Sikh inf., in anticipation. Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Lieut. A. A. C. Nelson, 12th lancers, from date of embarkation. Lieut. O'D. C. Grattan, 2-8th foot, to Sutna, from the 7th Jan. to the 7th Feb., on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. C. Bancroft, 2-16th foot, for nine months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Paymr. and Hon. Major H. Manning, 34th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it. Capt. (brevet major) F. H. Chambers, 39th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Local major R. S. Shinkwin, 59th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. E. Terrot, 63rd foot, to remain in England from the 11th Feb. to the 10th March, on private affairs. Lieut. J. Lavender, 63rd foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. E. Mottet, staff corps, dep. comr., Mysore Commission, for one year three months and twenty-two days, on private affairs. Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., has reported his return from Europe. Surg. major E. S. Cleveland, for three years, on private affairs.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH.**—With the sanction of Govt. Sergt. J. Cox, unattached, gen. list, Public Works Dept., is granted twelve months' furl. to England, on m.o.

**MUSKETRY.**—The C. in C. of the Bombay army, in giving directions for musketry practice and field firing to be carried out in the present year, notices as follows:—The troops engaged in musketry practice should, where practicable, be formed into brigades or divisions; and the various regiments or detachments should be required to parade as strong as possible. Ammunition to the extent of twenty rounds per man in the Native infantry and ten in the cavalry will generally be found available, owing to unavoidable casualties, and this amount should be expended when possible. The reports for 1877-78 should show the distances up to which the fire of the Martini-Henry had been found effective against troops in positions such as they might be expected to occupy in actual war. The distances from the enemy at which fire may be opened will depend on the nature of the ground, and the skill of the men, but 1,800 yards may be considered the utmost range of the Martini-Henry rifle, and 1,200 of the Snider. In the third or final stage the attacking party should not advance closer than about 200 yards from the enemy's skirmishing line. The C. in C. would impress upon officers commanding parades for field firing the great importance of the practice being conducted in an intelligent manner, and as far as possible under the conditions of actual war. The results of the firing should be recorded by stages, and all hurried and objectless fire prohibited, as well as any undue saving of ammunition for expenditure at close ranges, in order to make a high percentage of hits, as this is not so essential a part of the exercise as the giving of the men the best practical idea of what would be experienced on service.

**CONSULAR.**—The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mons. H. de Closets as Vice-Consul for France at Madras has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt. The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. A. Delageniere as acting Vice-Consular agent for France at Aden has been confirmed by H.M.'s Govt.

#### RETIREMENTS OF OFFICERS OF THE STAFF CORPS.

Jan. 1.—With the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

1. During the year 1878 ninety officers of the Staff Corps and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian army will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service, under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456. 5s. per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalised value, as they may prefer.

2. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed twenty-eight years' service from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the

12th September, 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G.O. No. 808, of the 26th September, 1866; or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G.O.G.G. of the 12th September, 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

3. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—For Bengal, 40; for Madras, 30; for Bombay, 20; total, 90. In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

4. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirements until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first Commission.

5. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the Adjutant-General on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April, 1878.

6. Officers whose applications are accepted will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

7. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August, 1866, [G. O. No. 808 of 26th September, 1866.] No. 160.

8. Applicants to retire must state—

1st. Their rank and service.

2nd. Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or, in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd. Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalise its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalised value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India-office in London.

4th. Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

9. The table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the 'expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

10. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months it will be reckoned as a complete year.

11. Payments of the capitalised value of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10½d. for the rupee.

12. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalise such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

13. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the twelve years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

14. No application from officers to cancel their retirement, or to change the date of such retirement, will be entertained after it has been announced in the Official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

**SMALL-POX** having been very prevalent in the State of Loharu, the Nawab has introduced compulsory vaccination, and ordered that all children under ten years of age are to be at once vaccinated.

The latest report on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces says:—"Rain reported in most districts; prospects good, but prices still high."

TEMPORARY communication has been restored over the Palar River on the South Indian Railway, and through traffic for both goods and passengers was resumed on the 15th ult.

In the months of October, November, and December last the quantity of cotton exported from India was 231,985 cwt., valued at Rs. 62,67,894, as compared with 341,111 cwt., valued at Rs. 82,47,938, exported in the corresponding period of last year.

The old Moglai Waterworks at Elichpur, in Berar, which were constructed upwards of a century ago, and have been out of use for many years, have been restored and put into thorough working order by the Public Works Department.

## Official Papers.

### PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

(From Last Night's Gazette.)

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to make further regulations for governing the promotion in the army of the officers of our Indian forces, our will and pleasure is that the following regulations be established, and be the sole regulations under which the promotion in the army of such officers shall be effected, viz.:—

#### REGULATIONS.

1. A captain may attain the rank of major (a.) By regimental seniority; (b.) By twenty years' service in the army in the case of officers whose appointment to our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1859, No. 1,637; (c.) By brevet, after twenty years' service in the army, so long as there remain any captains on the list of cavalry and infantry in our Indian forces; (d.) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General officers, provided such vacancy occur before the 1st October, 1880, or thereafter for so long as there remain any captains on the list of cavalry and infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1859, No. 1,637; (e.) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field; (f.) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

2. A major may attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel—(a.) By regimental seniority; (b.) By twenty-six years' service in the army in the case of officers whose appointment to our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor-General of India in Council, dated Dec. 9, 1859, No. 1,637; (c.) By brevet, after twenty-six years' service in the army, so long as there remain any majors on the list of cavalry and infantry in our Indian forces; (d.) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of general officers, provided such vacancy occur before Oct. 1, 1880, or thereafter for so long as there remain any majors on the list of cavalry and infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of our Governor-General of India in Council, dated Dec. 9, 1859, No. 1,637; (e.) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field; (f.) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

3. A lieutenant-colonel may attain the rank of colonel:—(a.) By twelve years' service in the substantive grade of lieutenant-colonel; (b.) By brevet, after thirty-one years' service in the army, five of which shall have been in the grade of lieutenant-colonel; (c.) By brevet, on appointment to be one of our aides-de-camp; (d.) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field; (e.) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field; (f.) By brevet, after five years' satisfactory service with the rank, whether substantive or brevet, of lieutenant-colonel—(1.) In any military appointment, except as commanding a company or as equerry or extra equerry; (2.) In any civil situation approved by our Secretary of State for India in Council upon the recommendation of our Governor-General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service. (g.) By brevet, after eight years' satisfactory service as a substantive lieutenant-colonel or substantive major, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, as equerry or extra equerry to the Sovereign or the Prince of Wales. No period of acting staff service of less than six months' duration shall reckon towards the rank of colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff service by subsequent confirmation.

4. The rank of brigadier-general shall be local or temporary only.

5. The names of general officers shall be borne upon three separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment, and of those who having been promoted out of their regular turn shall be supernumerary to the fixed establishment; the second, those of officers retired under our Royal Warrant on Dec. 31, 1877; and the third, those who shall have retired from the service with the honorary rank of major-general, lieutenant-general, or general.

6. The names of the colonels and general officers of the Staff Corps now borne on the Indian list to regulate promotion shall remain on that list, and the names of the officers of the Staff Corps henceforth promoted to the rank of colonel shall be placed on that list, to be thereon retained in italics, until their death or retirement, for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the officers below them.

7. The fixed establishment of general officers (including the names of officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following:—Generals, 23; lieutenant-generals, 35; major-generals, 59—117.

8. Every vacancy on the establishment of general officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior colonel of the Indian Army; or by the moving up of the name of the senior officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list to regulate promotion; or by the transfer of a general officer from the supernumerary list as provided in Art. 12.

9. Every vacancy on the establishment in the rank of lieutenant-general or in that of general shall be filled up in like manner by the promotion of the senior officer of the Indian Army in the grade next below, or by the moving up of the name of the senior officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list of that grade.

10. Temporary rank and command as major-general, lieutenant-general, or general may, for the convenience of our service, be conferred without regard to seniority, on colonels, major-generals, or lieutenant-generals respectively, and if the officer during the continuance of such temporary rank and command shall have conducted himself to our satisfaction, the rank so held may, upon the recommendation of our Governor-General in Council, be converted into permanent rank after having been held for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in the field during war. A

colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary major-general, and whose temporary rank shall not have been made permanent, may, upon the recommendation of our Governor-General in Council, be made an honorary major-general, and shall retain that rank until he succeeds to the establishment in virtue of his seniority on the list of colonels.

11. Promotion may be conferred upon a colonel, major-general, or lieutenant-general, without regard to seniority, for distinguished service in the field, and in such case the recommendation of our Governor-General in Council, detailing the services for which the officer is promoted, shall be published in the General Orders of our Indian Military Forces, and in the *London Gazette*.

12. An officer not below the rank of colonel, promoted after temporary service in a higher rank, or for distinguished service in the field, shall be borne as supernumerary, and shall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority; that is to say, when the surviving officer who stood next senior on the list to the officer promoted under Art. 9 or 10 shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary general officer to the establishment.

13. A supernumerary major-general, who has been promoted after temporary service and absorbed, under Art. 12, into the establishment, shall have seniority according to the date of his permanent rank as major-general, and shall rise to be lieutenant-general, whether before or after his absorption into the establishment, in accordance with that seniority. A supernumerary general officer promoted for distinguished service in the field, and absorbed under Art. 12, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the *London Gazette*.

14. Field-marshal shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority. A general officer retired under our Warrant of the 31st day of December, 1877, shall remain eligible for promotion to the rank of field-marshal.

15. A major-general or a lieutenant-general, retired under our Warrant of the 31st day of December, 1877, shall be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general or general when the officer on the establishment who was next junior to him as a colonel shall obtain such promotion.

16. Every officer permitted to retire on full pay may be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the forty-first year of our reign.—By her Majesty's command,

SALISBURY.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 15.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Gentleman cadet F. H. A. Des Vœux, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. G. Hammond, prom.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. H. P. Douglas-Willan to be capt., v. J. W. Lay, dec.; Second lieutenant. W. P. Wilson-Todd, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. P. Douglas-Willan.

9th Lancers.—Major and brevet lieutenant. col. J. Hardy retires on half-pay; Capt. the Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. M. C. Wood to be capt., v. Brevet major W. Chaine, retired on half-pay; Sub lieutenant. C. M. Grouffell, from the 2nd dragoon guards, to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. M. C. Wood.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. F. J. Pink, from the Royal Wilts Militia, to be 2nd lieutenant, v. W. C. Ross, transfd. to 68th foot.

3rd Foot.—Major and brevet lieutenant. col. F. Morley, to be lieutenant. col., v. Brevet col. T. A. Cox, c.b., dec.; Major F. Eteson, from the supernumy. list, to be major, v. Brevet lieutenant. col. F. Morley.

6th Foot.—Second lieutenant. W. E. Sturges, from the 22nd foot, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. R. Carleton, prom.

6th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Whitworth to be capt., v. J. T. Nugent, prom. half-pay major.

7th Foot.—Capt. and brev. major H. Kerr to be major, v. Brev. lieutenant. col. H. S. Cochrane, v.c., prom. to the 43rd foot; Lieut. T. J. R. Mallock to be capt., v. Brev. major H. Kerr.

8th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Osmer, from half-pay, late 35th foot, to be capt., v. J. M. Batten, retired on half-pay; Sub lieutenant. C. G. Robertson, from the 2nd dragoons, to be sub lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Louis, prom.

9th Foot.—Capt. and brev. major F. E. Biddulph retires on a pension.

11th Foot.—Major A. M. Arthur retires upon half-pay; Capt. H. M. Toller retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. E. C. Edward-Collins, from the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. Reid, prom.; Lieut. A. W. Birch, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. S. I. O'Brien, prom.

12th Foot.—Sergt. major C. Cordery to be qmrmr., v. E. Farrant, ret. on half-pay.

14th Foot.—Capt. and brev. major M. S. Morgan retires on a pension; Capt. and brev. major R. Lewis retires on a pension; Capt. C. J. Borton, supernumy. list, retires on a pension.

21st Foot.—Lieut. C. R. Walker retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. J. D. Baird, from the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. M. Gordon, prom.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Silvester, from the East York Militia, to be 2nd lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. H. Elwes, transfd. to the Grenadier Guards.

43rd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. S. Cochrane, v.c., from the 7th foot, to be lieutenant. col., v. E. A. Smith, v.c., retired on a pension.

44th Foot.—Second Lieut. C. E. Orman from the 1st foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieutenant H. A. Richards, retired.

48th Foot.—Lieut. S. P. C. Scott retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

54th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Dury to be captain, v. M. W. E. Gossett, seconded whilst serving on the staff.

57th Foot.—Lieut. R. E. Crompton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

60th Foot.—Lieut. F. S. Marsham to be adjutant, v. Lieut. T. S. Clarke, who resigns that app.

65th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. Blewitt, having completed five years service as a regimental lieut. col., is placed on half-pay.

70th Foot.—Lieut. J. King to be captain, v. Brevet Major M. J. Tighe, deceased.

73rd Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major J. T. B. Mayne, retires on a pension; Lieut. J. E. H. Sullivan, from the Limerick City Artillery Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. F. De B. Davidson, prom.

85th Foot.—Lieut. F. Langford to be capt., v. R. Pardon, retired on half-pay.

109th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major W. F. Sherlock retires on a pension.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Surg. gen. A. Crocker retires upon half-pay; Surg. major J. J. Hanrahan, M.D., retires on temp. half-pay; Surg. major K. Macaw, M.D., retires on temp. half-pay; Surg. J. J. Mullen, M.D., resigns his commission; Surg. D. J. Cannay retires upon temp. half-pay; Surg. C. H. Swayne, from half-pay, to be surg.

Army Hospital Corps.—Capt. of Orderlies W. H. Brown retires upon temp. half-pay.

#### HALF-PAY.

Capt. F. Fawkes, from the 71st foot, to be major; Lieut. De la P. Robinson, from the 20th foot, to be capt.

#### BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

The commission of Capt. J. Chalmers is antedated to June 27, 1869.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. Blewitt, 65th foot, to be col.

Lieut. col. T. L. Bell, 6th foot, to be col.

Capt. and brevet major M. S. Morgan, 14th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col., upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major J. T. B. Mayne, 73rd foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col., upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major F. E. Biddulph, 9th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col., upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major R. Lewis, 14th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col., upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. and brevet major W. W. Sherlock, 109th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col., upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. J. Groves, half-pay, late 18th hussars, to be major.

Capt. J. J. Osmer, 8th foot, to be major.

Capt. C. J. Borton, supernum. list, 14th foot, to have the hon. rank of major, upon retiring on a pension.

Dep. surg. gen. A. Crocker to have the hon. rank of surg. gen., upon retiring on half-pay.

Hon. surg. V. E. R. Ardagh, Hyderabad contingent, to have the hon. and local rank of surg. major on retirement.

Major gen. J. Gwilt, c.b., having died on Oct. 18, and not on the 17th of that month, the proms. of the undermentioned officers are post-dated to Oct. 19:—Major gen. A. W. H. Meyrick; Major and brevet lieut. col. M. P. Blake, half-pay, late 5th dragoon guards; Capt. and brevet major R. J. Stewart, 66th foot.

The undermentioned general officers are placed on the retired list from Oct. 1, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31:—

Generals.—H. Thompson, Bengal cav.; Sir J. Low, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Madras inf.; A. Tulloch, C.B., Madras inf.; J. W. Cleveland, Madras inf.; G. Warren, Bengal inf.; J. Bell, Madras inf.; C. D. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal inf.; J. E. Williams, Madras inf.; R. Alexander, Madras inf.; J. K. Luard, C.B., Madras inf.; T. L. Green, Madras inf.; W. Cavaye, Bombay inf.; F. Stratton, Madras cav.; J. Yaldwin, Madras inf.; G. Huyshe, C.B., Bengal inf.; Sir J. Campbell, K.C.S.I., C.B., Madras inf.; A. Clarke (since dec.), Madras inf.; C. Hamilton, C.B., Bengal inf.; E. Armstrong, C.B., Madras inf.; Sir M. Stack, K.C.B., Bombay cav.; W. J. Browne, C.B., Bombay inf.; H. Cracklow, Bombay inf.; H. Lawrence, Bengal inf.; R. Budd, Madras inf.; H. Dick, Bengal inf.; D. Downing, Bengal inf.; T. C. Parr, Bombay inf.; D. Birrell, Bengal inf.; T. Polwhele, Bengal inf.; Sir J. F. Bradford, K.C.B., Bengal cav.; E. Messiter, Madras inf.; H. Macan, C.B., Bombay inf.

Lieut. Gens.—T. A. Duke, Madras inf.; J. C. C. Gray, Bengal inf.; C. Holl, Madras inf.; M. Carthew, C.B., Madras inf.; C. Douglas, Bengal inf.; W. G. White (since dec.), Madras inf.; F. B. Corfield, Bengal inf.; W. R. Corfield, Bengal inf.; Sir F. Wheeler, Bart., C.B., Bengal cav.; H. Troup, Bengal inf.; R. A. Bayly, Bombay inf.; D. Simpson, Bengal inf.; J. Macdonald, Bengal inf.; Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay inf.; W. C. McLeod, Madras inf.; G. A. Baillie, Madras inf.; J. E. Landers, Bengal inf.; J. Liptrop, Bengal inf.; H. Marshall, Madras inf.; C. Birdwood, Bombay inf.; H. W. Matthews, Bengal inf.; C. Prior, Bengal inf.; F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf.

Major Gen.—W. K. Babington, Madras inf.

The following proms. to take place from Oct. 1, 1877, consequent on the before-named general officers having been placed on the retired list, and in order to complete the establishment of general officers provided for the Indian Army, by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 28:—

Lieut. Gens. to be Gens.—Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal inf.; J. Travers, C.B., v.c., Bengal inf.; P. T. Cherry, Madras cav.; R. Shubrick, Madras inf.; W. B. Wemyss, Bengal cav.; Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Bombay inf.; G. W. Bishop, Bengal inf.

Major Gens. to be Lieut. Gens.—H. W. Blake, Madras inf.; W. F. Nuthall, Bengal inf.; Sir M. Galway, K.C.B., Madras inf.; A. R. Manson, Bombay inf.; J. Forbes, C.B., Bombay cav.; J. C. Innes, Bengal inf.; H. Milne, Bengal inf.; G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Bombay inf.; W. P. Hampton, Bengal inf.; H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal inf.; Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., v.c., Bengal cav.; B. Boyd, Bengal inf.; J. Liptrott, Bengal inf.

Local Major-Generals to have General Rank.—J. Barrett, Bengal inf.; E. P. Lynch, Bombay inf.; R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal cav.; S. F. Macmullen, Bengal cav.; B. R. Powell, Bombay inf.; G. Sturrock, Madras inf.; A. H. A. Hervey (since deceased), Madras inf.; W. Vine, Madras cav.; W. G. Owen, Madras inf.; S. B. Faddy, Bengal inf.; R. A. Doria, Madras inf.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.—G. Caulfeild, Bengal inf.; F. F. Warden, Madras inf.; D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Bengal inf.; E. C. Beale (since deceased), Bombay inf.; W. H. Freese, Madras inf.; A. C. Silver, Madras inf.; J. P. Coode, Madras inf.; E. D. Watson, Bengal inf.; J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay inf.; D. Hamilton, Madras inf.; J. S. Gell, Bombay inf.; D. Brown, Madras inf.

The undermentioned general officers on the retired list to be prom. from Oct. 1:—

Lieut. gens. to be Gens.—T. A. Duke, Madras inf.; J. C. C. Gray, Bengal inf.; C. Holl, Madras inf.; M. Carthew, C.B., Madras inf.; C. Douglas, Bengal inf.; W. G. White (since dec.), Madras inf.; F. B. Corfield, Bengal inf.; W. R. Corfield, Bengal inf.; Sir F. Wheeler, Bart., C.B., Bengal cav.; H. Troup, Bengal inf.; R. A. Bayly, Bombay inf.; D. Simpson, Bengal inf.; J. Macdonald, Bengal inf.; Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay inf.; W. C. McLeod, Madras inf.; G. A. Baillie, Madras inf.; J. E. Landers, Bengal inf.; J. Liptrop, Bengal inf.; H. Marshall, Madras inf.; C. Birdwood, Bombay inf.

Major gen. to be Lieut. gen.—W. K. Babington, Madras inf.

#### MEMORANDA.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. C. Teesdale, v.c., C.B., R.A., from supernum. A.D.C. to the Queen, to be A.D.C. to her Majesty; Dep. surg. gen. G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., half-pay, Med. Dept., is permitted to commute his retired allowance.

The first Christian name of Lieut. col. S. T. Trevor, royal (late Bengal) engr., is Salisbury, and not Salisbury, as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 4.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions:—Major and brevet col. H. M. Smyth, half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners; Major and brevet lieut. col. C. Gibbs, half-pay, late 2nd foot; Capt. and brevet major J. Groves, half-pay, late 18th hussars.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following proms. among the officers of the Staff Corps and her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

#### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. cols.—Majors Welby-Wroughton Boddam, E. A. C. Lambert, and F. H. Jenkins.

To be Majors.—Capts. T. W. Hogg, C. A. Baylay, W. H. Wilkins, R. H. Palmer, G. B. Grylls, J. Finnis, C. E. Macaulay, A. L'E. H. Holmes, H. R. Spearman, F. R. A. B. Constable, J. D. Macpherson, W. H. Unwin, and F. C. W. Drummond.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. W. J. A. Birch, D. S. Cunningham, T. G. Thomson, and A. K. Macpherson.

#### BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Lieut. col.—Major A. E. Downing.

#### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs. major.—Surgs. G. King, W. C. H. B. Purves, G. Thomson, R. Jameson, R. G. Mathew, W. Duncan, G. Massy, G. C. Ross, and R. Power.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capts. W. T. Brereton, E. W. C. H. Miller, J. Ward L. B. Byass, and H. W. H. Cox.

To be Capts.—Lieut. W. Cook and G. C. Fenwick.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. J. Philips.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—At Cawnpore, Jan. 30, wife of Capt. A. R. Badcock, daughter.  
CAMERON—At Byculla, Feb. 1, wife of John Cameron, son.  
DEVINE—At Baroda, Jan. 31, wife of Gen. James Devine, comdg. H.H. the Gaekwar's troops, daughter.  
EZRA—At Bombay, Feb. 1, wife of J. E. Ezra, son.  
FOULKES—At Bangalore, Jan. 25, wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, son.  
GARSTIN—At Madras, Jan. 17, wife of J. H. Garstin, M.C.S., son.  
HUTTON—At Benares, Jan. 23, wife of Rev. D. Hutton, L.M.S., daughter.  
ISMAY—At Betul, Jan. 28, wife of Stanley Ismay, son.  
LAFRENAIS—At Vypeen, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. W. J. Lafrenais, son.  
LANGFORD—At Apensole, Jan. 25, wife of Rev. R. Langford, chaplain at Apensole, E.I.R., Bengal, son.  
LEES-SMITH—At Saharunpore, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. H. Lees-Smith, Bengal staff corps, son.  
LIDDELL—At Mussoorie, Jan. 28, wife of C. Liddell, daughter.  
LYONS—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, wife of Edward Lyons, son.  
O'CONNOR—At Montgomery, Jan. 16, wife of T. A. O'Connor, dis. supt. of police, son.  
ROBERTS—At Sarun, Jan. 24, wife of Poulter B. Roberts, C.E., Bengal Irrigation, daughter.

**SANDES**—At Rawal Pindi, Jan. 23, wife of Charles Sandes, Lieut. 10th Royal Hussars, daughter.  
**SKELTON**—At Azamgarh, Jan. 22, wife of the Rev. B. H. Skelton, son.  
**SMITH**—At Tirhoot, Jan. 14, wife of J. Smith, son.  
**SMITH**—At Mussorie, Jan. 28, wife of W. J. Smith, son.  
**STENHOUSE**—At Punjab, Jan. 27, wife of Lieut. col. W. Stenhouse, son.  
**STONE**—At Dum-Dum, Jan. 24, wife of Capt. J. Graham Stone, R.A., daughter.  
**TETLEY**—At Lucknow, Jan. 15, wife of A. J. Tetley, lieut., 81st regt., daughter, prematurely.  
**WALTERS**—At the Bycoula Schools, Jan. 31, wife of R. E. Walters, daughter.  
**WILSON**—At Calcutta, Jan. 27, wife of T. F. Wilson, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**CHENEY—GREEN**.—At Bareilly, Jan. 24, Rev. N. G. Cheney, of Naini Tal, to Miss L. H. Green, M.D., of the American Mission, Bareilly.  
**FALKNER—BADON**.—Dec. 29, Rev. T. F. Falkner, M.A., F.S.A., to Louie, daughter of the late Rev. James Bacon, B.D.  
**GRAY—FLASHMAN**.—Jan. 23, Andrew Gray, Government High School, Akyab, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Flashman, of Dinapore.  
**HALLIDAY—SPENCE**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, F. M. Halliday, B.C.S., to Margaret I., daughter of Major-gen. J. K. Spence.  
**HINDS—READ**.—At Naini Tal, Jan. 29, A. S. G. Hinds, C.E., to Louisa M., daughter of Robert Reed, Endoliff, Naini Tal.  
**HOLLINGSWORTH—BAGSTER**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, V. M. Hollingsworth, son of the late Henry Hollingsworth, Captain, H.M.'s 20th foot, to Mary E., daughter of C. Birch Bagster.  
**PEREIRA—DESOUZA**.—At Indor, Jan. 21, N. Pereira, to Miss G., daughter of Mr. E. DeSouza.  
**SMITH—STEAN**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 24, W. Smith, to Kate A., daughter of Captain Stean, Greenock, Scotland.  
**WALKER—CONNEW**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 23, Frederick, son of the late C. J. Walker, of Tasmania, to Eva I., daughter of the late Captain H. B. Connew, H.M.'s Marine Service.

## DEATHS.

**ALLEN**—At Indor, Jan. 28, Charles W. Allen, joint Kharbaree and tutor to H.H. Govindrao Baba Saheb Bulley, formerly of Poona, aged 65.  
**BALLARD**—At Bangalore, Jan. 23, Mary Jane, child of Mrs. Mary Ballard, relict of the late Sergeant John Ballard, overseer, P.W.D., aged 15.  
**BRANDER**—At Hong Kong, Jan. 17, James Brander, of Macduff, an inspr of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, aged 37.  
**GALL**—At Allahabad, Bengal, Jan. 22, J. D. Margaret, wife of H. R. Gall, lieut. 5th fusiliers, and daughter of Major J. Davis de Vitre, H.E.I.C.S.  
**HEELIS**—At Lindool, Ceylon, Jan. 9, Richard, son of Robert Heelis, M.R.C.S.  
**HEINTZE**—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, Carl Heintze, aged 29.  
**KAY**—At Calcutta, Jan. 29, Clara Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Kay, of Bolton, Lancashire, aged 24.  
**LANGBORNE**—At Sirdarpore, Jan. 28, Capt. George Langborne, late 31st regt., N.I., asst. opium agent, Dhar, Malwa.  
**LEITCH**—At Lahore, Jan. 21, Georgie, wife of William Leitch, qrmr., 4th hussars.  
**LOGAN**—At Nagpore, Jan. 22, Ismay, daughter of Walter Logan, of Cranston Hill, Glasgow, aged 22.  
**MARTENSEN**—At Madras, Jan. 26, John Martensen, aged 34.  
**QUINLAN**—At Cuttack, Jan. 17, Eliza Harriet, wife of Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan.  
**TOOTAL**—At Shanghai, Jan., J. B. Tootal, aged 58.  
**TRONSON**—At Gudaspur, Jan. 27, E. O'H. Tronson, dist. supt. of police, Punjab.  
**TRUTWEIN**—At Madras, Jan. 25, Susan Jane, wife of E. Trutwein, apothecary and supt. of jail, aged 32.  
**WHITE**—At Madras, Jan. 29, Annie Harriet, daughter of Lieut. F. J. White, dep. asst. comy., aged 14.

**COURTS-MARTIAL**.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Agra on Wednesday, Dec. 5, Private Joseph Shingleton, of the 4th battalion 60th Royal Rifles, was charged—1st: With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Agra, on Nov. 5, struck with his clenched fist Abdool Rahmeen, keeper of the refreshment room, 4th battalion 60th Rifles. 2nd: With insubordinate, accompanied with personal violence, in the following instances:—1st: In having, at Agra, on Nov. 5, offered violence against Lance Corporal Henry Rogers, of the same battalion, by throwing his helmet at him, with the intention of striking him. 2nd: In having at Agra, on Nov. 5, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal Langley, of the same battalion, at the same time using threatening language to him in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will give you something." 3rd: With having, at Agra, on Nov. 5, been drunk. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all three charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six hundred and seventy-two days, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Jhansi, on Nov. 30, Private George Wilson, 39th Regiment, was charged with approaching Lieut. and local capt. John Charles Sarle Irving with a rifle and twenty rounds of ball cartridge, and bringing his rifle down to the ready, at the same time saying "Deliver or die." The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The Commander-in-Chief has approved and confirmed the sentence, and ordered three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

## Home.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington-house on the 11th inst. Thirty candidates competed for twenty-five appointments; all were reported qualified:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1. J. J. Mullen ...	2,716	14. S. F. Biggor ...	1,800
2. E. Cretin ...	2,383	15. G. M. Nixon ...	1,783
3. A. Duncan ...	2,123	16. T. E. Worgan ...	1,775
4. A. Hemsted ...	2,011	17. J. J. Moran ...	1,727
5. J. S. Biale ...	2,008	18. D. P. Warlikar ...	1,726
6. G. A. Couls ...	2,005	19. F. C. Smith ...	1,695
7. G. F. Nicholson ...	1,990	20. J. H. Earle ...	1,615
8. T. H. Pope ...	1,981	21. P. J. Damauia ...	1,610
9. E. Pemberton ...	1,955	22. G. H. Bull ...	1,580
10. G. S. Robertson ...	1,900	23. W. A. Quayle ...	1,565
11. D. A. Gomes ...	1,869	24. C. M. Carruthers ...	1,510
12. C. Monks ...	1,848	25. H. Armstrong ...	1,510
13. J. E. Walsh ...	1,833	26. F. T. MacCartie ...	1,525

One appointment subsequently added.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY** have made a further call of £2 per share on the shares with £16 and £12 per share respectively already called up, payable on or before the 29th March.

**BILLS ON INDIA**.—The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Feb. 20, and the whole amount was allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 9d., Bombay and Madras of course getting nothing. Tenders at 1s. 9d. will receive in full; and there is no allotment below that price. Compared with last week the above rate shows a rise of 1 per cent.

**MAJOR JONES, R.E.**—Major Jones, R.E., who has just returned to England from India, has been appointed Instructor in Military History, Strategy, and Military Law at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Hale, R.E., who has been appointed Professor of Fortifications at the Staff College, Sandhurst.

**TEA CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE**.—The Prize Essay on "Tea Cultivation and Manufacture," by Lieut.-Col. Edward Money, which won the Grant Gold Medal in India, is about to be reprinted in this country by Messrs. W. B. Whittingham and Co., of 91, Gracechurch-street. The original essay has been revised and much enlarged, and will be issued as a demy 8vo. volume of 200 pages, with tables and addenda upon the management of tea gardens and tea manufactories.—*Athenæum*.

**THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES**.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have just held a special meeting to consider the question of the Indian Import duties. A proposal was made that in the event of the Government being unable to repeal the duties at once to press upon them to impose an Excise duty. Mr. John Bright had condemned this proposal in a letter to the President as being contrary to the principles of free trade. An amendment was adopted condemning the import duties, but disapproving the substitution of anything in the way of a tax in their place.

**THE INDIAN ORDER FOR LADIES**.—Regarding the new Indian Order for Ladies, a correspondent to the *Morning Post* asks:—"Is it owing to an oversight, or is it because the services of the army are not likely to be required again under any circumstances, and that therefore its feelings are not worth consideration, that the names of Lady Napier of Magdala, Lady Sandhurst, Lady Haines, and Lady Chamberlain have been omitted from the list of members of the Order of the Crown of India? The unexplained omission of such names as the above has caused much natural surprise in the Queen's military service."

**THE LATE ADMIRAL STANLEY**.—To-day the funeral of a gallant old officer, Admiral Edward Stanley, who has died at the age of eighty years, will take place at Kensal-green. He was one of the old fighting men who are now becoming few, his first active service being at Algiers. In February, 1835, he received the thanks of the Governor of the Cape for the services performed by him during the Caffre war, and in 1836-38 he was so successful in suppressing piracy in the Straits of Malacca that he obtained high testimonials from the Governor-General in India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chambers of Commerce of Penang, Madras, and Singapore. By the latter he was presented with a sword valued at one hundred guineas.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**STAFF COLLEGE**.—Arrangements—says the *Army and Navy Gazette*—are being made by which officers who have passed out of the Staff College may complete their course in India in cases where they wish to do so, or when it is considered for the benefit of the public service that they should not be detained in England. Hitherto it



has been the almost invariable practice to send all officers to Aldershot for duty with the Cavalry and Artillery during the drill season, a course which has kept them away from their regiments for an extra twelve months, and deprived them in some cases of staff employment, which non-certificated officers have obtained in the absence of those with the recognised qualifications.

**WILL OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES FORBES.**—The will of the late Sir Charles Forbes, of Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and Broomwood, Surrey, has been proved by his two sons, Sir Charles John Forbes and Mr. George Stewart Forbes, and by the executors. The testator was senior member of the firm of Forbes, Forbes, and Co., of London, and Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay. The whole real estate in Scotland, of large extent and value, descends to the present baronet, as heir, who takes as legatee the Bombay service of plate, the whole of the personal estate in Scotland, and the freehold residence in Queen's-gate-terrace. Mr. G. S. Forbes has a legacy of £25,000, and the testator's stock in the firm of Forbes, Forbes, and Co., and the leasehold house in Eaton-place West, and stables. The value of the real and personal estate in England, Scotland, and India exceeds £250,000.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Monday, the 18th inst., Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair, G. V. S. Fitzgerald, Esq., A. R. N. Hawes, Esq., and Colonel Robson Benson were elected *Residents*, and Colonel J. T. Norgate, Bengal Staff Corps, D. Barkley, Esq., M. Edward Naville, H. B. Griggs, Esq., Krishna Row, Esq., *Non-resident* members. Mr. Kingsmill, the President of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, contributed a paper, "On the Migrations and Early History of White Huns, chiefly from Chinese Sources," in which he traced the wanderings of the *Yuëti* (the White Huns, or Ephthalitæ of the later Greek writers), who, in the latter part of the second century B.C., overran and destroyed the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom, after it had subsisted for about 120 years. Mr. Kingsmill suggested, on philological grounds, that the word *Vidal* or *Viddhal* was the true rendering of the old Chinese name, and that this might be considered as identical, not only with the *Ephthalites* of Procopius, but also with the *Haiathalak* of the Arabs.

**IRRIGATION REGARDED AS A PREVENTION OF INDIAN FAMINES.**—On Friday evening a paper was read on this subject by Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B., before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, in the Lecture-room of that institution, John-street, Adelphi, Colonel Yule occupying the chair. After referring to the frequency of Indian famines, and speaking of the great cost of them to the Government, he said he admitted that, if the theory of the irrigationists were correct, it would be economy to spend fifty, or even a hundred, millions in constructing irrigation works for the whole of India. It was impossible to overrate the importance of such irrigation works as could be implicitly trusted to continue in a condition to furnish water when it was needed, but as a matter of fact the maximum discharge at the head works of the Ganges and Jumna Canals was often less by a fourth in one year than in another, and it was obvious that even in Northern India not only was irrigation not capable of indefinite extension, but if provision were made for the utmost extension possible in one year immense tracts of ordinarily irrigated land might in extraordinary deficient seasons be left without a drop of water. Far greater must be the risks incurred in the Deccan, where there are no snowy mountains, and where what mountains there are intercept most of the moisture which they attract. If canals could not be relied on in such junctures, still less could tanks. Last year in Madras the failure of crops was most complete on lands which in ordinary seasons would have been styled wet by reason of their being irrigated. What they had to deal with was the rainfall; but there were in India vast breadths of country which never in any single year received more rain than was required for that same year's purpose, and it could not, therefore, be stored in those districts for subsequent dry seasons. This was not the only drawback. Another had been expressed with epigrammatic force and neatness as the inability of water to run up hill. Neither from the banks of any river nor from the site of any tank did the ground decline on all sides with so uniform a slope but that its surface was broken by occasional undulations, and Southern India in general consisted not of low-lying plains, but of lofty table lands, averaging 1,500 above the sea level, and the rivers which traversed it had their channels for the greater part deep down below the surface, so that anicuts or dams could not be placed higher up stream than at present. It was plain, therefore, that if irrigation works were multiplied to the utmost extent, much the greater part of India would still be left high and dry. But while denying that even universal irrigation could be a specific for famine, he admitted that irrigation very far short of universal would be not only a most valuable palliative, but would likewise serve as a partial preventive. The Indian Government had been attacked for spending so little on such works; but he maintained that no other Government, ancient or modern, had been nearly so lavish in respect to public works as it had been during the last twenty or thirty years. After a few words from Sir Arthur Cotton and Sir George Balfour, M.P., the discussion was adjourned until Tuesday next.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 19.—INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. O'DONNELL called attention to the appointment by the Indian Government of Mr. Molesworth Macpherson, first as secretary to the Legislative Council, and then as deputy-secretary to the Legislative Department, and moved that such appointment constituted an improper evasion of the law, was unjust to the regular Civil Service of India, and was calculated to bring the Indian Administration into public discredit. The hon. gentleman explained that Mr. Macpherson had been in India only a very short time, and had been called to the bar only eighteen months when he received the first valuable appointment. The Act of Parliament had hitherto required that gentlemen should have a residence of seven years in India before appointment to this office, and this requirement was avoided by a colourable evasion of the law, namely, that of altering the name of the officer. This young gentleman was deprived of his position in the Legislative Council, but as a solatium he was appointed to another office, from which a man of thirteen years' experience had to retire. It was time for Parliament to exercise rigid supervision over Indian appointments, for colourable evasions of this sort were the main door by which jobbery entered the service. —Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said there was great misconception in regard to the facts and the law relating to this appointment. The appointment was excluded from the schedule of the Civil Service Act. It was connected not with the executive administration, but with the legislative business of the Governor-General. It was important that the acts of the Indian Government should be drafted clearly and intelligibly. On the vacancy occurring the Indian Government telegraphed to the Home Government asking them to send out a competent English lawyer as draughtsman. They were unable to get one at the salary mentioned, and the Indian Government therefore did their best to supply themselves. There had been no evasion of the Act of Parliament to which reference had been made. If the Indian Government had not appointed a lawyer, there would have been two civilians in the department, a thing that was quite unprecedented. No doubt insinuations were made in a number of Indian newspapers that Mr. Macpherson had been appointed through the influence of his friends; but this was not the case. Mr. Macpherson never applied for the office, nor had any of his friends. The first they heard of the appointment was from the *Gazette*. During the short time he had held the post of deputy or assistant-secretary to the Indian Council, Mr. Macpherson had shown great aptitude and ability. —Mr. O'DONNELL acknowledged the straightforward manner in which the noble lord had met the motion, and was proceeding to make some further remarks when an unsuccessful attempt was made to count the House. —Mr. DENZIL ONSLOW hoped the hon. member for Dungarvan would not in future become the spokesman in that House of discontented Indian servants. —Mr. PARNELL trusted that nothing that had taken place would deter the Indian civil servants from bringing forward their complaints in a proper and constitutional manner, as they had done that evening.—The motion was then withdrawn.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.—OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.**—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Sir J. M'KENNA, said: Officers in the Indian service are either in the local service or the Staff Corps. The first have their rights guaranteed by a clause in an Act of Parliament, and the Staff Corps promotion being by length of service, the Royal Warrant alluded to could not regulate their retirement. At present there is no scheme for the revision of the pension regulations of the Indian Army under consideration.

**INDIAN IRRIGATION REPORTS.**—Lord G. HAMILTON stated, in answer to Mr. F. HARRISON, that the Indian Irrigation reports were too bulky to be laid on the table of the House, but that there would be no objection to the production of a small return showing what was the exact state of things in connection with the subject.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 21.—INDIAN FINANCES.**—Lord G. HAMILTON promised Mr. FAWCETT that Sir John Strachey's recent financial statement at Calcutta should be in the hands of members by Monday.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—TAXATION IN BENGAL.**—Lord G. HAMILTON stated, in reply to Mr. O'DONNELL, that certain modifications had been made in the licence tax which was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, and by which incomes of less than two shillings a week, such as were earned by the very poorest classes of native market dealers, were to be taxed, but until he received the Bill in its final shape he was unable to state in detail what they were.

**SELECT COMMITTEES.**—On the motion of Lord G. Hamilton, the Select Committee on Public Works (India) has been nominated as follows:—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Childers, Mr. Ashbury, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Cross, Mr. Hardcastle, Sir J. McKenna, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Agnew, and Lord G. Hamilton. The "Select Committee to inquire into the Royal Artillery and Engineer Officers' Arrears of

Pay" was reappointed and nominated on the 5th inst. The number of members is seventeen, the list being as follows:—Sir George Balfour, Sir Walter Bartlett, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Grant Duff, Lord Eslington, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Carpenter Garnier, Lord George Hamilton, Sir John Hay, Mr. William Holmes, Colonel Jervis, Mr. Mills, Mr. Muntz, Major O'Beirne, Mr. Denzil Onslow, and Sir Henry Wolff. This Committee held its first meeting on Friday at the House of Commons. Lord George Hamilton was appointed chairman. The Committee will meet again on Thursday next, when it is expected that General Dickens will be examined on the subject of public works.

## India Office.

Feb. 21, 1878.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. Fiske, Staff Corps; Surg. major Cunningham; and Surg. major E. A. Fitzgerald.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. major E. J. Hoskins, 6 mos.; Col. P. S. Yorke, Inf., 6 mos.; and Surg. major T. W. Sheppard, 6 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**BORTON**—The wife of Capt. Alfred Borton, 69th Regt., of a daughter, at Gibraltar, Feb. 10.  
**MOTTET**—The wife of Col. E. A. Mottet, late 42nd M.N.I., of a son, at Paris, Feb. 15.  
**MURRAY**—The wife of Capt. J. C. D. Murray, R.A., of a daughter, at Redland, Bristol, Feb. 16.  
**STROVER**—The wife of Major G. A. Strover, M.S.C., Dep. Comr. of British Burmah, of three daughters, at Bath, Feb. 15.

### MARRIAGES.

**ANNESLEY**—WATT.—J. C. Bazett, son of the late Col. J. T. Annesley, B.S.C., to F. M. A. Watt, at Birkenhead, Feb. 19.  
**DEKERGARION**—KNOCKER.—Edmund De Kergarion to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Col. J. B. Klocker, M.S.C., at Notting-hill Feb. 16.  
**HALL**—HUTCHINSON.—H. A. Hall, son of the late Geo. Hall (formerly 52nd Regt.), to C. G. (Katie), daughter of John Ross Hutchison, B.C.S., at Holy Trinity, Lee, Feb. 14.  
**MACDONALD**—LAURIE.—Lieut. col. H. C. Macdonald, 108th Regt., to Matilda P. W., widow of Capt. A. H. Laurie, 108th Regt., at Brighton, Feb. 12.  
**MARTIN**—ROSS.—J. A. N. Martin, son of J. N. Martin, of Gowahatty, Assam, to Mary G., daughter of Col. Ross, late of the 5th Fusiliers, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 14.  
**VEASEY**—WOODGATE.—John C. Veasey, B.C.S., to Julia Maria Woodgate, at St. Paul's, Chiswick, Feb. 13.  
**WILDER**—WARNER.—Edmond Wilder, jun., son of the late Capt. Geo. Wilder, R.A., to Emily Maud Warner, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Feb. 14.

### DEATHS.

**ANDREWS**—Percy, infant son of William Bishop Andrews, Commander P. and O. s.s. *Venetia*, aged 11 days, at Balham, Feb. 15.  
**COOKE**—Mrs. Hewett Cooke, daughter of the late Col. C. Hewett, at Tunbridge Wells, Feb.  
**CRACKLOW**—Capt. Cracklow, R.A., late B.H.A., at Cheltenham, Feb. 17.  
**FERGUSON**—Major R. D. Ferguson, at Ayr, N.B., Feb. 15, aged 64.  
**MANGLES**—Marian, widow of the late Fred. Mangles, at Brighton, Feb. 19.  
**MESSITER**—Gen. E. Messiter, late H.M.'s Indian Army, at Kensington-gardens, Feb. 18, aged 74.  
**MONTGOMERIE**—A. W. Montgomerie, late Lieut. R.A., at Wanganni, Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 26.  
**ROGERS**—L. M. Rogers, late B.H.A., H.E.I.C.S., at Bromley-common, Feb. 17, aged 74.  
**SANDYS**—Frances, widow of the late Capt. Thos. Sandys, R.N., and H.E.I.C.S., at Regent's-park, N.W., Feb. 17.  
**WAUGH**—Major Gen. Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, R.E., F.R.S., late Surveyor Gen. of India, at 7, Petersham-terrace, S.W., Feb. 21, aged 68.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. *Morglay*, Colombo.—16. *Star of Persia*, Calcutta; *Star of Belfast*, Calcutta; *Berengaria*, Calcutta; *Liverpool*, Maulmain; str. *Azalia*, Calcutta; str. C. W. Anderson, Calcutta; *Culzean*, Calcutta.—17. *Maulesden*, Calcutta; *Belfast*, Calcutta; *Douglas Castle*, Mauritius.—18. *Baron Blantyre*, Calcutta; *Allanshaw*, Calcutta; *Conflict*, Calcutta; *Lake Leman*, Calcutta; *Kedron*, Mauritius; *Lennox Castle*, Singapore; *Mikado*, Manila; str. *City of London*, Calcutta.—19. Lord

Strathnairn, Calcutta; *Figaro*, Madras.—20. *Macedonia*, Bombay; *St. Enoch*, Calcutta; *Niobe*, Calcutta.—21. Str. *Arcot*, Bussorah; *Her Majesty*, Calcutta; *Shiove Donard*, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15. *City of Ningpo*, Calcutta; str. *Emblehope*, Bombay.—16. Str. *Dorunda*, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. *Winthorpe*, Bombay; str. *Streonsahl*, Bombay; str. *Olympia*, Bombay; *City of Canterbury*, Calcutta; *Pendragon*, Calcutta; *Figogna*, Manila.—17. *Jorawur*, Calcutta.—18. Str. *Alabama*, Bombay; *Sequel*, Mauritius; *British Princess*, Calcutta; *Chinsura*, Calcutta; *Mona*, Rangoon.—19. *Rooparel*, Negapatam.—21. Str. *Cathay*, Calcutta; *Prince Charlie*, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Dorunda*, Feb. 16.—From LIVERPOOL.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. F. Sikes, Mr. P. R. Tatham, Mr. Rudd, Dr. J. Craib, Mrs. Craib, Mr. A. Ashmore, Mr. Stone, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. Crowe, Mr. G. M. Davison, and Mr. Withersall. For MADRAS.—Capt. Sprey, Mr. A. Kearns, Mr. J. H. Bullivant, Miss L. Pierson, Miss Maskill, Mr. J. W. S. Mackenzie, Mrs. Laine, and Mr. J. Young. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. H. E. Bayley, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Doig and two children, Mr. C. H. Berry, Mr. J. Matson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Mathers.

### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Feb. 21.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Newmarch, two Misses Newmarch, Miss Chambers, Lieut. col. W. S. Young, Mr. John Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, Mr. Wienn, Major Duunt, Miss C. Hall, and Mr. Work. For MADRAS.—Mrs. P. Lambert, and Rev. A. H. Arden. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Storr and child, Mrs. A. Contes, Dep. Coms. Christie, and Mrs. Christie. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. Reid, and Capt. Wiggins. For SUZ.—Mr. M. Morris, Col. Lloyd, and Mr. Cowie. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. Douglas, and Asst. Coms. Gen. Pigott. For KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Wallace. For GIBRALTAR.—Col. Taylor, and Capt. Taylor. For MALTA.—Misses Walker, Miss Richardson, Mr. Van Sinner, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Hoyle, jun., and Mr. and Mrs. Madden.

Per str. —, From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Levinge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Mr. H. L. Chevers, Mr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Cohn, and Mr. C. Ward.

Per str. —, From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Christian. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Alexandra, from Calcutta, Jan. 27, 19 S., 1 E.  
 G. Southard, from Bombay, Dec. 13, 29 S., 49 E.  
 Bleeker Grace, Mauritius to Cadiz, Jan. 15, 19 S., 2 W.  
 Lutterworth, from Singapore, Jan. 9, 35 S., 21 E.  
 Lord Palmerston, from Mauritius, Jan. 7, 35 S., 22 E.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### FEBRUARY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Gandian, Miss Mathew, Mr. J. Scobie, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Tavenor, Capt. Spens, and Mrs. Byrne.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major R. G. Sandeman, Miss Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Tylor, Miss Tylor, Capt. J. Dundas, Mr. E. Major, and Mr. Priestman.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McLean.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEK.—Dr. R. H. More.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Ingram, Lord and Lady Helmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, and Mr. Middleton.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Tower, and Mr. G. Allan.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. Wilson Col. and Mrs. Dumaresq.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Surg. and Mrs. Rooney and child.

#### MARCH 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet, Mr. Gadesden, and Mr. J. Pater-son.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Warter, and Mr. A. W. Campbell.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, Mr. Gompertz, and Mr. Burklely.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Strachey and two daughters, Dr. H. V. Carter, Mr. A. N. Pearson, Rev. T. Wade, Dr. T. G. and Mrs. Howlett.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. D. Cook, and Mrs. P. Lambert.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Ketchen.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mr. E. Smith.

VENICE to SYDNEY.—Bishop of Bathurst, Mrs. Marsden, and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Daveport, and Mr. Roche.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. G. Russell, and Mrs. Higinbottom.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Brown.

SUEZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. Allen.

SOUTHAMPTON to WELLINGTON.—Mr. Tanner.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. S. Martin, Mrs. Black, Mrs. S. Black, Mrs. Forster and child, Capt. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. G. P. Douglas, and Miss Burnett.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Dr. Wanoostrecht.

SOUTHAMPTON to NELSON.—Mr. E. B. Gurdon.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Noakes.

#### MARCH 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major J. H. Stratton.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. E. Young.

#### MARCH 21.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Forbes, and Miss Scoales.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, and Lieut. Lysons.

SOUTHAMPTON to KEPPEL BAY.—Mr. E. G. Mayne.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Postlethwaite.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Galton.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major Jamieson, Mrs. G. C. Master and two children, Miss Master.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Veasey.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Packer and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mrs. A. G. Morrison and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child.

MR. J. C. WILLIAMS.—We are very glad to see, from the last *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, that Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., has at last emerged from his troubles, and has been appointed Joint Magistrate of the first grade. Whatever indiscretion may have marked his proceedings in connection with the incidents which led to the temporary stoppage of his promotion, nothing has ever been advanced or suggested against his character or abilities, and in his subsequent career it is not unsafe to predict that he is likely to be a more valuable public servant than many a contemporary who has had a less stormy official youth. Sooner or later the opportunity will no doubt come when the energy and indomitable spirit which were only too apparent during his ministrations in Oudh will again bring Mr. Williams to the front, in some way which will redound equally to his own glory and the good of the State.—*Pioneer*.

MR. DAUKES, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, is about to take furlough to Europe; and Mr. C. E. Buckland, at present Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, is likely to be appointed to officiate during his absence.

**EDUCATIONAL REPORT.**—From the official Review of Report for 1876-77, it appears that the Educational Institutions of Bengal have in general stood the test of financial reductions fairly well during the year. Some of the weaker schools, which had no inherent vitality, were swept away, but the more important institutions, including primary and higher English schools, have maintained their ground notwithstanding their close dependence on the Government grant, which appears to have been reduced by half a lakh below that of 1875-76, and nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs below that of 1875-76. "Under these circumstances," says the official review, "the Lieutenant-Governor regards it as a satisfactory proof of the general soundness and vitality of our educational system, that notwithstanding these disadvantages and drawbacks, the number of schools and colleges under inspection, and the pupils attending them, have showed a marked increase during the year." This favourable conclusion is supported by the remarks of the Government on the extent of support derived from popular contributions. This is what they state:—"A general summary of the results of the year, as gathered from the foregoing paragraphs, shows that while the work of the department has been conducted under some difficulties and disadvantages, considerable progress has been made, and a still further measure of success may be hoped for in the future. In particular, the educational history of the year is characterised by two circumstances, which appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to afford special ground for satisfaction—the large increase in the funds contributed by the people themselves to schools of every class, and the marked success of the candidates from Bengal schools and colleges in the examinations of the University. The former of these shows that the present system of public instruction is founded upon a secure basis; that it is not merely a Government department, but a national institution. The latter affords a proof that this confidence is not misplaced; that the contributions, both of Government and of the community, are usefully expended; and that, while the basis of education in Bengal is broad the superstructure also is high. These are results upon which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, both the officers of the department and the people at large may justly be congratulated." The practical neglect of technical education, notwithstanding all the talk that there has been on the subject in Calcutta, is deplored by the Lieutenant-Governor, who calls upon the classes which, in spite of all warnings, continue to overcrowd the public service, to expend their energies in a more fruitful direction than that of ill-paid clerkships and over-stocked professions.

**THE EARL OF DALKEITH'S VISIT TO INDIA.**—The East India Railway authorities have placed a special saloon at the disposal of the Earl of Dalkeith during his present tour in Upper India, to be attached or detached from any passenger train as may be desired.

Mr. A. E. Gough has been appointed Professor of English Literature at the Banaras College; and Mr. W. H. Wright, who has just returned from furlough, is appointed to succeed him as Professor of History and Philosophy at the Muir Central College.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 23.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 1.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 8d. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 4 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. (Sa. R.)	Sa. R.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	96 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ...		96 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		96 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	82 83
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		82 83
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as equivalent to	82 83
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		84 85
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	lent to	84 85
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...		91
10th 4 per Cent. of 1869-60 ...	£100.	

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9 1/2d.	1s. 9 1/2d.
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" " " 1859 ...	...	...	
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India Debentures (1873) ...	...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2	
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Candidates for the office of Reader in Indian Law are requested to forward their applications with testimonials to the Vice-Chancellor before the 1st of June next.

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J. E. SEWELL, Vice-Chancellor.  
New College, Feb. 16, 1878.

### VI.—OF THE READER IN INDIAN LAW.

1. There shall be a Reader in Indian Law, who shall be nominated from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Professor of Comparative Philology, and the Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, to hold office for seven years.

2. The Reader shall give lectures on Indian Law, and on the Indian systems of Land Tenure and Land Revenue. He shall give two lectures a week during six weeks in each of two Terms; and shall also give further instruction to students who have attended his lectures, during eight weeks in each of the three Academic Terms (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one).

3. The Reader shall receive annually the sum of Three Hundred Pounds from the University Chest. Each student shall also pay to the Reader a fee of One Pound for each course of lectures.

4. In case of misconduct on the part of the Reader, the Vice-Chancellor and the Delegates of Appeals in Congregation shall have power to admonish him, or, if need be, to declare the Readership vacant, according to the process prescribed in respect of the Professor of Logic and other Professors.

5. If the Reader, either from illness, or from some other urgent cause approved by the Vice-Chancellor, shall be for a time prevented from discharging his duties, he shall name a fit and sufficient deputy, to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, and in case of his neglect to do this the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such deputy.

6. Whenever a deputy shall be appointed, the Vice-Chancellor shall determine the proportion of the Reader's stipend to be paid to the deputy.

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The conditions of the office are specified in the following Statute approved in Convocation on Feb. 5.

J. E. SEWELL, Vice-Chancellor.  
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1. There shall be a Teacher of the Telugu language, who shall be nominated from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit, and the Professor of Comparative Philology, to hold office for three years.

2. The Teacher shall be ready to give instruction in Telugu, and, if it shall be found needful, in Tamil, to Members of the University for three hours a day during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August, and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, February 11; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 9; Calcutta, February 8.

THE Indian papers were sounding the alarm on a subject of which the telegraph has since told us more to the same effect. Very serious reports were carried up country from Madras and Mysor. The Government—we are told—fear that in any case famine relief cannot yet be closed; may, perhaps, be needful down to August or September next. Even at the end of November last the area of cultivation throughout the whole of the Madras Presidency was 2,750,000 acres below the average of 14,500,000. Nor did there seem, when the mail left, much chance of an increase. The harvest of the dry crop, which was 60 per cent. of the whole, is now nearly over; the wet crop—says the *Pioneer*—"will no doubt be a good one, but it is believed that much of it is already in the hands of merchants and soucars; whose interest it will be to starve the market. Under these circumstances, much depends on the turn things may take at the end of this month and at the beginning of the next, when the wet crops are harvested." The numbers on the relief works were already beginning to rise, while prices were still as high as before.

UPPER INDIA was not wholly free from like anxieties. In Rohilkhand, where prices had nearly doubled on those of the year before, the people are said to be suffering severely from a famine which would last for the next month or six weeks till the *rabi* is gathered in. There have been some deaths from sheer starvation, besides many due indirectly to the same cause. In the whole division there was no grain save what was imported by railway, and most of that was absorbed at the out-stations. The Government was giving some relief and doubling the private subscriptions, but there was a painful feeling abroad that enough had not been done to meet the need.

WE learn that very great distress prevailed in certain taluks of the Bellary district owing to the failure of the crops. Rain was needed in other taluks to ripen the crops. Whole villages were being deserted, the people flocking into the larger towns. It is generally asserted that the Government relief works

were closed too soon. Be that as it may, the Government have ordered the immediate reopening of several works. Mr. Ballard, second member of the Madras Revenue Board, had arrived at Bellary to consult with the Collector on this matter.

A TELEGRAM had been received at Calcutta from the famine committee at Madras asking for further remittances from the Calcutta fund, on the ground that their prospects were bad and their funds low. It appears that the imports of food grains into Madras in the week ending the 25th January were 4,799 tons—figures which seem to suggest the fact that the famine is not yet over in several districts.

SIR RICHARD POLLOCK and General Keyes were expected in Peshawar on Feb. 13, to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the further measures that should be taken with reference to the Jawakis, who had refused to give up their leaders, and claimed to deduct the damage done by our troops from the amount of the fine demanded by Government. As they have since yielded unconditionally, the war may be considered over.

WE are not surprised to hear that the Indian Government is engaged in addressing a strong remonstrance to the Secretary of State about the extravagant nature of the military charges in this country. If the Viceroy and the Minister for India will only keep on protesting in concert, year after year, it may be that such constant dropping of water will in time wear out the granite of War-office indifference. But it will take, we fear, a very long time to get justice done to India in this or any other fashion.

WE see it stated that the post of Inspector-General of Education for the North-West Provinces will, on Mr. Kempson's retirement, be abolished; Mr. R. Griffith performing the duties under the title of Inspector-General of Schools.

THE news from Kabul is seldom trustworthy; but there may be some grains of truth in the story told by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that some of the Khans of the tribes residing on the Kandahar frontier have shown symptoms of disaffection to the Kabul Government, and have opened communications with British officers at Quetta, both by letter and in person. This having been made known to the Amir, stringent orders were issued by him to his father-in-law, Mir Afzul Khan, Governor of Kandahar, to prohibit any such intercourse, and to endeavour to conciliate the disaffected tribes. Disturbances are reported at Herat, and one of the Khans, the father-in-law of the imprisoned Yakub Khan, is said to be fomenting them with a view of hastening the release of the latter.

THE following items complete our summary of mail news:—Between twenty and thirty officers who have been employed on famine relief duty in Madras have been directed to return to their own districts.—A farewell dinner was given at Calcutta to General Thuillier, late Surveyor-General, last week.—Mr. Digby, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Famine Relief Fund, is engaged on a history of the Famine Campaign in two volumes.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has left for Karachi on a tour of inspection.—The line of railway about to be constructed by the Pondicherry Railway Company will probably be worked by the South-Indian Railway Company.



—The ship *Allahabad*, from Calcutta to New York, put into Galle on the 29th Jan., owing to fire having broken out on board. Efforts were made to put out the fire, but it is believed that the greater portion of the cargo has been lost.—In the event of Dr. Cruikshank proceeding to England on leave, Major Qrobyn is likely to succeed him.

It appears that the diocese of Lahor is to include Sind as well as the whole province of the Punjab, and the Bishop is empowered to constitute two archdeaconries and to appoint archdeacons thereto. The limits of the diocese, however, may be varied from time to time.

THE Indian Arms Bill, as about to be presented in the Viceroy's Council, professes to be "in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form, with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable." On two points only does it contemplate changes of any importance. For one thing it imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c. Those duties are fixed at high rates without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, "especially with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased." There is reason, we are told, to suspect that a large proportion of these inferior arms finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country, or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers. Owing to the difficulty of preventing the transit of such arms from the seaports it is proposed to levy an uniform duty, as "the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the legitimate trade in arms of a superior class." Secondly, with regard to the possession of arms; at present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which were disarmed under the Act of 1860. "Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted." It appears that from this cause the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers has been extensively evaded. "As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts to the predatory classes in native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers." For these reasons it is now proposed to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control by Section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license. Provision, however, is made for the comfort of "respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes." There will be a period of three months after the Bill becomes law, during which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a licence. Other sections provide that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the magistrates of the district, and imposes very stringent conditions on searches for arms. Moreover the Government reserves power to "exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether." In conclusion, the Bill affirms that "with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with a due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded." We may add that all exemptions granted under the present law will be maintained.

THE Bengal Customs Report for 1876-77 seems to show that war in Europe encourages the home demand for Indian wheat; and the Government hopes that the stimulus now given will be permanent. In 1872-73 the export of wheat from Calcutta amounted to less than 5 lakhs of rupees in value; this year the value was over a crore and 23 lakhs, or above a

million sterling. Another ill wind that has blown good for India was the failure of the beet-root crop in France; owing chiefly to which the exports of sugar from Calcutta were raised from one year to another by some 17,660 tons. The Madras famine affected the foreign trade in rice. Ceylon, which is generally supplied from Madras, was obliged this year to resort to Calcutta, which thereupon sent over 100,000 tons. The rate of exchange has induced people to adorn themselves with less careful art—so at least thinks the Bengal Government, when it sees that the imports of apparel into Calcutta have fallen off considerably. An increase, on the other hand, in the quantity of coal imported is ascribed to the extension of railways and of steamer traffic; but the former cause, it is hoped, will presently have the more desirable effect of stimulating the supply of coal from the Indian mines. Indian progress is already manifest in the steady decline which marks the exportation of raw jute fibre. Local mills now command a practical monopoly of all the Asiatic, and a large proportion of the American and Australian markets, and they are fast developing their relations with China. The sufferers are the Dundee mill-owners, whose demand for raw jute has consequently grown far less urgent.

HAVING given publicity to the story lately told in a Bombay journal to the discredit of the Public Works Department, we lose no time in publishing the following denial offered by the *Englishman*:—

With reference to a paragraph that has appeared in many newspapers, to the effect that a contract for a portion of the earthwork of the Ahmabad and Pahlapur Railway had been let at an extravagant rate, and sublet at a large profit, we are authorised to state that the contract-rate mentioned was absolutely false, and largely in excess of the actual rate, which was a particularly cheap one for that part of the Bombay Presidency.

We hear that Mr. R. C. Carrington, of the Marine Survey Department, has just issued an excellent chart, showing the Indian coast from Coconada to Bassein river, with the numberless mouths of the Ganges.

THE offices of the Surgeon-General of her Majesty's British Forces in India and of the Surgeon-General of the Indian Forces are to be amalgamated, and Dr. Kerr-Innes will take charge of the Medical Department under the Government of India.

IN the course of his essay on "The Stability of our Indian Empire," which we noticed last week, Professor Sidney Owen touches on the danger of "rash Parliamentary interference, and the crude and violent suggestions of popular sentiment influenced by agitation." He sees among us a growing disposition to take "a fussy interest in Indian affairs, to form strong opinions off-hand, and to press those opinions strongly upon our rulers." The proverbial dangers of a little learning are obviously great with reference to a country so remote as India, peopled by races of whom most Englishmen know so little, and governed under conditions so foreign to our ordinary wont. It would be better perhaps for India if we left her affairs to be managed entirely between the local rulers and the India-office, and such has hitherto virtually been the rule. But the growing pressure of popular opinion at home is a force with which we must reckon more and more in the future. At a recent meeting of the East India Association, Mr. J. Routledge gave several reasons for regarding popular interference in the government of India as "both reasonable and inevitable," in spite of the difficulties and dangers which such interference may beget. Inevitable perhaps it is, until we grow wise enough to comprehend the extent of our ignorance and to recognise the limits beyond which interference should not go. Mr. Routledge, therefore, urges the need of educating public opinion to the proper pitch. Enlightened public opinion would indeed, as Mr. Sidney Owen admits, be invaluable. But then, it may be asked, to whose hands should the task of educating opinion be entrusted? There is no lack of volunteer teachers, but the net result of their conflicting doctrines hardly tends to encourage the growth of that general enlightenment which all right-feeling persons must desire. By all means "Let knowledge grow from more to more"; but who will undertake to educate our teachers?

THE Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the local Government on the unsatisfactory condition of the trade

with Upper Burma, asking that our relations with that country may be placed on a more satisfactory footing. They point out that "the treaty of 1862 expressly provided that there should be free intercourse between buyers and sellers in the King's dominions. Article 6 stipulated that 'traders should be allowed to travel in such manner as they pleased, without hindrance by the Burmese ruler, and to purchase whatever they might require.'" The systematic evasion by the King of the Treaty provisions on this head attracted the attention of the Government of India so far back as the year 1866; and his refusal to accept the proposals for a revision of the treaty in that year drew down a strong remonstrance from the Governor-General, which resulted in the treaty of 1867. This treaty merely renewed the former one with some fresh stipulations, under which the King agreed to abolish all monopolies except three, viz., the trade in timber, earth oil, and precious stones. For some time the provisions of the treaty appear to have been respected, as up to 1874-75 the trade between the two countries rapidly increased; but latterly the King appears to have adopted a system of interference with trade which practically amounts to a renewal of his monopolies, and since the above year the value of goods exported to Upper Burma has seriously diminished. The memorialists go into figures, showing the decline of the trade with Upper Burma since the interference, and state that "the concessions made by the British Government in favour of Upper Burma are estimated to equal about thirteen lakhs of rupees per annum, without taking into account the large quantity of rice exported duty free across the frontier, which, if shipped to foreign ports, would produce a revenue of three lakhs of rupees, and is, therefore, equivalent to a further concession of that amount." Finally, the memorial states that "it is high time that the King of Burmah should be made to show his appreciation of this liberality by a rigid adherence to the terms of the treaty, and I am desired to express a hope that every effort, consistent with the policy which Government may have decided to follow, will be used to induce his Majesty to abstain from a course which has proved so seriously detrimental to trade, and to establish that free and unrestrained intercourse which the treaty was intended to secure, and which alone can restore confidence and place the commercial relations of the two countries on a sound footing. The Chamber feels assured that it only requires the display of a sufficient amount of firmness to ensure the consent of the Burmese Government to any measures which may be considered necessary for the attainment of these ends."

A *Times* telegram of Feb. 24, from Calcutta, states that on the previous night the Government received the grateful intelligence that the Jawakis had at length accepted unconditionally the terms imposed. Their deputation was to have arrived next day at Peshawar, where the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been residing for some days past in order to use his personal influence in bringing peace negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. Reports from the frontier state that certain of the tribes who were friendly to the Jawakis express great indignation at the conduct of the Amir of Kabul, complaining that the hostility of the Jawakis was entirely owing to the Amir's instigation, though he now refuses to render them assistance in their contest with the Indian Government. The success of our Government in this affair—says the correspondent—"will doubtless not only teach the whole of the frontier tribes a most salutary lesson, but will probably act as a powerful lever in inducing the Amir to change his attitude of hostile and jealous estrangement and to seek our friendship and alliance. The only argument these Oriental princes understand is that of military power, and it is well, therefore, occasionally to show them that when it is needful we are perfectly prepared to accept the alternative of war."

From the same source we learn that accounts from Madras and Mysor are by no means satisfactory. Prices do not fall, as was expected, but maintain an upward tendency. The area of cultivation in the Madras Presidency up to the end of November was two and three-quarter millions of acres below the average. It is expected that the outturn of the wet crop will be fair, but a large portion has already been bought up by native merchants, who will doubtless hold out for high prices. If prices take a downward turn at the beginning of March, all will probably go well; if otherwise, as soon as harvesting is over demands for relief will again be clamorous and it will be

impossible to close the works till August or September, and only then in the event of the dry grain harvest turning out bountiful. In the meantime the reports from the North-West and Oudh are equally unfavourable. The poorer classes are suffering the most pinching distress.

THE same telegram informs us that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, succeeds Sir Edward Clive Bayley in the Viceroy's Council.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent to the *Times* the following extract from another telegram:—

The whole of the Jawaki tribe has accepted our terms unconditionally. By an admirably planned and executed surprise movement on Sapri, Ruka has been killed, and the other four ringleaders in the Albuzai outrage captured. The Jawaki war has thus been successfully brought to a conclusion without any concession on our part, or necessity for further operations against Swat which have lately been in contemplation. In fact, the effect all along the border is most satisfactory, and has completely established the superiority of the new system of border warfare and policy which was so much opposed by the old Punjab officials.

A PARIS telegram of February 25 informs us that the Shah of Persia is expected soon to arrive at St. Petersburg, and the Czar has directed Prince Menschikoff to meet him at the frontier and offer him Imperial hospitality during his stay.

It appears that, after all, the *Pioneer* was wrongly informed about the successor to Mr. Charles Saunders. According to a recent telegram it is not Mr. Aitchison, but Mr. Gordon, who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Mysor.

THE *Englishman* draws an unpleasant picture of the corruption which prevails in Indian hospitals. It has been assured by "a medical officer of high standing and long experience in the service of Government," that so great is the dishonesty of the hospital attendants, that, in order to ensure the patients their proper rations, "it would be necessary for the medical men themselves to stand over them while eating their meals." In one case, for instance, though a seer of meat per head was allowed for soup, it was found hopeless to secure the patients of a large hospital anything better than the thinnest broth, until the plan was hit upon of padlocking the covers of the pots in which the soup was cooked. "At first the superintendent of the hospital thought he might be able to effect a better result if he saw the meat cut up and put into the pots. But this plan produced no appreciable improvement in the soup turned out. In the meantime it was accidentally discovered that the meat was taken out of the pots during the process of cooking, and fried or curried by the cooks for their own dinner. Perforated lids with locks were then procured, and the pots closed and re opened in the presence of the superintendent, the result being that a spoon would stand in the soup produced, when cold." This, we fear, is no uncommon instance of the heartless robbery that goes on in every hospital, and it is beyond the powers of any superintendent to put a stop to the system so long as his subordinates cannot be depended on to second his efforts.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Hughes's "Notes on Muhammadanism," which were commended so highly on their first appearance, have already reached a second edition. By a careful process of revision and enlargement Mr. Hughes has enhanced the value of a little book which compresses into about 280 pages the cream of many volumes on Mohammedan Theology. Its accuracy has been guaranteed by competent critics, and its usefulness as a clear and complete handbook of Muslim faith and practice must be acknowledged by all who have ever found the need of such a book.

THE death of Sir Alfred Wilde has enabled Lord Salisbury to fulfil the public expectation by conferring the vacant seat in the Council of India on Sir Henry Norman. It is pretty certain that no Indian officer of the same age and standing can show nearly so good a title to the post which Sir Henry now fills. If varied experience in the field, on the general staff, and in the Viceroy's Council, go for anything, Sir Henry should prove a valuable colleague to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and a counsellor of weight to Lord Salisbury in all matters of military importance. Much, indeed, may be expected of an officer little more than fifty years old, who for twenty years past has played a conspicuous part in the administration of the Indian Army,

and who served with credit for seven years as Minister for War under three successive Viceroys.

SIR ANDREW WAUGH deserved a more detailed notice of his Indian services than we gave last week. A Scotchman, sprung from a family of soldiers, Sir Andrew joined the Bengal Engineers in 1827. Five years afterwards he was attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, which had passed in 1823 from the hands of its founder, Colonel Lambton, into those of the yet more famous Colonel Everest. In the work of carrying out the Great Arc Series, Everest owed much to the zeal and high abilities of his young assistant Waugh, who was soon placed at the head of a separate party, for the purpose of connecting the Dehra Dhun base with that measured on the Sironj plain. In 1839 Captain Waugh completed a series of triangles in the Dakhan over a distance of 260 miles. The accuracy of his measurements marked him out for fresh undertakings, which issued in the completion of the Great Arc Series of triangles from Cape Comorin to Banog in the Himalayas, in 1842. His chief wrote of him as "having attained a degree of accuracy and perfection of skill which it would be impossible to surpass," and dwelt with a fine appreciation on his "talents, acquirements, and habits as a scholar, a mathematician, a gentleman, and a soldier." On Everest's retirement, in 1843, Colonel Waugh, at his chief's recommendation, at once took his place as Surveyor-General and head of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Under the new chief the work of triangulation went steadily forward under all kinds of difficulties, climatic and physical, to which some of his best officers succumbed. Disease and death—as Mr. Clements Markham has shown—were the frequent penalty involved in the discharge of duties which, however important, fill but little space in the world's eye. It is needless to follow out the course of Colonel Waugh's great and varied undertakings from 1843 to his retirement in 1861. Enough to say that he took home with him the hearty thanks of his Government, and the best wishes of the splendid staff of surveyors who had been trained under his supervision. He had already been knighted for his services, and had received the gold medal of the Geographical Society. In 1869 he became Vice-President of that society, and his scientific fame won him an honorary fellowship in similar societies at Berlin and in Italy.

### Odds and Ends.

THE 32nd Pioneers arrived at Quetta, all well, on the 23rd January. The 4th Sikhs were on their way to Dera Ghazi Khan.

MR. R. WADDINGTON, District Superintendent of Police at Azimgarh, goes on furlough for nine months, from the 7th of March.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. V. CONWAY GORDON officiates as Commandant of the 2nd Infantry, Haidarabad Contingent, in the place of Colonel G. Adye.

MR. W. E. HART has resigned his appointment as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Bombay, and Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick succeeds him.

THE coming vacancies in the High Court will be filled up by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Tottenham, the former succeeding Mr. Birch, and the latter succeeding Mr. Morris.

CAPTAIN LE GEYT ANDERSON, A.D.C. to Sir Richard Temple, has been selected by his Excellency the Viceroy for the vacancy in the Military Accounts Department.

MR. R. H. PILCHER and Mr. T. D. JAMESON, of the Burma Commission, have passed the required examination in the Shan language, the former with great credit.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of Burma, with Colonel Trevor, the Chief Engineer, arrived in Calcutta on Jan. 31 from Akyab.

THE REV. A. RAMSAY has been appointed Chaplain of Cawnpore. The Viceroy will very probably make a short tour in Rajputana in April, on his way to Simla.

SURGEON C. W. OWEN officiates temporarily for Dr. Jones as Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary in Calcutta.

THE Parsi Elphinstone Dramatic Club from Bombay propose shortly to pay a visit to Calcutta.

MAJOR H. CHAPMAN, Second in Command of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Brigade Major at Multan.

MR. J. R. MACONACHIE takes charge of the Delhi and Gurgaon Settlements in the place of Mr. F. C. Channing.

AN additional company of the Panjab Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed at Ludiana, of which Mr. A. Fenner has been appointed Captain.

WE see that Mr. J. Hamilton, Resident Apothecary at the Campbell Medical Hospital, has been remanded to military duty.

MR. E. E. LOWIS, Commissioner of Chittagong, went on furlough for ten months from the 19th of February; and Mr. J. Beames, Magistrate of Kattak, officiates for him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. FLETCHER officiates as Commandant of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Colonel Farquharson, retired, and Captain H. C. Creak as Second in Command.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM is expected to leave Madras for Utkamund at the beginning of April; and the Government offices will all be established there by the 15th of that month.

IT is stated that it has been found necessary to establish a Relief Camp in Alwar to alleviate the distress amongst the people; and the Maharaja and rich natives in the State have subscribed liberally for the same purpose.

IT is rumoured that the young Nizam is about to take a tour to visit the caves of Ellora, Daulatabad, and the ancient places in the neighbourhood; and that his Highness and suite will be absent from his capital for two months.

MR. J. H. GARSTIN, additional Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government, and Personal Assistant to the Governor, who is compiling the "Manual of South Arkot," will, it is expected, be entrusted with the duty of preparing the history of the late famine in Madras.

THE REV. G. T. DENNIS has been appointed Chaplain of Kasauli.

A PORTRAIT of the late Lord Hobart has been sent as a present to Madras by Lady Hobart, and will shortly be hung up in the Banqueting-hall.

THE nephew of the Raja of Pudukota, and a grandson of Sir T. Madava Rao, have arrived at Madras for the purpose of entering as Students at the Presidency College.

MAJOR A. HARCOURT officiates temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

THE native cashier of the Bangalor Bank has been committed to the sessions on charges of criminal breach of trust.

MR. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR has been installed Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, in the place of Captain Morland.

A COMPANY has been formed at Macao to encourage the cultivation of tea. The gardens are to be placed under the management of Chinese.

OWING to the failure of the crops in Kashmir, large exportations of grain are being sent there from the Panjab, which is also furnishing large supplies for Oudh.

THE price of food grains in Gwalior has fallen considerably of late—has, in fact, almost reached normal rates; and many of those who emigrated at the time of the expected scarcity are returning with their families.

A NEW remedy for cholera, which is said to be efficacious, and is certainly cheap, is said to be used in parts of Bhartpur. It consists of cauterising the outside of the stomach with a hot iron in the earlier stages of the disease.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been graciously pleased to accept the position of patron to the "Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science."

THE last district reports from the Panjab tells us that some damage has been done to the crops in Gurgaon by frost, and in Peshawar by excessive rain, whilst in Karnal the cattle continued to die of hunger.

THE officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India have made it necessary to assign a slightly different longitude to that at present received to the Observatory at Madras. The exact rules will shortly be announced.

THE 23rd Madras Native Infantry embarks from Madras for the Andamans on the 10th March.

MR. W. MACKWORTH YOUNG has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Rivaz as Superintendent of the Kapurthala State.

CAPTAIN H. VERE HUNT, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Tounghoo.

THE quantity of cotton exported from British Burma during the month of December was 7,671 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,60,543.

MR. P. E. ISAACSON, Collector of Customs at Akyab, goes on leave for two years on medical certificate from the 19th February.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. Wm. Carton, late of the 7th Highlanders, at Nice, Feb. 14. Major C. D. James, H.M.'s 36th Regt., at 101, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, Feb. 20. B. D. D. Lecky, Esq., late 80th Regiment and 81st Regiment, at Jhelum, Dec. 23. Lieut. gen. Sir John Jones, K.C.B., late Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles, at Torquay, Feb. 21.

MADRAS.—Edward Storr, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Eastbourne, Feb. 22. Conductor Ramsbottom, at Madras, Feb. 6.

BOMBAY.—Rev. W. Beynon, at Belgium, Feb. 5.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell and infant, Mr. E. K. Laird, Mr. W. Laird, Rev. Dr. Maule, Mr. J. McIntosh, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. Barlow, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. C. Beard, Mrs. Henry and four children.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Col. C. H. Hall, Mr. R. Lyddaker, and Lieut. col. C. B. Saunders.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Thomson, Lieut. col. H. Woodhouse, and Mr. H. V. Lewis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, March 2, 1878.

## THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

ALL who take a genuine interest in the marvellous tale of English conquest in India will be thankful to Colonel Malleeson for the volume which has just issued from his attractive pen. What Lieutenant Low has done for the Indian Navy the able author of "Final French Struggles in India" has done for those gallant rivals who so long but vainly disputed with us the possession of that Eastern Empire which forms at once the glory and the despair of its present rulers.\* In his present volume Colonel Malleeson completes the good work begun by his former "History of the French in India." In that work the fight for empire between the great rival nations of the West was brought down to the fall of Pondicherry in 1761, when the French power in Southern India was broken, as it turned out for ever, by the countrymen of Clive and Coote. The smaller volume now published records the later efforts of the French to turn back the tide of victory which, after sweeping over great part of India, was destined finally to engulf the French islands in the Eastern seas. It supplies, in fact, to use the author's own words, "a suppressed chapter of Anglo-Indian history." To most persons in this country it will be news, for instance, to hear, that in 1783, but for the timely conclusion of peace with France, our hold on Southern India would almost certainly have been lost through French co-operation with Haidar Ali. It was only in the latest editions of Mill's History that Professor Wilson pointed out the fact which Colonel Malleeson has enforced at greater length in his interesting account of the career of Admiral Suffrein—a sailor worthy to rank with the foremost heroes of our own naval history. And yet Mill himself might have learned the truth on this point from his own countryman, Colonel Wilks, who makes no secret of the straits to which Suffrein's daring seamanship had reduced the English in Southern India, when the news of the Treaty of Versailles came to rescue them from impending ruin. It was fortunate, too, for us, that some of Suffrein's captains behaved no better at critical moments than French officers had done before them in the days of Dupleix and Lally. Not a little of our success in India may be set down to the jealousies and quarrels which marred the best-laid plans of our French opponents.

\* "Final French Struggles in India and on the Indian Seas." By Colonel G. B. Malleeson, C.S.I. W. H. Allen and Co. 1878.

The next outbreak of war with France, in 1793, brought out a new source of danger to our countrymen in India. In the second part of this volume Colonel Malleeson records the exploits of some of those French privateers who preyed so long and successfully on English trade in Eastern waters, until, in 1810, Lord Minto was enabled to deal the blow which Lord Wellesley was prevented from dealing ten years before. Of the mischief done by the privateers some idea may be formed from the fact that in five years they captured 2,266 English merchantmen, while the captures on our side amounted only to 375. Those who grumble at the rules against privateering laid down in the Treaty of 1856 would do well to ponder the lesson which the author draws from these figures, that "the nation which carries the largest amount of the commerce of the world must always be the chief sufferer from privateers." The chief seat of mischief in the case before us lay in the islands of France and Bourbon, for whose capture Lord Wellesley had prepared the expedition which orders from home diverted to Egypt. It was left for Lord Minto to carry out his predecessor's plan, and so put a final stop to a method of warfare which had cost our merchants many millions.

In the third part of his book Colonel Malleeson describes the doings of those foreign adventurers who "disciplined and trained the armies which contested India with England at Aligarh, at Delhi, at Liswari, at Assaye, and at Argaum." The strange careers of such men as Raymond, De Boigne, Perron, Thomas, and the infamous Sumru, serve to illustrate the disorders, the corruptions, and the utter chaos which marked the interval between the downfall of the Moghuls and the establishment of British supremacy in India. They also serve, in Colonel Malleeson's opinion, to illustrate the last vain efforts of the Latin race to counteract the progress of the irrepressible English. Most of these adventurers were of low origin; some of them for a time governed large provinces and commanded powerful armies; but the career of each was a mere episode, however brilliant, in the tale of English conquest, and their influence, whether for good or evil, ended with their death or retirement from the scene of their chequered fortunes. Like meteors they flashed for a moment and disappeared, while the best of their battalions were swept away before the resistless onsets of Lake and Wellesley. India has sometimes been likened to Italy in respect of physical, moral, and political traits; and the lives of these adventurers remind one strongly of the Free Lances who divided Italy among them in the days of Sforza and Rienzi. And they help us to realise, in Colonel Malleeson's own words, "the condition to which the whole of India would have been reduced had Lake been beaten at Laswari and Wellesley at Assaye. We can see how intrigue ruled supreme; how moral character went for nothing; how audacity, recklessness, corruption, always triumphed; how combined in one man they were irresistible." Our rule at any rate has changed all that for the better. It is hardly needful to remark, in conclusion, that Colonel Malleeson has produced an interesting and well-written book, derived from the best available sources, and pervaded by a spirit of generous sympathy with the brave foreigners whose achievements serve to heighten the lustre of our own successes.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### MR. BRIGHT ON THE INDIAN PRESS.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the importance attached to every word uttered by Mr. Bright makes it desirable that we should offer some comments on his misleading description of the Press of India. He said that all the people with white faces are Government officials, and have therefore an interest only in patronage, promotions, sala-



ries, and pensions, and having stated this much he found no difficulty in adding that as a consequence there is no public opinion in the country which fights against economy. We have no sooner recovered from our surprise at finding ourselves, together with many independent brethren who possess our respect and esteem, described in this way, than we find ourselves face to face with a new reason for amazement. Mr. Bright says that in India there are two sets of newspapers—those, first, which are published by Englishmen; “but these, being the papers of the Services, cannot, of course, be in favour of economy!” When we had read this extraordinary statement, and reflected that it had been made by a man of Mr. Bright’s standing, Dominie Sampson’s famous ejaculation became an involuntary testimony to our surprise. We were even more inclined to exclaim “Prodigious!” when we found that Mr. Bright’s tremendous generalisation had involved him in a blunder which he could easily have avoided if he had taken the trouble to think deeply about what he was saying. After having shown that all the white-faced people in the country are officials, that all white-faced editors are either officials also or the inspired ones of officials, and that therefore no opposition to Government can be expected from such a combination of autocrats, he goes on to say that the English press in India does, after all, touch the Government! Such blowing of hot and cold—such assertions that white is not black, but black is white—we have not seen for many a day past in serious political controversy. To use Mr. Bright’s famous phraseology, he practically asserts that all the editors of the English newspapers in India have gone into the Cave of Adullam, but that at the same time they are not in it, being the only opposition which the Government has to fear. Now, the white-faced editors must either be one thing or another—they cannot be official organs and at the same time severe critics of men in office. It would be unnatural to suppose that newspapers kept by the Services would ever offer any opposition to official intentions or criticise with effect these intentions when they emerged into the sphere of deeds. On the other hand, if the Anglo-Indian Press were not independent or quasi-independent, it could scarcely venture upon delivering those criticisms which Mr. Bright admits to be the only criticism which the Government of India feels. If it did so, it would be disappointing its patrons, the Services, and the officials would rather withdraw their support from it than assist it with the means of being disagreeable to the great custodian of the promotion and pay to which they all aspire. In fact, it would be as easy for Mr. Bright to be himself and Lord Beaconsfield at one and the same time as for an Anglo-Indian Press to be the mere instrument of the official classes, and at the same time the only power which the Government of India feels to touch it.

#### FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

The *Pioneer* admits that our relations with Russia may hinge on to our relations with Kabul; our relations with Kabul may modify our treatment of the intervening tribes. And inasmuch as the Government of the Punjab is clearly not the right agent to employ in diplomacy between Great Britain and Russia, the time may have come when change of some sort is inevitable. Suppose actual war breaks out between the two Powers, the events in and on the northern frontiers of Kabul will undoubtedly assume great importance, and the warmest advocate for respecting the dignity of the Punjab would scarcely contend that, under all contingencies, the Lieutenant-Governor of that province would still be the proper person to correspond with the Ameer—or whatever Government might replace him in Afghanistan. When the Viceroy descends from this large view of the subject, he seems to us less successful in enforcing the desirability of a change from the present system. In the course of that part of his Minute which sets forth his own views as to the way the frontier ought to be administered, he introduces us once more to the upright English gentleman who has not, so far, played a part on the stage of this controversy, equal to that which might have been expected from his personal appearance. The uprightest English gentleman who could be sent to Jowaki-land could not give many lessons in the elements of chivalrous behaviour to the gallant highlander Bhabri, for example. And as for civilisation, that can only be taught by very slow degrees. A Governor-General’s agent going to the hills to carry out Lord Lytton’s ideas might begin by trying the effect of his chief’s example; but would be apt to fall back on the more effective invention of Messrs. Henry and Martini. The tribes may not by any means be the brutes and savages they have sometimes been called. Indeed, the experience of the Jowaki campaign gives one some new ideas on that subject. But they are a loosely organised body of fighting clans, and they will certainly not be dissuaded from following their natural instinct, though they may be disheartened. By prompt and vigorous action on the part of local officers not hampered by the roundabout system of responsibility now in force, nor by his Excellency the Viceroy’s policy of sweetness and patience, a good deal might be done without much bloodshed and without any great expeditions, in the way of convincing the tribes that raids no longer pay. It was not the moral influence of upright English gentlemen that at last induced the hill tribes of Scotland to abandon predatory habits. Indeed, the Scotch highlands were not quieted

without proceedings a good deal more bloodthirsty than any reprisals that can be laid to the charge of the Punjab Government. But experience proved that the methods adopted, though rough, were effective. They operated to civilise even Scotchmen, so there are hopes for Jowakis. But before you can educate your Jowaki you must get him to leave off fighting; and you can only accomplish this result, when the pupil has to be dealt with at an early stage of his advancement, by satisfying his sense of what is creditable to humanity—namely, by fighting better than himself. It does not humiliate him to be beaten, having fought well, but it does make him prudent, and by degrees pacific. No doubt there is much to be said in favour of not leaving off when you begin a great expedition until you are successful; and the Jowaki expedition itself is now an illustration of the merits of that theory,—but there is also much to be said against the theory which puts off an expedition too long. The Jowaki expedition is actively illustrating this also. It is too soon yet to say that the policy of the Jowaki expedition will turn out a failure; but the character of the campaign has not, so far, been encouraging for the Viceroy’s theory of such operations. The old hand-to-mouth system of reprisals on which the Punjab Government worked was not grand or fascinating to the imagination, but the history of a good many years shows a very fair measure of success attained by that system. The hills were not finally quieted, it is true, but they were steadily growing quieter; and so far as their recent management has been unsuccessful, this was not owing to the reprisal system, but to the impossibility of managing prompt reprisals subject to the sanction of two different Governments.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE JAWAKI CAMPAIGN.

The *Pioneer* correspondent with the Jawaki Expedition gives the following account of the Jawaki chiefs:—“The demeanour of the deputation was throughout quiet, dignified, and respectful. Bhabri is a fine looking old man, standing at least six feet two inches in his sandals. His clear cut acquiline nose and flowing beard make him look at a little distance a younger man than he really is; but as you approach him closely his sunken eyes and hollow cheeks tell an unmistakable tale of anxiety and privation; and Sir Richard Pollock told me he scarcely recognised him, so changed is he from what he was six months ago. His last words to the Commissioner were said aside; ‘You are an old man like me; throw a veil, if you can, over our shame!’ Zal Beg, on the other hand, a vivacious little old man, with a red beard and wrinkled face, is the very antithesis of Bhabri. He is said to have been the most active amongst all the leaders of the war party, and to have taken a prominent part in almost all of the late raids. Had I not had this key to his character, however, I should simply have put him down as one of the mildest and pleasantest-looking old gentlemen I had ever met in frontier society.” The same authority gives the following as a complete list of our casualties in action, omitting losses from raids and murders:—

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES IN GENERAL KEYES’S COLUMN SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

Corps.	British Officers.		Native Officers.		Non-Comd. Officers.		Rank and File.		Total Casualties.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
2nd Punjab Cavalry	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guides	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
5th Goorkhas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1st Sikhs	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	5	12
3rd Sikhs	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	14
4th P.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5th P.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
6th P.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
29th P.N.I.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6
No. 1 Mountain Battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	3	—	1	1	4	11	31	51

## Miscellaneous.

**COLONELS’ ALLOWANCES.**—Major-General Charles Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hood, are admitted to Colonel’s allowances; the former from the 3rd of October, 1877, the latter from the 29th January, 1878.

**FINANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.**—At the end of the year the various Indian Governments had at their credit in the public treasuries and banks over Rs. 10,31,00,000. The amount at

the end of 1876 was over Rs. 9,98,00,000, at the end of 1875 nearly Rs. 12,53,00,000.

**TEA IN KUMAON.**—News from Kumaon up to the middle of January says:—"The soil is now in excellent condition for hoeing among the tea bushes, and if the season 1878 goes on as it has begun, the tea planters will have a bumper yield for 1878 to make amends for the deficient crops some of them had for 1877."

**FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Punjab has well been called the granary of India. In spite of the large quantity of food grains exported some months ago to the famine districts, the new demand in Oudh has brought a new and seemingly boundless supply to light. The accumulation at the Ludiana Railway Station alone is now over nine lakhs of maunds.

**CAMP OF EXERCISE.**—There has been a camp of exercise at Nusseerabad from the 15th to the end of January. General Phayre, C.B., thanked the officers of the Deollee Irregular Force and of the Mhairwara Battalion for their able help, and says he has never seen better native troops than those of these corps. He thinks the objects of the camp of exercise have been fully gained. Nusseerabad has not been so full of excitement for a long time as it has been during the past fortnight.

**CANPORN.**—A second concert has been given in aid of the funds of the local volunteers, at which a programme of good music was discoursed to an audience that would probably have been larger but for the surfeit of gaiety from which the station has recently suffered. Mrs. Tweddell, Mrs. Condon, and Mr. Wright obtained encores for songs of a popular character, but the success of the evening was the *Micere* chorus from *Il Trovatore*, with solos by Mrs. Tweddell and Mr. Wright. The funds of the corps should be looking up after the support the concerts in their aid have received.

**EMBEZZLEMENT BY A NATIVE OFFICIAL.**—Babu Shama Churn Bhattacharji, the late Treasury Head Clerk, Lahor, who in September, 1876, absconded, after embezzling large sums of Government money, and for whose arrest Rs. 1,000 reward were offered by Government, has been arrested at Connagore, near Calcutta. He was given up to the Hooghly Police by one Babu Mohendra Nath Palit, of Connagore, with whom he is said to have taken refuge about the 25th ult.

**FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERAL THUILLIER.**—The Calcutta Town Hall was on Feb. 2 the scene of a farewell dinner, given by his brother officers and friends to Major-General Thuillier, on the occasion of his approaching departure from India. Sir Edwin Johnston, who was supported by Sir Richard Garth, occupied the chair, and between sixty and seventy persons were present. After the usual toasts had been drunk Sir Edwin Johnston rose and, in very handsome terms, proposed the health of the guest of the evening. Major-General Thuillier returned thanks in a very feeling speech, and the party broke up at about eleven o'clock.

**AN INFANT ATHLETE.**—At the annual athletic sports of the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment at Ferozepore, on the 25th January, a little boy, only four years and six months old, was brought forward, and announced as prepared to "walk half a mile, run half a mile, and pick up and place in a basket twenty-five oranges, put down in a line, one yard apart from another—all within twenty minutes." This gives over 700 yards. The little mite, dressed prettily in knickerbockers, red shirt and blue sash, and striped cap, started at the signal, and did his work in excellent style, seeming to take it quite easily and quietly. He was loudly cheered and applauded each time he came round. He finished his undertaking in seventeen minutes and four seconds, and did not seem any the worse for his plucky feat.

**KASHGAR.**—The Lahor correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I see that, from information derived from Chinese sources, you assume that the invading army of Celestials is within a dozen marches of Kashgar. This news is contradicted by the Yarkund traders, lately arrived at Ladakh, among whom is Mr. Dalgleish, of the Central Asian Trading Company. They report that the Chinese force is still at Kohna Turfan, which is at least 800 miles from Kashgar. There seems no reason to doubt the correctness of their information; and it is probable, therefore, that the story of the capture of Aksu, which appeared, doubtless with embellishments, in that periodical work of fiction, the *Peking Gazette*, is no more true than many other items of intelligence made known to the world by that too imaginative paper."

**PERSONAL.**—The Lucknow paper states that Sir Fitzjames Cumming, who is on a tour in this country, has gone on a shooting excursion with the Maharajah of Bulrampur in the Nepal Terai. The following changes will not be without considerable interest in the North-West; they arise from the departure of Mr. G. Michael, Commissioner of Benares. To Mr. Cairns Daniell, while Mr. James Simson, who succeeded Mr. Cairns, will take up the Judgeship at Lushington, the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, is expected to be on furlough for six months from the 1st of May. The High Court as to the way the vacancy ought to be filled are pretty well known, and we cordially hope they will agree with the Government.

**A HARD CASE.**—Of ordinary Baboo-English most readers will be tired, but the following letter may be found worth reading, even *blasé* as we all are to the style:—"To the Editor of the *Pioneer*, Allahabad. Honoured Sir,—By the death of my male parent's the cares of my innumerable families has devolved on my poor helpless shoulders to meat the wants of their bellies of all sizes, *viz.*, from small children's to biggest individuals. But how can I do this onerous duty when I am not able to give satisfaction to my own belly which remains hungry for want of proper nourishments so undispensible to sustain the mortality of my vital breath as Coper has said in his poetry. If you will give me any situation; I shall do my duties to please you in this world and in the next. I have passed the Entrance of University but no gentlemen takes heed to me in providing birth. By your doing so you can be thus my male parents for helping. Hoping you will send early replies I am yours faithful obedient."

**NARROW ESCAPE OF LADY LYTTON.**—As the Viceroy's party, consisting of Lady Lytton, the Hon. Miss Lytton, Mrs. Barnett, Mademoiselle Fiez, and Captain Liddell, were returning from the Cathedral, after morning service last Sunday, in one of the Viceregal carriages, the horses suddenly became unmanageable on nearing the Outram Statue on the Chowringhee-road, and bolted with the barouche. Four of the body-guard who escorted the carriage fell back as they found that the coachman was fast losing control over the horses, and by riding beside them they frightened the animals all the more. Turning to the left the horses went at a frightful pace, the coachman, whose hat was blown off, still standing up and using his best endeavours to stop them. He was fortunately able to do so before they came up to the meeting of the four roads near the fort. Captain Liddell lost no time in assisting the ladies out, and a stranger passing by at once placed his brougham at her Ladyship's disposal. The ladies displayed great presence of mind by sitting quietly in the carriage.

**THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.**—Mr. Renfel, C.E., Consulting Engineer to the East India Railway, has left Calcutta on his tour of inspection. He was to visit the Kurupalle coal mines and the workshops at Jampur, among other important points, and between the 6th and 12th would be joined by Lieutenant-General Strachey, R.E., and Mr. Bradford Leslie, the Company's Agent, the trio making the grand tour of the entire line. There is plenty of work on hand. The question of doubling the rails over the whole of the uncompleted length, and that of constructing tramways between some of the larger stations and the nearest entrepôts of native merchandise, await decision. For instance, at Cawnpore, a connecting link is needed between the railway station and the principal *gunge*. Again there is Badeysur, not far from Calcutta, which equally needs linking with the enormous depository of native traffic, a mile and a half off on the river bank. In fact, these facilities are required in fifty different directions. The traffic of the East India Railway, great though its present development, is only in its infancy.

**OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH BURMAH (ALLAHABAD).**—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* has started a subject of great interest to people in the provinces, *viz.*, overland communication between Calcutta and Burmah. The project seems a very feasible one, and we have already rail communication to Prome, which is 163 miles on the way. From Prome to the coast of Arracan, either at Tonghoop or Kyook Phyoo, is a distance of 190 miles, which might easily be accomplished by dak, if the roads were improved, in twenty-four hours. From that portion of the coast to Calcutta, forty-eight hours would be necessary, or eighty-four hours only from Rangoon. There would be no great physical difficulty in having the railway extended to Tonghoop on the coast, if we except the Arracan Yomar range of hills. The *Gazette* states that Mr. Rivers Thompson, when in Calcutta, will consult the Government of India on the question of extending the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway into the province. The opening out of the Yomar range for coffee and tea plantations, for which they are admirably suited, and the ease with which labour could be obtained from Bengal if a railway existed, are facts which speak well for the returns of such a line.

**MILITARY.**—In the *Gazette of India* of the 19th of the last month we read that "the services of Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from March 20th, 1878." Passing by the confusion of tenses, we venture to conclude that on March 20 next the officer named in this notification will be brought into the Adjutant-General's Department to fill the vacancy which will occur on that date by reason of the expiration of Major Scott's five years' tenure of office. Doubtless, too, we are justified, in concluding that Colonel Gordon will be the future Deputy Adjutant-General, and that on the post becoming vacant, as it is shortly expected to become, a new Adjutant-General will be sought for in the British service. We shall then revert to the former arrangement, of having the Adjutant-General selected from the British army, and the Deputy from the Indian army. Colonel Gordon's appointment will be favourably received by the Indian army, and with justice, for he is in every way qualified for so important a position; and we hope that the selection of his immediate superior will be equally judicious. If he be an experienced and popular

regimental commanding officer, endowed with capacity, honesty, and independence, the army will be well satisfied.—*Englishman*.

**DEPORTATION OF BALUCHIS.**—An Allahabad contemporary says:—"A singular crowd could be seen in the Allahabad Railway Station a few evenings ago, the platform being blocked by upwards of 200 Beloochis, men, women and children, who were being deported by a paternal Government. The predatory bands of these wanderers have given the authorities so much trouble that the police in the Central Provinces were ordered to arrest all they could find in the various districts, and send them to Jubbulpore. Thence they were forwarded to Delhi by railway, and a halt of a few hours was made at Allahabad for refreshments. A number of native policemen were supposed to be in charge of the convoy; but no proper arrangements had been made for feeding the miserable party, and the complaints of the wretches were fully justified. They expressed a belief that they were being starved to death, and the pice they had with them did not suffice to buy much food. As they sat huddled together on the bare platform, they were keenly examined by the idle natives about, one of whom expressed an opinion that they were Russian spies whom the Sirkar had captured. Certainly in their filthy state they would have done credit to a full-flavoured Cossack. No steps seem to have been taken for preserving the ordinary laws of sanitation, and the condition of the unfortunates by the time they reached Delhi must have been rather odorous—to say the least."

**THE MEDICAL SERVICES.**—The members of the Indian and Royal Medical Services are eagerly waiting for information concerning the changes known to be imminent in those departments; and we hear that orders are expected within a short time, which will provide for very revolutionary changes. For years the expense of keeping up a double administrative staff has forced itself on the attention of Government; but in consequence of the refusal of Parliament, some seventeen years ago, to consent to the amalgamation of the two medical services, nothing could be done. Now, however, we believe the subject is under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with Government, who is at present in England, is understood to be advising the Home authorities. The first step will probably be the separation of the Indian Civil Medical Service from the military, making it a department *per se*, under the Lieutenant Governors of Provinces, with a Medical Secretary to Government as the local head. This change is recommended on the theory that after a man has spent fifteen or twenty years at civil work, he has necessarily become unfitted for the discipline and routine of military duty. It is presumed that all the present incumbents of civil appointments will be permitted to retain them, and that all other members of the Indian Medical Service will obtain the right to take up civil appointments as vacancies occur. The military organisation is a much more complex subject.—*Pioneer*.

**A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.**—The following letter appears in the *Englishman*:—"Investigators have experimented on different anæsthetics in the hope of finding a substitute for chloroform, having its advantages without the liability to fatal accidents. Hitherto chloroform has held its place, every substitute tried having been found to present disadvantages preventing its general employment. In a paper presented to the French Academy, M. Guibert describes some promising results obtained by the combined action of morphine and chloroform used so as to produce a state of analgesia, in which the patient, although insensible to pain, can see, hear, and answer questions more or less relevantly. At least fifteen minutes before administering the chloroform, fifteen to twenty milligrammes of hydrochlorate of morphia is injected under the skin; the quantity of chloroform inhaled is very moderate, eight to ten grammes having been sufficient for severe operations, the inhalation not being continued during the operation. The patient is told to answer questions put to him, and the inhalation of the chloroform is stopped when he becomes agitated, sleepy, or his ideas are confused; the required insensibility has then been arrived at. To maintain this state, it is merely necessary to administer chloroform carefully according to the mental state of the patient tested by questioning him. By avoiding the production of complete insensibility, and the administration of the usual large quantity of chloroform by the lungs, the danger which attends the administration of chloroform alone is avoided."

**RETIREMENT OF NATIVE OFFICERS.**—The increased and accelerated pensions for officers of the native army, to which the Secretary of State has given his consent, as we lately announced, apply to the case of native, not European officers. To readers acquainted with the original recommendations this would not need explanation, but for some others the announcement seems to have left room for groundless expectations. The long expected orders on this subject will shortly be promulgated. They are based on the report of a special committee assembled at the Delhi Camp of Exercise in 1875-76, though they do not go the length which the committee recommended. The principle on which the rules were originally framed is unchanged, viz., a small pension after a period of fifteen years in the case of a soldier being physically unfit, and a higher rate after a length of service sufficient in itself to render a man unfit for further active work. These limits were fixed at

fifteen and forty years respectively, and the objections urged against them were, that in the first case a soldier on completing fifteen years' service endeavoured to qualify himself for his first pension, and that in the latter, having failed to get his pension in the early stage, he tenaciously clings to the service to qualify for the second. In these new rules the Government have refused to acknowledge the first objection, and have retained the fifteen years' limit; but they have acknowledged the second, and have reduced the period from forty to thirty-two years. This limit, it is hoped, will give the Government the best part of a soldier's life, and at the same time give the soldier himself a reasonable hope of a pension at a comparatively early age. The rates for the native officers' pensions have been modified, in the case of jemadars, from twelve and twenty to fifteen and twenty-five, and for subadars, &c., from twenty-five and forty to thirty and fifty. No change is made in the rates of pension for the other grades. On the whole, though we should have preferred a more thorough change to a limited period of service, accompanied by compulsory retirement and a right to a pension, the change now introduced may be considered a move in the right direction; and if the responsible authorities avail themselves of the power to compulsorily retire all men who qualify for the higher rate of pension, there should be no inefficiency in the army on the score of old age—a complaint which is unfortunately too rife in all three armies, but particularly those of Madras and Bombay. Some slight improvements are also introduced in the formation of invaliding committees for cases in which the inefficiency to be dealt with is not purely physical, so as to facilitate the discharge of men who, in days gone by, would have been considered "undesirable men to retain in the ranks," and disposed of accordingly.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31. Strs. Orion, Liverpool; Bushree, Sandoway; Himalaya, Moulmein; and Hindostan, Hong Kong; Norval, Rio Janeiro.—Feb. 1. Str. Clive, Bombay.—2. Strs. John Howard, Bombay; Bargas, Bombay; and Africa, Bombay; Dunbar, Bombay.—3. Str. Estepona, Bombay.—4. Strs. Enterprise, Akyab; Duke of Argyll, Bombay; Statesman, Colombo; and Hydaspes, Southampton; Bouraya, Saigon.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Grecian, Carabrooke Castle, Melpemene, Ben Macabui, Royal Alfred.—Feb. 1. Loch Vennachar.—2. Strs. Puttali and Discoverer; Neva, City of Brussels.—3. Str. Teviot, Condor, Carrie Humphrey.—4. Hamoodi, Ice King.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 1
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95 2
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	95 0 to 95 4
5½ per Cent., 1859-60 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1834) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1835) ...	112 0 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1868 ... (1880) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1890) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	Per Rupee. ...
Bills with Docta. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 3-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10	120 to
Assam Tea Company ...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	134 to
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	124 to 135
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1180 to
Coal Company ...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	187 to
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	300 to
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	111 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. ...
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	293 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100	61 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	398 to
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187 to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1075 to 1080
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	251	41 to 42
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to 210
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	109 to
Punjab Bank ...	100	to
Simla Bank ...	500	500 to 510
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	50 to

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 15 0 to 0 0 3	£2 0 0 to 0 10 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 10 0
Seeds ...	3 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 1 16 3
Ootton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### THE GODAVERI AND KISTNA WORKS.

So much has been lately written and said of the advantages of such large works as the Godaveri and Kistna and of the benefits they have conferred upon the country during all seasons, that it may not be uninteresting to give a few particulars of the large irrigation works in some of the most flourishing of the northern districts of the Presidency. These important projects may be justly attributed to the persistent advocacy of such men as Sir Arthur Cotton, who began and partially completed the Godaveri net work of channels. Owing to the large irrigation and navigable lines connected with the Godaveri, the crops thereabouts never fail, the country is always well supplied, the people are in a far better position than in the districts where there are no irrigation works like those of the Godaveri, and famine and all the evils which follow in its wake are unknown. The chief irrigation work in the northern districts is the Godaveri canals. With its 450 miles of navigable waterway and its large and productive trade, the district, now the second in importance in the Presidency, will soon, with the completion of the irrigation schemes still in progress, rank first, from a revenue point of view. The Godaveri anicut works were begun in 1844-45 for the supply of canals of the delta at the head of which it stands. The Godaveri drains an area of 115,570 square miles; the crest of the anicut is 33 feet above mean sea level and 33 miles from the coast. The length of the crest of the weir on the line of which the river is divided into four branches is 3,938 yards; the greatest supply of water which passed over the weir is 15'25 feet—these figures have, we think, since the issue of the report before us, been exceeded. In connection with the main canals are the Eastern Delta, which has a bottom width of 184½ feet, and when carrying a full supply the water is 8.21 feet deep; the Central Delta is 114 feet wide at the bottom, with a depth of seven feet of water; the Western Delta varies considerably in width, and all the principal canals are navigable. Four hundred and fifty miles of canals are ready for navigation, many of them in the past few years have been greatly improved, the total area of the delta is 2,923 square miles; the irrigation under the canals embraces 513,143 acres, with an average revenue of Rs. 15,61,019. The Eastern Delta canal is 146 miles in length; the Central Delta 142 miles; the Western Delta above a hundred miles; in all there are 495 miles of canals, of which 431 miles were completed up to the end of 1876-77. The Kistna anicut works were begun in 1852, many years after the Godaveri works. The site chosen for the anicut is at a point where the river is much narrower than its normal width; the length of the crest of this weir is 1,280 yards; in 1874 it was increased to a height of 19'42 feet above the weir crest, and this was the highest fresh which has occurred since the anicut was built. The drainage basin of the river has an area of about 11,000 square miles. The river divides the delta into two parts, the Eastern Delta main canal will, when completed, have a bottom width of 200 feet, and the depth of water 8½ feet; the main canal of the Western Delta has a bottom width of 230 feet and a depth of water of eight feet. The chief canals are navigable and their length is at present 254 miles. It is intended to make some additions hereafter by the extension or improvement of the canal so that it may be navigable. The area of the two parts of the delta is together 2,110 square miles, the irrigated area is 226,226 acres and the revenue Rs. 8,90,753; the ultimate area of irrigation is estimated at 500,000 acres. The proposed length of the canal is given at 320 miles, of which about 266 have been completed; the Eastern Delta embraces the Ellore, Mausulipatam, Bantumilly, Puderu and Budameru Canals; the Western Delta includes the Nizampatam Canal, the Bank Canal and the Commamoor Canal, the last-named being the one on which famine labour was lately largely employed, and with the best results. —*Madras Standard.*

### STATION TALK.

RANGOON, Jan. 19.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, our Judicial Commissioner, will shortly leave for Mysor. I understand the members of the Bar intend inviting him to a dinner before he leaves, to show the esteem they have for him. He is, likewise, very popular in private society here, and is always ready to join in sports and pastimes, which makes him, I may say, universally liked. The versatile Colonel Wyndham has, I am informed, offered to construct a balloon for his Majesty the King of Burma, and promises to ascend in it himself. One hundred pieces of long cloth and earth-oil are asked for. The King has ordered the Kin Woon Woondouk, who, having been with the Burmese embassy in Europe, is supposed to be *au fait* with balloons, to report on the gallant Colonel's proposal. We are promised large supplies of refined white sugar from Upper Burma next year. The King imported the necessary machinery about five or six years ago, and has ordered 500 men to employ themselves solely in sugar cultivation this year. Two steamers for the Assam line have recently been constructed by the Irrawaddy Flotilla here, and have been successfully launched from their dock-

yard at Dallah. I suppose you may expect them in Calcutta next month, and I have no doubt the accommodation will be superior to any at present afforded on inland steamers plying with Calcutta, judging from the complaints one sees in your columns occasionally. The authorities have, I am glad to see, revoked the licence they granted at upset price to a man to sell liquor, a few doors from the shop of a licensed vendor who had bought his licence to sell for some thousands of rupees. It was such a scandal that it only required to be made public to be removed. In advocating a High Court for the province, a local paper points out that Burma is the only place where a Court of Appeal exists, in which the Judge whose decision is appealed from sits with one other Judge to hear the appeal. Such is our "Special Court." It need hardly be said that it is not a popular Court, and it seems a farce making a litigant pay stamps to *appeal* to the same Judge and another. In the past four years I do not think any decision of the Recorder's or Judicial Commissioner's has been reversed by the Special Court in which both these judges sit. It is said that a Stud Farm is soon to be established a short distance from Rangoon. A correspondent draws attention in the local papers to the large number of Commissariat elephants kept up in Rangoon. Troops to any place are always conveyed from *sits* with *water*, and the elephants are literally eating their heads off and doing nothing. In these days of reductions, it is surprising no one has noticed what a saving might be effected in this item in Rangoon. I recommend the subject to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

BANGALORE BANK.—The native cashier of the Bangalore Bank has been committed to the sessions on charges of criminal breach of trust.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—It is reported that the Madras Government intends shortly to abolish all the country Small Cause Courts in that presidency, and to establish subordinate Judges' Courts in their stead.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—A Puna paper informs us that "Sir Salar Jung has sent a valuable present to the Prince of Wales as a Christmas gift. A telegram was received during the Mohurram from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Sir Salar Jung expressing his thanks for the present and inquiring about the health of the young Nizam."

ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS.—A granite image of "Budh" was recently found in Tinnevely when some excavations were being made. At the suggestion of the collector, Mr. Pennington, the image is to be sent to the Central Museum at Madras, and to be placed on a pedestal. It is a fine and rare specimen of art. Soon after it was found the image was placed as a statue on the esplanade at Tuticoreen, opposite the beach; it weighs 25 maunds, but as the native Christians objected to it on the ground that it will cause a bad impression among the non-Christians, they asked that the image be removed, and it has accordingly been ordered to be placed on the grounds belonging to the Museum.

SUTTEE.—It appears that though the Legislature has succeeded in putting Suttee down, the disposition of Hindu females to destroy themselves on the death of their husbands has not been altogether extinguished thereby. On the 13th January last a case in point occurred. A Brahmin of Bangalore, after suffering for a long time with leprosy, was on the point of death; his wife, observing that he was about to breathe his last, left the house under the pretence of seeking medical aid. Her husband died a few hours after, and a search for his widow resulted in the finding of her lifeless body floating in a well.

A GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting was lately held by the members of the Alpha Gold Mining Company at Ootacamund, when three new directors, gentlemen well known in Madras, were appointed members. The present "expressed their conviction that, considering the splendid results shown by the working of the Alpha Reef by the Prince of Wales Company, which has indisputably proved the existence of gold in paying quantities, the time has arrived when active operations should be resumed on the Alpha. It is hoped that the company will be worked with greater care than before. Everybody is looking forward to large profits and with perseverance and a good haul of gold-producing quartz, the anticipations entertained may not prove Utopian dreams."

WEATHER PROPHECIES.—Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer of Madras, undismayed by Mr. Blanford's sneers, has again come forward with a guess as to the weather likely to be experienced in the Madras Presidency this year. In a memorandum published in the *Madras Gazette* of the 22nd inst. he says:—"If, as appears to be now pretty evident, the minimum frequently of solar spots, corresponding to maximum solar heat and minimum rainfall at places not far from the equator is now past, further deficiency in Southern India need no longer be feared for several successive years; but its recurrence between 1887 and 1889 may be as certainly anticipated as that of any other natural periodical phenome-



non with the laws and working of which we are already much better acquainted."

**MASTER AND SERVANTS' BILL.**—The Master and Servants' Bill which Mr. Coleman proposes to introduce into the Madras Legislative Council is a model of brevity as compared with that produced by Mr. Stokes. It consists of only six clauses, but these seem to comprise all that is practically wanted, though the registration of servants is omitted. The objects and reasons of the Bill are as follows: "The object of this Bill is to give jurisdiction to magistrates to determine disputes arising between masters and servants, and to punish servants convicted of misconduct in the course of their service, or of unlawfully terminating their engagements. Masters may at present sue their offending servants in the Civil Courts; but in this, as in most other countries, this remedy has not been found of much practical effect; and it is believed to be expedient to give magistrates a summary jurisdiction in such cases."

**MR. R. RICE.**—The *Madras Mail* says that Mr. Robert Rice, B.A., B.L.D., late Assistant Collector of Bellary, and now "out of employ," on Rs. 320 per mensem, has been suspended for six months, and will, at the end of that period, revert to the position of Assistant Collector. He has been thirteen years in the service, and has passed with honours in Tamil and Telugu, and has also passed in Hindustani. It seems that having let his angry passions rise, he gave expression to them in a letter addressed to Mr. Wedderburn, the evergreen Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. Rice's former district, and that virtuously indignant Nestor showed him up to Government, whereupon the Government reported him to the Secretary of State with the above-mentioned result. We are not acquainted with the circumstances of the disagreement between Mr. Wedderburn and his former subordinate. Perhaps it may be inferred that, as is usually the case, there are faults on both sides, and the weaker has gone to the wall in the good old fashion.

**"HUE AND CRY" DESCRIPTION.**—The police of Vizagapatam have proclaimed a gentleman named Rodgers, who is accused of criminal breach of trust. Mr. Rodgers is minutely described in the police sheet. His colour is "dark brown;" his figure is "erect;" his gait is "swaggering;" his general appearance "slovenly and dirty;" his face "oval;" his nose "regular;" his caste "East Indian, but says he is a West Indian;" his trade "gives out he can do everything;" his cloth "is described as "English dress, generally seen in white pants and a black coat;" his "personal habits" are "drinks;" his associates "are drunkards." A Madras paper obtains all this from the district *Gazette*, and observes:—"When next our readers see a dirty, brown gentleman in 'white pants and a black coat,' swaggering, with erect figure and regular nose, on the highway, they may conjecture that they are regarding the illustrious Rodgers, a gentleman who can, by his own account, do everything."

**LOCUSTS.**—A correspondent writes:—"That pest of ryots, the omnivorous locust, has turned up in Tinnevely. I have not personally seen the beast, but on the most reliable authority I have heard that for a distance of seven or nine miles from Manichee towards Tuticorin the country is so infested, that the other day the train, for some distance, three miles or so, could scarcely get along. Thousands swarmed on to the engine and got smashed up under the wheels, so that the wheels slipped, and the driver had to descend and get sand put along the line for some three miles to get up the necessary friction. It was just, my informant says, as if the metals had been greased. There can be no doubt this is the locust, though no official information seems to have been given to the public. The insect appears to be about an inch long, with a grasshopper-like body and wings. It abounds in swarms, and the vegetation near has been destroyed; the cumbu stalks are left, but the leaves are gone. These are sufficient *indicia* to enable one to diagnose. If they have come to Tinnevely, they will doubtless look for pastures new. They will visit Madura and Trichinopoly. One thing is against them; a good many crops are being harvested, so that the reaper will have anticipated the destroyer."

**THE SEABORNE TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY.**—The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at all the ports of this presidency in the official year 1876-77 shows a large increase when compared with the previous year, but there is little difference when they are compared with 1873-74 or 1874-75; 7,244 ships arrived at and cleared from all parts of the presidency, against 6,866 in the previous year and 7,396 in the year before. The total of steamers has steadily increased from 145 in 1870-71 to 283 in 1876-77. The arrivals and departures of vessels of all descriptions were largest in Madura and Tanjore, but it is said that they consisted almost wholly of native craft and dhonies plying between the ports of those districts and Ceylon. As regards steam navigation, Fort St. George stands first, and then follow Vizagapatam and Tinnevely. In the year under report the trade in grain between the Northern and Southern districts was active, and hence a large number of vessels arrived from these ports. Of the large number of vessels that entered and left the ports of the presidency, 100 were French, sixteen American, and nine Turkish; 12,000 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,402,590, were employed upon the coasting trade, showing an advance of 2,000 ships over the number of the previous year. The figures given for Madras, Ganjam, Godavery and Tanjore re-

present to a large extent the steamers engaged in the transport of food grains. The shipping for Malabar and South Canara consist almost wholly of sailing vessels, which carry on an extensive trade with Bombay.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. Str. Maria Teresa, False Point; str. Castello, London; str. Chanda, Calcutta.—3. Str. Oriental, Bombay; str. Edouard, Balasore.—4. Str. Goa, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1. Str. Paladin, Calcutta.—2. Acacia, Akyab.—3. Webster, Chittagong; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; str. Chanda, Calcutta.—5. Str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Oriental, Rangoon.—6. Cingalese, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 9, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credito 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. 33]

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	2½ prem.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	1870	2 to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1835-36	4½ to 5 dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1854-55	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1872	...

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-4

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

MUSCAT, Jan. 19.—The return of Colonel Miles from furlough has been the occasion of universal rejoicing. He assumed office on the 4th, and the same night, at the instance of his Highness the Sultan and by general accord, the town was illuminated, Seyyid Toorkee contributing largely by a liberal distribution of candles. An entertainment by the merchants early in the evening, and one on board H.M.S. *Teazer* later in the night was arranged, at both of which the popular Colonel was an honoured guest. Shortly after he landed on the 3rd deputations of merchants (each class sending one) waited on him and welcomed him back. He is a type of the old Anglo-Indian officer, whose hospitality is proverbial, now rapidly becoming extinct. His sphere of usefulness during the five years he has been in office in troubled Muscat has not been limited. Through the length and breadth of the land he is popularly known as the friend of the slave. It may be thought by some this would make him unpopular with the Arabs, since slavery is an institution in benighted Arabia; but his influence with the Sultan being weighty, and his warm sympathy with the people, has endeared him to the Arabs. Many of the Muscat nobles are sensible they owe their security to him. Though our policy is one of non-interference in the affairs of the country, unofficially his opinion and advice carry great weight with the Sultan and are readily adopted. And it is well that it is so in a land in which life and property are so little respected and the Government so unstable, otherwise we should see the country deluged with blood at every change in the dynasty. Though Colonel Miles has but just attained his majority in the army, he is reckoned a rising man amongst politicals, and Muscat must be prepared to resign her claim to its services any day. Troublous times appear to be in store for H.H. Seyyid Toorkee again. His brother, Seyyid Abdool Azeez, has left Jaalan, and rumours of war are again obscuring the political horizon. The policy H.H. has adopted of discarding his brother because he will not consent to be banished is, to say the least of it, questionable. Were he to place his younger brother under obligation to him by granting him a pension, and thus debar him from airing a grievance, the door of sympathy which is now open to him on every side would be the more effectually closed against him, and his attempts to sow sedition thereby frustrated. It is no secret that the Sultan's sympathies are with his misguided brother, and it is well known that it is the counsels of some of his officers alone which retards a reconciliation. Sala bin Ali, the wily chief who heads every insurrection, makes capital out of the differences of the brothers, and thus keeps alive the feeling of resentment in the breast of the younger brother, whose straitened circumstances allow of it.—H.H. Seyyid Toorkee's life is an insecure one, as he has once

suffered from a paralytic stroke, and medical men are of opinion the seeds of the disease cannot be eradicated, owing to his irregular mode of life. It would be well, therefore, for the house of Seyyid if a reconciliation could be arranged between the brothers, since, according to Mohammedan law, the eldest male member of the family succeeds to the throne, and not the next of kin.—The *Daphne* and *Arab* are up the Gulf, the former at Busra, the latter at Bushire. The *Teazer* rides at anchor in Muscat cove.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The following has been received by the Resident at Aden from the British Consul at Jeddah:—"Since addressing you on the 6th inst. I have the honour to inform you that cholera is reported to have disappeared with the pilgrims from Mecca, and that the state of public health at Jeddah is satisfactory."

**UNEQUAL MEASURES.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* calls attention to an injustice connected with the Overland Book parcel post. While a book may now be sent from England to India for 6d. per lb., a book cannot be sent from India to England under 8 annas, or exactly double! The literature of a country is one of its great glories, and most Governments take a delight in making its dissemination easy and cheap, but it is reserved for the Indian Post-office to place a restrictive postage on the literary productions of India.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—On Wednesday, the 6th ult., the old institution of public breakfasts at Government House was successfully revived by H.E. the Governor. Some sixty or eighty gentlemen drove in the morning to Malabar Point and breakfasted at half-past nine with his Excellency. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief and a large number of officers, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, the Hon. Mr. Marriott, and many other officials were present; the non-official world was also well represented. The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee were there.

• **MILITARY ITEMS.**—We regret to hear that Lieutenant Deane-Pitt, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, met with an accident last week. While jumping he was thrown from his horse, and had one of his arms broken. Major-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding the Poona garrison, will, it is stated, leave for Seroor on a tour of inspection. The Major-General, after staying at Seroor, will proceed to Ahmednugger.

**DEPARTURE OF DR. WARD.**—One of the best known of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Service, the Rev. Dr. Ward Maule, leaves India, probably for good, as the phrase goes. He departs whilst yet hale and hearty, so that we may hope to hear of his entering on some new career of usefulness at home; but his term of service extends over a period of seventeen years. Dr. Maule's name will always be associated with Colaba Memorial Church, which owes its completion and several finishing touches to his efforts. Dr. Maule has always been popular as a preacher; and, a favourite in social circles, he is an exemplar of the more lively and genial aspects of modern Christianity.

**COFFEE.**—The coffee trade on the west coast has not yet begun, though about this time last year shipments were steadily despatched to the chief markets in Europe. The present state of the coffee trade is attributed to the disturbed condition of affairs in the European continent, and to the want of supplies at the chief ports of shipment. It appears that owing to the late heavy rains in the Wynaad it was impossible for the planters to dry the berry, and that is one reason why shipments have not yet begun. However, in the interests of the coffee trade and all those engaged in it, it is hoped that when business begins there will be a steady and increased export.

**THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.**—Mr. C. E. Buckland's successor in the office of Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple is Mr. George Hart, of the Finance Department. Mr. Hart is a son of the Mr. Hart who was at one time Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and is also nephew to Sir Bartle Frere. He was some years ago strongly recommended to Sir Richard Temple's notice by Sir Barrow Ellis, and was for three years Private Secretary to his Excellency while Sir Richard held the office of Finance Minister. On Sir Richard's leaving the Government of India, Mr. Hart was selected by Lord Northbrook to be his Assistant Private Secretary, and enjoyed the late Viceroy's entire confidence. He has also an excellent character with his departmental superiors. Mr. Buckland leaves by to-day's mail on three months' leave, and on his return to India proceeds to Calcutta to take up his new appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.**—As the Governor of Bombay was returning in his carriage and four from the meeting of the Grant Medical College, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th ult., one of the leaders fell. The two hindmost horses passed over the prostrate animal, upon which the carriage rested, and was actually lifted from the ground. Fortunately the carriage was not overturned, and so the Governor and his staff escaped unhurt. A trifling grazing

of the skin on the hip was the only injury suffered by the horse. The accident occurred directly after the Governor and his retinue entered Obelisk-road, where an immense crowd speedily collected and lined the thoroughfare for a considerable distance whilst preparations were being made to renew the journey. Much satisfaction was evinced when it was ascertained that the affair was not more serious.

**OFFICIAL ITEMS.**—Two appointments at Ahmednugger will shortly be vacant, viz., those of Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate. No one is yet named for either.—A vacancy is likely to occur amongst the Aides-de-Camp at Government House, as one of the household staff has obtained an appointment in the Financial Department.—We (*Times of India*) understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Madras, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and has asked the Government of India for an early expression of its opinion on the important question of the substitution of an excise for the present system of monopoly.—Mr. Spencer Tyndall, First-class Collector in Sind, arrived by the last mail, and proceeded the same day by the British Indian Steam Company's steamer to Kurrachee. Mr. Tyndall will possibly be appointed to Jerick.—Mr. W. J. Ham, late Mail Agent between Bombay and Suez, now on special duty with the Director-General of Post-offices in India, is going to Europe on matters connected with the Postal Union arrangements.

**THE UNIVERSITY.**—Some surprise has been caused in Bombay medical circles by the nomination of Surgeon Waters to be a Fellow of the University of Bombay. He is a very young man who has had the fortune to be appointed Physician to the Governor. Attendance upon an occasionally sick Governor can scarcely be considered exceptionally distinguished service. Dr. Waters's colleagues are wondering why his claims have been considered superior to those of other surgeons of the Presidency. Dr. Langley has had twenty years' service, and been an examiner for four years; Dr. Partridge has had twenty-three years' service; Dr. Blanc, nineteen years' service, with an examinership of two years; Dr. Hughes has been an examiner for four years; and then there is the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Murphy, who has some claims to a Fellowship. Two of the gentlemen mentioned are Professors—namely, Dr. Blanc and Dr. Hughes. Certainly Dr. Waters is to be congratulated on being hoisted over the heads of all these old and experienced seniors in his department. For our own part, we question whether the nomination is undeserved, when we remember that Dr. Waters's journeyings through Persia and the northern Syrian Desert were of considerable importance in a political as well as a geographical sense. Some dissatisfaction is also felt at the nominations from among native graduates, several old and respectable practitioners having been passed over in the most mysterious way.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.**—A rather peculiar suit has been before Mr. Justice Bayley at the Bombay High Court, in which Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, a medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife claims Rs. 35,000 for damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and which had been entrusted to the defendant, Mr. G. W. Terry, as Honorary Secretary to, and a member of, the Exhibition Committee. The Exhibition was held under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and the suit is therefore defended under instructions from the acting Government Solicitor, Mr. H. Cleveland. Plaintiffs, it was stated, delivered to defendant, at his request, a large number of pictures of great value, including oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and photographs. The defendant denied the pictures were worth more than Rs. 3,500 in all, and stated that when delivered to him they showed signs of considerable wear and tear. Towards the end of April, 1873, he was ready to redeliver them, but allowed them, at the request of the plaintiff, Burjorjee, to remain in the Victoria Museum, in which the Exhibition had been held, and of which he (Mr. Terry) was then acting Curator. Due care was taken of them until 1st November, 1873, when he made over charge of the Museum and its contents to Dr. Wellington Gray, and he believed the same care was taken of them subsequently. Defendant had offered to repair the damage before this suit was instituted, and he brought into Court Rs. 150, which he said was more than sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs. The case is still at hearing.

**DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR BOMBAY.**—The Commission appointed by Government to select a drainage scheme for the acceptance of the municipality of Bombay has sent in a Report recommending the adoption of Colonel Tulloch's scheme, as modified by Mr. Walton, for discharging all the sewage of Bombay into the sea at Worlee. The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that, if this project be carried out, it will not affect injuriously the health of the city, as they think that, if the outfall be properly constructed, and the sewage discharged into deep water, there should be no offensive deposit on the western foreshore, or smell to taint the sea-breeze. They reject the proposal to take the sewage to Colaba on account of the evidence given by Captain Morland and other witnesses as to the probability that, unless the outfall were placed at least as far out as the new Lighthouse, the nightsoil would be

carried back by the tide into the Harbour, while the great cost of constructing the main sewer through rocky ground as far as the position where complete security against the pollution of the Harbour would be attained makes the execution of such a project impracticable. With regard to the several proposals for utilising the sewage which were placed before them, the Commissioners unanimously recommend that no experiments of this kind should be tried in Bombay, as they certainly would not pay, and their effect on the health of the population might perhaps be disastrous. The conclusions of the Commission will, we think, find general acceptance, though for our own part we retain the conviction that the only absolutely safe outfall would be one placed to leeward of the island at the furthest extremity of Colaba, and that this advantage should have been secured at any cost. *Bombay Gazette.*

**THE FIRST VOLUNTEER BALL.**—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles gave their first ball on Friday night, the 8th ult., and gave it so pleasantly, and with such attention to every possible detail of comfort and welcome, as to prove that they have very quickly reached the age of military hospitality. For the last week tickets have been in eager demand, and this demand was scarcely lessened when it was known that H.E. Sir Richard Temple had expressed a willingness to attend with a party from Malabar Point. The Town-hall was of course chosen, as affording the largest possible room for dancing and display—and the Town-hall has probably never been so prettily decorated since it was first called into existence, and has certainly never been so worthily filled. Among those who came by special invitation were—his Excellency Sir Richard Temple and Miss Temple, and a numerous company of officials, and others with their wives and families. A large number of the friends and acquaintances of the Bombay Volunteers were present. The ball opened at nine, and many of the visitors arrived with fashionable punctuality. At half-past nine the Hall was already filled; in a few minutes more the Marine Band struck up the first quadrille, and H.E. Sir Richard Temple appeared with his notorious punctuality in time to lead off. In the first quadrille he led off with Mrs. Sexton *vis-a-vis* to Major Sexton and Miss Temple. There were twenty-two dances in the full programme, and before the last of the guests retired, at half-past five, several additional dances had been interpolated before the band struck up "Sir Roger." His Excellency said that next month he hoped to give the corps a sort of return entertainment—probably a dinner or a ball, as might be most acceptable to the regiment. The Volunteer Ball must become an annual institution, and one of the pleasantest social features of the year, if we still have Captain Tennent to undertake the responsibilities of management and decoration, and Lieut. Freeborn to look after the catering department. *Times of India.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. Stanley, Liverpool.—3. Str. European, Calcutta.—4. Str. Brazilian, Shields; str. India, Bussorah; str. Geelong, Shanghai.—5. Str. Ganos, Calcutta; str. Europa, Glasgow; str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—6. Str. Zealous, Cardiff; str. Bangalore, Venice.—7. Str. Lady Frances, Newport; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Copia, Aden; str. Littlebeck, Middleborough; str. Tyrrian, Glasgow; I.G.S. Dalhousie, Aden.—8. Str. Alethia, Briton Ferry; Ardenclotha, Cardiff.—9. Str. Penang, Calcutta; Mahi, Cochain; H.M.S. Daphne, Jask.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Hailes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Peel, Dr. G. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Bapty and infant, Mrs. Grienson, Capt. F. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Mance and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, Mrs. Starling, Mr. Row, and Mrs. Strange and infant. From VANCE.—Mr. T. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Boustead, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. R. B. Major, Dr. Adey, Col. F. J. Stephenson, Mr. C. W. Gillespie, and Capt. Alvee. From BRINDISI.—Major Eden, Mr. Strange, Mr. G. Rimington, Mr. H. W. Johnstone, Mr. W. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hanington, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. R. McIlwraith, Bishop of Lahore, Mr. S. Elliott, Mr. Huttman, and Mr. J. A. Forber. From MARSILLAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Howell. From SUZ.—Mr. Sylvan.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. John Mary, Tuticorin; str. Bokhara, Suez, &c.—5. Str. Achille, Trieste, &c., str. Cyrene, Coast and Calcutta; Geoene, Madras; str. Vespasian, Bepore; str. Efficient, Rangoon; str. Moray, Rangoon; str. Khiva, China, &c.—7. Str. Abyssinia, Aden, Zanzibar via Kattywar; Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; str. Renpor, Akyab; str. Thessaly, Liverpool via the Canal; str. Socotra, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.—8. Calcutta, Rangoon; Koerata Roodrin, Colombo and Cochain.—9. Neutun, Moulmein; Shooting Star, Akyab; str. Rajpootana, Coasts and Calcutta; str. James Groves, Galle.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Mackenzie. For BRINDISI.—Mr. P. Anastasiades, Mr. Angelo, Mr. C. Sharpe, and a gentleman. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell and infant, Mr. E. K. Laird, Mr. W. Laird, the Rev. Dr. Maule, Mr. J. McLutosh, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. Barlow, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. C. Beard, Mrs. Henry and four children. For BRINDISI.—Col. C. H. Hall, Mr. R. Lydder, Lieut. Col. C. B. Saunders. For VANCE.—Mr. J. H. Thomson, Lieut. Col. H. Woodhouse, Mr. H. W. Lewis. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Horne. For SUZ.—Mr. S. C. Thompson, Mr. C. Penfold, Mr. R. G. Richardson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

4 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
5 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3/4d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 5/8d. ditto.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 5/8d. ditto.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	425
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,600)	...	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 880
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 995
Edinburgh Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 975
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1165
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	253 rd.
(£20 paid up)	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	990
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	697 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	715
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,600)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...
" " " " 1842-43	...	94 95
" " " " 1854-55	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	95 95 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	102 103
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-4-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	19-0-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-4-4

## PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-8-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-8-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**TAX ON ARRACK.**—Lord Carnarvon has sanctioned a special tax on arrack towards meeting the interest on £350,000, the sum which, according to the revised estimate submitted to a committee of the Colombo Municipal Council, is required to meet the cost of a proper water supply to the town.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. Templer, it is announced, will take up his appointment as Government Agent, Central Province, and will be succeeded by Mr. Hume, whose place is to be occupied by Mr. Moir, now Assistant Agent at Trincomalie.—The Colonial Secretary will start for England early in February, on a six months' leave of absence. *Ceylon Times.*

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather, although showing signs of improvement, is as yet far from settled, and the accounts from the planting districts represent matters there as very far from encouraging, rain continuing to fall daily, more or less. In several districts a good blossom is making its appearance, but this, unless assisted by dry warm weather, must perish very shortly, and so far diminish the prospects of the forthcoming crop. The receipts of parchment coffee in Colombo are already declining, and this fact, added to the unfavourable weather for curing operations, will explain the falling off in our reports to date,—a decline which must continue to increase as the season advances.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—His Excellency the Governor has everywhere experienced an enthusiastic reception in the north. Leaving Manar on the 11th, his Excellency arrived at Jaffna on the 14th. Here addresses were presented by the Roman Catholics, the native and the burgher inhabitants, which Sir James Longden acknowledged in turn, remarking that he desired to govern without any distinction of creed, race, or colour, according to the principle that had characterised his action in every colony he had hitherto governed. At Trincomalie, where his Excellency arrived on the 18th, the reception was especially cordial. The party were detained there for several days, owing to the unfavourable weather, but were expected to leave on the 21st for Kandy, the visit to Anuradhapura having been abandoned. *Ceylon Times, Jan. 22.*

THE REV. B. MORRELL is appointed Chaplain of Berhampur.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 26.)

**BRODERICK, J. M.**, acct., is transferred from Bengal office of acct. gen., P.W.D.

**CAMPBELL, D. J. A.**, Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on Nov. 24 last.

**DOUGHERTY—SEABROOK.**—The following apps. and proms. are made in her Majesty's Indian Marine:—Mr. B. A. Dougherty, prom. to be a 2nd grade officer, on probation, and to do duty as chief officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *May Frere*, with effect from Nov. 8. Mr. A. W. Seabrook, 1st class engr., is transfd. from the Indian Govt. steamer *Manora* to the Indian Govt. steamer *May Frere*, as engr. in charge, v. W. Summers, invalidated.

**EWING, G.**, is app. acct., 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the office of acct. gen., P.W.D.

**FRASER, A. H. L.**, M.A., C.S., barrister-at-law, to be asst. secy. to the chief comr. of the Central Provs.

**HART.**—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. W. E. Hart of the office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay.

**HASLAM—DEBRATH—CRESSWELL—WRIGHT—TALBOT.**—The asst. engrs. below are posted as follows:—To Punjab Northern State Railway: Mr. A. J. Haslam. To Indus Valley State Railway: Messrs. S. DeBrath, P. H. Cresswell, T. H. Wright, and H. S. Talbot.

**KIRKPATRICK, H. C.**, barrister-at-law, to be reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay.

**MAUDE, H.**, Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 27th ult.

**NEWHAM—HOME—SAVILLE.**—The undermentioned asst. engrs., 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—Mr. W. E. Newham to the Rajputana Railway; Mr. W. Home to the Rajputana Railway; Mr. G. A. Saville to the Western Rajputana Railway.

**PITT-KENNEDY, J.**, resumed charge of the office of standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from Mr. J. D. Bell, on Jan. 16.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 2.)

**BARBER, H. W.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of Sungoo sub div., Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd. to the sudder station of the Chittagong dist.

**BRAMES, J.**, mag. and coll., Cuttack, on leave, is app. to act as comr. of the Chittagong div. during the abs., on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lewis.

**CHESTER—CARTER.**—The following officers are prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. conservators of forests, from the dates mentioned:—Mr. E. G. Chester from Nov. 16, 1877; and Mr. F. H. B. Carter from Dec. 26, 1877.

**COWLEY, F. W. R.**, joint mag. and dep. coll., who reported his return from furl. on the 18th inst., is posted to the sudder station of the Shahabad dist. Mr. Cowley is app. to act as additional dist. and sessions judge of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell.

**ELMIE.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. G. R. Elmslie civil and sessions judge of the Peshawar div., to offic. as a judge of the chief court of the Punjab, during the absence, on furl., of Mr. C. R. Lindsay.

**FORBES.**—The services of Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., asst. comr. in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**FORBES—HOUGH.**—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr., 1st Grade, and the departure on furlough of Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd grade, and offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission: Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr. 1st grade, to offic. as depy. comr. 4th grade; Mr. A. Hough, asst. comr., 2nd grade, and offic. depy. comr. 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. 1st grade.

**LE-HARDY, Mr. C. T.**, asst. mag. and collr., Bhagulpore, is transfd. to the dist. of Noakholly.

**MICHELL, Capt. T. B.**, Cantonment mag. of Dum-Dum, is appt., in addition to his own duties, to act as Cantonment mag. of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment during the absence, on leave, of Capt. W. Hopkinson.

**MORRELL, Rev. B.**, is app. to be chaplain of Berhampore.

**PRINSEP.**—The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, offic. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. Prinsep, Bengal Civil Service, to offic. as a judge, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

**RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. J. F.**, offic. asst. comr., Palamow, Lohardugga, is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is app. to have charge of the Sungoo sub div. of that dist.

**SANDFORD.**—The services of Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., barrister-at-law, judicial comr. of British Burma, are placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appts. and changes are made from the dates specified:—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, asst. dist. supt. of police, Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 1st grade, offic. as dist. supt., 4th grade; Mr. D. N. Turnbull, asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 2nd grade, offic. as asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 1st grade; and Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne, offic. dist. supt., 4th grade, reverted to asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 2nd grade: from Dec. 7.

Consequent on the proms. and changes notified in Govt. orders 1, 2, 3, and 4, dated Jan. 11, Mr. S. Smith and Mr. G. A. St. B. Browne, offic. asst. dist. supts., 1st class, 1st grade; Mr. L. N. Broome, Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, Mr. D. H. Hunter, and Mr. H. H. Rotton, offic. asst. dist. supts., 1st class, 3rd grade, offic. as asst. dist. supts., 1st class, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. S. Dunsford, asst. dist. supt., 1st class, 4th grade, offic. as asst. supt., 1st class, 3rd grade—from Dec. 27.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 30.)

Mr. H. W. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. in charge of the Sungoo sub-division, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd. to the sudder station of the Chittagong dist.

Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, offic. asst. comr., Palamow, Lohardugga, is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to have charge of the Sungoo sub div. of that dist.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the sudder station of the Shahabad dist.

The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, offic. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. C. T. Le-Hardy, asst. mag. and coll., Bhagulpore, is transfd. to the dist. of Noakholly.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A., offic. principal, Krishnaghur College, is prom. to the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., offic. principal, Hooghly College, is app. to act until further orders in the 2nd class of the Bengal educational service.

Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., professor, Patna College, is app. to act until further orders in the 3rd class of the Bengal educational service.

Mr. E. J. B. Chapman, sub dep. coll., Chandbally, Balasore, to be customs officer at that port.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., is transfd. from the South-Western to the Sone circle.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 26.)

The Rev. A. Ramsay is to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, chaplain, from Lucknow cantonments to Lucknow civil lines.

The Rev. W. Spencer, chaplain, from Lucknow civil lines to Landour.

The Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain, from Landour to Chunar.

The Rev. J. W. Young, chaplain, from Chunar to Morabad.

The Rev. J. B. Brunesson, chaplain, from Morabad to Lucknow cantonments.

The Rev. B. M. Behr, chaplain, from Ranikhet to Jhansi.

The Rev. J. F. Scobell, chaplain, from Cawnpore to Ranikhet.

The services of the Rev. B. Morrell are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

The appt. of Mr. J. S. Beresford, exec. engr., as personal asst. to chief engr. of irrigation is confd.

### BRITISH BURMAH.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 24.)

In continuation of notific. No. 255, dated Dec. 12, the following alteration of rank is ordered, consequent on the return from furl. of Major C. A. Munro, supt. of police, 1st grade:—Mr. W. A. Banbury, asst. supt. of police, and offic. supt., 5th grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

Under the provs. of Sec. 37, Act X. of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), Capt. H. V. Hunt, asst. canton. mag. of Toungoo, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Capt. H. V. Hunt, Madras staff corps, is app. asst. canton. mag. of Toungoo, from the date on which he may relieve Major McMullin.

Mr. F. W. Fox, asst. comr., Moulmein, is app. to the exec. charge of the Moulmein central jail, during the tempy. abs. of Dr. D. Sinclair, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Surg. major W. F. deFabeck, civil surg. of Moulmein, is app. to the med. charge of the Moulmein central jail, during the tempy. abs. of Dr. Sinclair, or until further orders.

Surg. D. Sinclair, M.B., supt. of the Moulmein central jail, is app. to offic. tempy. as supt. of the Rangoon central jail, during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. Dobson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Banbury, asst. supt. of police, is posted to the Shwe-gyeen dist., to join on his return from the priv. leave granted to him in notific. No. 13 of this date.

Mr. J. Dixon, offic. asst. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Shwe-gyeen dist. to the Tharrawaddy div. of the Henzada dist.

Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Col. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. comr., 1st grade, the following alterations of rank are ordered:—

Major C. W. Plant, dep. comr. 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

Lieut. col. W. Munro, dep. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.



Mr. A. Hough, asst. comr., 2nd grade, and offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th grade.

Consequent on the return from furl. to Europe of Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, the following alterations of rank are ordered, subject to confirmation by the Govt. of India:—

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as a dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. A. Hough, asst. comr. 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, is app. to do special duty as forest settlement officer in the Tenasserim div.

Lieut. col. A. G. Duff, dep. comr., 1st grade, having reported his return to duty on Dec. 24, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him under notific. No. 225, dated Nov. 8, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. E. C. Morrieson, of the B.C.S., reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 4th inst. Mr. Morrieson is posted to the Rangoon dist.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr., 1st (offic. dep. comr., 3rd) grade, reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 4th inst. The unexpired portion of his leave, granted under notific. No. 66, dated March 2, 1876, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Forbes is posted to the Shwe-gyeen dist.

Under the prov. of Sec. 8, Act VII. of 1874 (The British Burmah Municipal Act), the chief comr. is pleased to approve of the appt., on prob. for three months, of Mr. W. J. Addis, C.E., as engr. and secy. to the Prome Municipality, from Dec. 8, v. Mr. E. E. Heron, resigned.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 26.)

The furl. granted to Col. A. Francis, M.S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, dated Aug. 19, 1876, having ceased, consequent on his retirement from the service from July 1, 1877, the following changes are made in the engr. estab. of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, from exec. engr., 1st grade, tempy., to exec. engr., 2nd grade, permanent.

Mr. D. Wallace, from exec. engr., 2nd grade, tempy., to exec. engr., 3rd grade, tempy.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., from exec. engr., 3rd grade, tempy., to exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy.

Mr. H. Crawford, from exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy., to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent.

Lieut. A. H. Kenny, R.E., from asst. engr., 1st grade, tempy., to asst. engr., 2nd grade, permanent.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 24.)

Mr. J. R. Maconachie, asst. comr., is app. to the charge of the Delhi and Gurgaon settlements in succession to Mr. F. C. Channing.

The Rev. G. T. Dennis is app. chaplain of Kussowlie.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 26.)

Mr. R. F. Greer, C.S., asst. comr., Kamrup, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class in that dist., with retrospective effect from Jan. 1.

Mr. R. McCabe, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., 3rd grade, Lakhimpur, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. C. A. James, acct., 3rd grade, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him in orders No. 65, dated Sept. 6, on Jan. 17. The unexpired portion of the leave, viz., five days, is cancelled.

Dr. J. P. Cromarty, civil med. officer, who has been transfd., under orders of the chief comr., from Goalpara to Garo Hills dist., assumed charge of his new app. on Dec. 30.

Mr. A. Anley, dist. supt. of police, Kamrup, made over charge of his office at Gauhati to Insp. P. L. Bose on Jan. 12, and assumed temp. charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Nowgong, from the asst. comr. in charge on the 15th idem, under orders of the chief comr.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 2.)

CORSE-SCOTT—GRAVES—LEWIS.—The undermentioned officers are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified:—Lieut. A. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 26; Lieut. B. C. Graves, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 30; Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 30.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING, Lieut. R. F., 51st foot, offic. squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps.

HOOD, Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. C., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., admitted to the col.'s allowance, from Jan. 29.

HUTCHINSON, Condr. N., barrackmaster, is transfd. from the Meerut to the Oudh com., Military Works.

LOVE.—The services of Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the P.W.D.

MACQUOID, Lieut. col. R. K., Madras staff corps, having completed the term of service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Jan. 26.

MULVIHILL, Schoolmaster P., has been reported to have attained high proficiency in Hindi.

THUILLIER.—The services of Major gen. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Military Dept.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last quarterly committees on Jan. 7, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee:—

Major G. E. L. S. Sandford, R.E.

Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, R.E.

Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E.

Lieut. W. Lambert, 70th foot, a prob. 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. F. W. Egerton, 2-9th foot, prob. 3rd Punjab cav.

Lieut. J. W. M. Newton, R.A.

Lieut. H. P. Picot, 33rd foot, prob. 17th N.I.

Sub Lieut. W. K. Downes, 1-18th foot, prob. 2nd N.I.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 24.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. P. C., R.A., is directed to proc. from Lahore to England, and join the 4th brig., into which he has been prom.

ANGELO.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Dec. 28, directing Major E. F. Angelo, 2-1st foot, dep. asst. adj. gen., whose term of staff service has expired, to continue to perform the duties of that office.

BASTOW, Capt. R. W., 63rd regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs. as the value of his com.

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. H. W., R.H.A., is directed to proc. from Calcutta to Campbellore and join F baty. A brig. (late B baty. B brig.), into which he has been app.

BRIGGS—STANLEY.—Sub lieut. F. C. Briggs to be lieut., and Sub Lieut. F. T. Stanley to be lieut., 11th foot.

BROWN, Lieut. A. G. F., offic. wing officer, 3rd Goorkhas, is confd. in the app.

BROWNLOW, Col. F. C. J., is transfd. from the 3rd to the comd. of the 7th Bengal cav.

CHAPMAN—Mooltan brig. order confirmed, dated Dec. 26, app. Major H. Chapman, 2nd in comd. 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as brig. major, consequent on the trans. of Major J. S. Irvine to the Agra brig.

CHANNER, Capt. and brevet major G. N., v.c., wing officer and qmr. 1st Goorkhas, to be wing comdr. 29th N.I.

COLLIS—FITZGERALD.—Capt. F. W. Collis, wing officer 21st N.I., to be wing comdr., in succession to Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart. Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, supernumy. on the estab. of the 3rd N.I., to be wing officer.

FLETCHER, Lieut. col. C. W., staff corps, offic. 2nd in comd. 7th Bengal cav., is confd. in the app.

GRAHAM, Major T. C., late 4th European Light cav., now on furl., from 2nd in comd. 7th Bengal cav., to do gen. duty at Allahabad, on return to India.

GUNNER, Lieut. E., R.A., is directed to proc. from Meeran Meer to Rawal Pindi, and join G baty. 3rd (late 8th) brig.

LINDSAY—MCNEALE—TYTLER—MCCALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 26, making the following apps. in 8th Bengal cav., v. Major H. Chapman, app. to offic. as brig. major at Mooltan:—Capt. A. F. Lindsay, 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Captain J. A. McNeale to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr. v. Capt. A. F. Lindsay; Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, squad. offic., to offic. as squad. comdr. v. Capt. J. A. McNeale; Capt. G. McCall, attached, to offic. as squad. officer, v. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler.

MACDONALD.—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 51st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to 6th Bengal cav., on prob.

MARTIN, Lieut. M. K., offic. squad. officer, 2nd Bengal cav., to be squad. officer, v. Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, seconded while holding the app. of adj. Behar Mounted Rifles. Lieut. Martin will continue to offic. as adj.

MINTO.—Oudh div. order confd., dated Jan. 11, directing Major J. C. Minto, brigade major, Lucknow, to offic. as dep. judge advocate to a general court-martial ordered to assemble at that station.

MITCHELL—DOUGLAS—ELLIOTT.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Dec. 18, making the following apps. in the 4th N.I., v. Col. F. Duffin, retired:—Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchell, wing comdr., to offic. as comdt. Capt. A. B. Douglas, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in addition to his other duties. Capt. H. E. Elliott, wing officer and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

POLLOCK, Lieut. C. E., 6th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to 10th Bengal lancers, on prob.

ROBERTS—VULLIAMY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. W. A. Roberts to be major, R.A., from Dec. 23. Lieut. C. W. Vulliamy to be capt. 17th regt., from Sept. 29.

ROBINSON, Lieut. G. H., offic. wing officer 1st Goorkhas, is confd. in the app.

SMITH, Lieut. W. A., to be instr. of musketry to 70th foot, v. King, resigned.

VANRENNEN—KINLOCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 8, appg. Capt. J. P. D. Vanrennen, squad. officer and adjt. 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., v. Lieut. L. S. Peyton, who reverts to offic. squad. officer. Lieut. F. G. Kinloch to continue to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as squad. officer.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 30.)

BRANDER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 17, appg. Lieut. A. J. Brander, wing officer, and offic. adjt., 19th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties as wing officer, from Dec. 11.

BUTTER—BRYDON—STEVENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 7, making the following offic. appts. in 42nd N.I., consequent on the dep. on furl. of Major A. D. Butter, wing comdr. and offic. 2nd in comd. v. Capt. W. Brydon, wing officer and offic. wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in comd. in add. to his other duties, from Nov. 7; Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, wing officer and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his other duties, from Nov. 7.

FRANKS, Lieut. col. W. A., Bengal inf., to offic. as 2nd in comd., to 22nd N.I., v. Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, proc. on furl.

HAMMOND—CHOLMONDELEY.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 12, app. Lieut. W. W. Hammond, 4th batt. rifle brig., asst. ins tr. of musketry, from the 1st idem, v. Capt. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, posted to the 3rd batt.—Dated the 12th Jan., appg. Lieut. H. C. Cholmondeley as

interpreter, from the 1st idem, there being no qualified officer available, v. Capt. the hon. N. G. Lyttelton, posted to the 3rd batt.

**MONEY**—The name of Lieut. C. G. C. Money, 1-5th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at regtl. depots.

**SAGE—LEAN—TAYLOR**—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 2, making offic. apps. in the 18th N.I., consequent on the prolonged absence on court martial duty of Major F. Allen and Major H. DeBrett:—Lieut. C. A. R. Sage to offic. as wing comdr. and 2nd in com., in add. to his duties as adjt., v. Major F. Allen. Lieut. W. W. Lean, wing officer and offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his duties as wing officer, v. Major H. DeBrett. Lieut. E. E. Taylor, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

**WEBSTER—TOKE—WOODHOUSE—WELLER**—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 12, making the following offic. apps. in the 9th N.I., consequent on the departure of Col. W. H. Hawes, on sick leave:—Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Major F. F. J. Toke, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, wing officer, qrmr., and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his duties of wing officer and qrmr., no other qualified officer being available; Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing officer and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties as wing officer.

#### THE 3RD BENGAL CAVALRY.

The following order is confirmed as a special case:—

Regtl. order, dated Dec. 26, making the following offic. apps. in the corps, consequent on the departure on sick furl. of Lieut. G. H. Elliott, squad. officer and adjt., and the return from leave of Major A. R. D. MacKenzie, squad. comdr. Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties as squad. officer, from Oct. 5. Lieut. H. N. Webb, squad. officer and offic. 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties as squad. officer, from Oct. 5.

Lieut. H. N. Webb, squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties as squad. officer, from Oct. 13, vice Capt. G. W. Willock, on furl.

#### MEDICAL.

**CUNNINGHAM**, Surg. major R. W., M.D., is confd. in med. charge of 13th N.I., v. Surg. major J. J. McDermott, transfd. to the 35th N.I.

**IRVING**—The services of Dep. Surg. J. Irving, M.D., are temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**McDERMOTT**—Surg. major J. J., M.D., from med. charge 15th N.I., to the med. charge of 35th regt., v. Surg. A. Deane, app. to the Civil Dept.

**O'BRIEN—WHITE**—The C. C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of apps. between Surg. J. O'Brien, M.D., in med. charge of 43rd N.I., and Surg. major J. B. White, in med. charge 44th N.I.

**OWEN**, Surg. C. W., to offic. temp. as supt. of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta, v. Surg. major J. Jones, M.D., transfd. to another app., and during the abs. on furl. of Surg. major H. Cayley.

**RANKIN**, Capt. H. H., gen. list, inf., is transfd. from the 1st Goorkhas to the 34th N.I. for duty.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. Waddington, dist. supt. of police, Azamgarh, for nine months. Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain of Chakrata, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. H. Smith, settlement officer, Agra, for one year. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, settlement officer, Moradabad, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Mr. C. R. Lindsay, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, for ten months. Mr. A. R. Laville, acct., 4th grade, attached to the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, priv. leave for two months. Mr. H. L. Harrison, secy. to the Board of Revenue, for one month, from Jan. 11. Capt. W. Hopkinson, cantonment mag. of Barrackpore, for one month, from Jan. 17. Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, offic. additional dist. and sessions judge of Chittagong, for three months, from March 4 next. Mr. G. W. Faulkner, asst. engr., 1st grade, for one year, from the date of availing himself of it. Mr. A. E. Staley, asst. mag. and coll., Etawah, priv. leave for fourteen days, from March 1 next. Mr. M. F. W. Wells, asst. comr., Lucknow, for nine months, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Hon. R. Spankie, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P., priv. leave for three months, from June 1 next. Surg. major J. Cleghorn, civil surg., Naini Tal, priv. leave for one month and twenty-three days, from Jan. 28. Mr. F. H. Dobson, supt. of the Rangoon Central Jail, priv. leave for five weeks, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Dr. Sinclair. Mr. C. J. A. Duke, town mag., 2nd grade, and offic. dep. comr., 4th grade, for two years, on private affairs. Mr. E. Sparling, dep. conservator of forests, Shelum div., priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. Wood-Mason, dep. supt. of the Indian Museum, priv. leave for three months. Capt. W. Hopkinson, cantonment mag. of Barrackpore, for one month, from Feb. 17. Mr. E. E. Lewis, comr. of the Chittagong div., for ten months, from Feb. 19. Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, offic. additional dist. and sessions judge of Chittagong, for three months, from March 4 next. Mr. J. O. N. James, asst. surveyor gen., for two years, from the date on which may avail himself of it. Rev. J. M. Thomson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab., for two years, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. A. C. Nelson, 12th lanciers, to England. Lieut. col. W. C. Bancroft, 2-16th foot, for nine months, on urgent private affairs. Hon. major H. Manning, 34th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. F. H. Chambers, 39th foot, to England. Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th foot, to England. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, 2nd foot, to England. Lieut. E. N. Henriques, No. 10 batty. 8th brig.,

R.A., late No. 3 batty. 5th brig., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. E. W. Broderick, 1st batt. 2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. G. A. Williams, offic. wing officer, on probation, 27th N.I., from Jan. 31 to March 15, to remain in Calcutta to study the native languages. Capt. S. R. B. Partridge, 1st batt. 25th foot, for three months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. F. E. Lucas, 56th foot, for six months, to remain in Australia, in extension of the leave granted him while an officer of the Bengal Staff Corps. Capt. P. Quirk, 67th foot, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. H. H. Brook-Hunt, 72nd foot, instr. of musketry, to Umrizur, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 19. Lieut. J. H. Vivian, 85th foot, to Allypore, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. Lieut. A. H. W. Hervey, 4th batt. rifle brig., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. E. Gowan, for six months, to

remain at the presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Capt. J. Abercrombie, 7th N.I., to Meean Meer, from Dec. 23 to March 23. Col. W. H. Hawes, 9th N.I., to Allahabad and Calcutta, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 10. Surg. major R. Mantell, M.B., from Jan. 2, to proceed to Meerut, and await the arrival of his regt., the 9th Bengal cav., at that station. Major C. M. Moberly, Staff Corps, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on private affairs for one year. Lieut. col. W. S. Trevor, v.c., R.E., for one year and eight months, on private affairs. Major H. W. Webster, Bengal staff corps and Punjab N.I., for one year, on private affairs. Major A. Murray, for eight months, on private affairs; Capt. J. L. Ferris, for two years, on private affairs; Capt. T. F. Hobday, for two years, on private affairs; Lieut. A. R. Porter, for eighteen months, on private affairs; Capt. C. H. Stoddart, to Australia and Europe on private affairs, for two years; and Col. W. H. Paget, Bengal staff corps, an extension of leave, on urgent private affairs, without pay, prior to retiring from the service. The permission to return to duty granted to Col. Paget is cancelled.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 5.)

**BLISS**, H. W., to be comr. of salt revenue, Madras Presy.

**BOYD**, J. E. A., asst. supt. of police, Coimbatore, to act as supt. of police, South Canara, during the abs. of Major Picton-Warlow on leave, or until further orders.

**FRENCH**, Rev. D. J., acting chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as chaplain of Bellary.

**GIBSON**, F. E., asst. coll. and mag. in the dist. of North Arcot, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

**HORSBURGH**, B., to act as dist. and sess. judge, Vizagapatam, during the abs. of Mr. E. C. G. Thomas on leave.

**JENKINS**, Major R. G., supt. of police, 3rd grade, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, during the abs. of Major Porteous on leave, or until further orders.

**NUGENT**, Hon. P. G., to act as asst. supt. of police, Coimbatore.

**OVERBURY**, E. N., to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Buik on other duty, or until further orders.

**PETTINGREW**, The Rev. S. T., M.A., Chaplain of Trevandrum, for two years on private affairs.

**SMITH—SWINDEN—BICKNELL—CLOWSLEY**—The services of the following officers and subordinates, employed upon famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India:—Mr. W. A. Smith, exec. engr., Central Provinces; Mr. J. B. Swinden, asst. engr., Bengal Irrigation; Mr. E. Bicknell, sub-engr., Bengal Irrigation; and Mr. J. Clowsley, N.W.P. and Oudh.

**WACE**, Rev. W., to act as domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop, on the departure of the Rev. W. W. Elwes on furlough.

**WILLIAMS**, Rev. H. A., M.A., to act as chaplain of Poonamallee.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 28.)

**BUTLER**, Capt. J. W. S., staff corps, wing officer and adjt. 17th regt. N.I., will, on arrival from Europe, be attached for duty to the 7th regt. N.I., until the return of the 17th regt. N.I. from Burmah.

**FOORD—GORDON—COOPER**—Lieut. col. H. H. Foord, wing comdr. 23rd L.I., to offic. 2nd in com. 23rd L.I.; Major J. H. Gordon, wing officer 23rd L.I., to offic. wing comdr. 23rd L.I.; Capt. G. C. Cooper, gen. list, from doing duty at Bangalore, to offic. wing officer 23rd L.I., during the absence on gen. leave in India of Col. A. H. Cooke. **POLLOCK**, Lieut. col. F. T., 2nd in com. 41st regt. N.I., will proceed without delay to Madras, on duty at the public expense.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, dist. and sess. judge of Vizagapatam, for nine months. Major C. M. Moberly, staff corps, examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, private affairs for one year.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Captain T. Walker, B brig., R.H.A., from Dec. 13 to June 12. Captain A. K. Seacombe, 8th brig., in extension from Dec. 15 to June 14. Lieut. W. L. Elwes, 6th brig.,

from Dec. 13 to June 12. Lieut. col. Fanshawe, 33rd foot, from Jan. 14 to July 14, unless previously gazetted out. Col. A. H. Cook, wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 23rd regt. N.I., from Feb. 1, or date of departure, for two months, Madras and Bangalore, private affairs. Major gen. W. Vine, cav., for one month, from Feb. 5, or date of departure. Major C. M. Moberly, staff corps, for one year on private affairs.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 7.)

**ALLEN—COURTNEY.**—Messrs. W. Allen, C.S., and R. Courtney, C.S., passed their examination in the Gujrathi and Marathi languages respectively on Jan. 28.

**CHAMBERS, G.,** supt., Govt. Observatory, Colaba, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**HART, G. H. R.,** to act as private sec. to H.E. the Governor during the absence of Mr. Buckland.

**JARDINE—GONNE.**—Mr. J. Jardine delivered over and Mr. C. Gonne received charge of the office of sec. to Govt. in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Depts. on the 30th inst.

**JARDINE.**—The services of Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

**REBSCH, S.,** asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to Bombay.

**RZEVE, Major H. N.,** is re-app. to act as political agent in the Rewa Kanta pending further orders.

**STEWART, A. B., C.S.,** is app. to act as asst. to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country, during the abs. of Mr. S. Hammick.

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in consequence of the retirement of Baron D. H. Larpent:—

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars and the Deccan.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, but to continue to act as First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri.

Mr. E. Cordeaux to be senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, but to continue to act as 2nd grade judge and sessions judge of Khandesh.

Mr. W. H. Crowe to be 1st grade asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, but to continue to act as senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur.

Mr. A. D. Pollen to be 2nd grade asst. judge and sessions judge at Dharwar.

Mr. E. Hosking to be 3rd grade asst. judge and sessions judge at Surat.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sirdars.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 9.)

**ABBOTT—MONTEITH.**—Sind Frontier Force order confd., dated Jan. 9, directing Lieut. F. Abbott, squadron officer 2nd regt. Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Hogg, offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. J. Monteith, squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., v. Lieut. Abbott.

**CAHILL—TERNAN.**—Major E. J. T. Cahill, wing officer and offic. wing comdr. 14th Bengal N.I., to be wing comdr.; and Lieut. H. B. Ternan, offic. adjt., to be wing officer. Lieut. Ternan will continue to perform the duties of adjt., in addition to his own duties.

**RUSSELL.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 18, app. Lieut. H. H. Russell 1st batt. 8th foot, to offic. as instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Kelly, app. adjt.

**SCOTT, Major W.,** staff corps, asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, returned to duty on Jan. 17.

**SINCLAIR.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, directing Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, offic. wing officer 27th (1st Beelooch) regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Machay.

**WATLING.**—Mhow station order confd., dated Jan. 24, directing Capt. J. T. Watling, 23rd N.I.L., to act as station staff officer at Mhow, in addition to his regtl. duties, during the abs. of the asst. adjt. gen. Mhow dir. of the army on duty.

**WOOLDRIDGE, Major D. L. R. F.,** wing comdr. 22nd N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 12, during the absence of the asst. adjt. gen. on duty.

#### MILITARY.

**DOMVILLE.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified: Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, of the 2nd batt. 15th foot, offic. squad. officer 2nd regt. Light Cav., Oct. 6, 1876.

**FAGAN, Capt. J.,** adj. 2nd L.C., offic. as brig. major, Deesa, from Dec. 25, to Jan. 23.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. Britto, comr. for taking affidavits, priv. leave for three months, from the 16th inst. Mr. J. W. Flanagan will act for Mr. Britto for the same period. Mr. W. A. Russell, educational inspr., southern dist., for one year, from Feb. 1. Mr. H. E. Jacob, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar, for ten months and eighteen days, from April 1. Mr. F. W. Stevens, P.W.D., for nine months. Mr. C. E. Buckland, private secy. to H.E. the Govt., priv. leave for three months, from Feb. 4. Mr. W. W. Loch, acting asst. coll. of Broach, for sixteen months, from Feb. 16, with subsidiary leave for five days. Mr. S. Hammick, acting senior asst. judge and sessions judge at Kaladgi, for twenty months, from March 1, and subsidiary leave for twenty days.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, staff corps, 2nd in comd. 13th regt. N.I., for two hundred days, from date of departure in April next, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Surg.-major T. K. Birnie, m.d., Army Med. Dept., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, m.d., to remain at Bombay, from 1st to 28th Feb., in extension. Surg.-major J. G. Asher, m.d., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. F. Stevenson, 20th N.I., for six months in India, on private affairs, from date of departure in March next. Capt. A. F. Stewart, 22nd N.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Sergt. W. Walker, unattached list, Commissariat Dept., for three months in extension. Major J. Jacob, Bombay staff corps, for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. G. Lecky, 22nd regt. Madras N.I., in anticipation. Lieut. W. H. Frith, Peshawar Mountain Battery, in anticipation. Capt. J. M. Hunter, staff corps, Adjt. Kolhapur inly., and acting asst. Political Agent, Kattywar, for two years with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. C. Hay, staff corps, for six weeks, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 1.

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—Paymr. and hon. capt. G. E. Earl, from the 14th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. major C. Sewell, retired on temp. half-pay.

**9th Lancers.**—Capt. and brevet major R. S. Cleland to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. Hardy, retired on half-pay; Lieut. W. H. Fife to be capt., v. Brevet major R. S. Cleland; Lieut. S. G. Butson to be capt., v. the Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, retired; Lieut. J. J. S. Chisholme to be capt., v. Lord W. L. De la Poer Beresford, seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**10th Hussars.**—Sub. lieut. C. S. Greenwood to be lieut.

**15th Hussars.**—Major F. H. Gregory retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

**1st Foot.**—Capt. and brevet major E. F. Angelo retires on a pension.

**2nd Foot.**—Sub. lieut. H. D. Robson, from the 25th foot, to be sub. lieut., on augmentation. The names of the gentleman cadet app. to a 2nd lieutenancy in the Gazette of Jan. 29, are George Trenchard Pickard-Cambridge, and not as then stated.

**3rd Foot.**—Sub. lieut. P. Green to be lieut.

**5th Foot.**—Lieut. C. H. Broad to be capt., v. E. Drew, dec.; Lieut. O. Hackett to be capt., v. W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**7th Foot.**—The prom. to the rank of capt. of Lieut. T. J. R. Mallock, dated Feb. 16, is cancelled; Lieut. T. J. R. Mallock to be capt., v. Brevet major W. B. Colvin, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. R. B. Manning to be capt., v. Brevet major H. Kerr, prom.; Lieut. J. Angus is seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**8th Foot.**—Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**9th Foot.**—Lieut. D. Dickinson to be capt., v. Brevet major F. E. Biddulph, retired on a pension; Second Lieut. A. C. Beecher, from the 1st foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. M. Seaton, dec.

**10th Foot.**—Major R. W. Davies retires on full pay; Lieut. E. B. Burnaby to be capt., v. A. Glen, seconded whilst serving on the staff. The app. as adjt. of Lieut. H. Wiley is antedated to Nov. 24.

**11th Foot.**—Capt. D. Halliday to be major, v. A. M. Arthur, retired on half-pay; Lieut. J. W. Andrews to be capt., v. D. Halliday; Lieut. J. H. Yule to be capt., v. H. M. Toller, retired; Second Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin, from the 102nd foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. H. Vaughan, prom.

**12th Foot.**—Lieut. A. French, to be capt., v. W. J. Boyes, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Sub. lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, to be lieut.

**14th Foot.**—Lieut. A. W. Noyes to be capt., v. Brevet major M. S. Morgan, retired on a pension; Lieut. H. L. Woodland to be capt., v. Brevet major R. Lewis, retired on a pension.

**15th Foot.**—Lieut. Arthur B. to be capt., v. Brevet major C. J. Burnett, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. F. M. B. Ingall resigns his commission.

**16th Foot.**—Sub. lieut. W. O. Cavanagh to be lieut.; Lieut. J. C. Tilley to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. H. Young, promoted.

**17th Foot.**—Lieut. C. G. Whitby has been app. a prob. for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. L. Stewart has been app. a prob. for the Indian Staff Corps.

**18th Foot.**—Lieut. H. W. Hughes has been app. a probatr. for the Indian Staff Corps.

**21st Foot.**—Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock to be capt., v. W. N. Carey, seconded whilst serving as adjt., Bangalore Volunteers.

**22nd Foot.**—Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham to be capt., v. W. S. Cooke, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. W. K. Matterson to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. H. Hall, prom.

**25th Foot.**—Capt. J. I. Dobson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. F. Welch to be captain, v. W. G. Thomas, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. G. Pycroft has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. J. Hope, from the 4th or Royal South Middlesex Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Sub-lieut. H. D. Robson, transf'd. to the 2nd foot.

**33rd Foot.**—Lieut.-col. T. B. Fanshawe retires on full pay; Lieut. A. H. Fraser to be capt., v. F. B. J. Jerrard, seconded whilst serving as inspr. and adjt. East Indian Volunteer Rifle corps; Lieut. E. O. M. Lushington, who has ceased to be a probatr. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernumy. list, to be lieut., v. A. H. Fraser.

**34th Foot.**—Lieut. W. Watson to be capt., v. S. W. Bell, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. H. B. Rose is seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**40th Foot.**—Lieut. W. H. Moberly to be capt., v. G. A. White, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Lieut. S. G. C. Greenaway, who has ceased to be a probatr. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernumy. list, to be lieut., v. W. H. Moberly; Lieut. A. Gardner retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**48th Foot.**—Second lieut. A. Crawley, from the 83rd foot, to be second lieut., in succession to lieut. S. P. C. Scott, retired.

**51st Foot.**—Lieut. R. W. MacLeod has been app. a probatr. for the Indian Staff Corps.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. H. S. Marsham to be capt., v. H. B. MacCall, seconded whilst serving on the staff; Sub lieut. A. Davidson to be lieut.

**65th Foot.**—Major L. S. Warren to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. C. Blewitt, placed on half-pay; Capt. G. B. Wolseley to be major, v. L. S. Warren; Lieut. W. Ethelston to be capt., v. G. B. Wolseley; Sub lieut. G. E. Even to be lieut.

**67th Foot.**—Capt. and Brevet major E. A. Raymond retires on half-pay; Lieut. J. S. White to be capt., v. J. E. Blundell, seconded whilst serving on the staff; second Lieut. A. C. M. Gompertz to rank senior to second Lieut. P. M. Carnegie.

**68th Foot.**—Lieut. N. B. Stewart is seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**72nd Foot.**—Lieut. C. Roberts is seconded whilst serving as adjt. of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**73rd Foot.**—Lieut. W. P. Thackwell to be capt., v. Brevet major J. T. B. Mayne, retired on a pension; Lieut. H. A. Raveushaw has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**81st Foot.**—Lieut. B. K. Brereton to be capt., v. H. T. Jones, whilst serving on the staff.

**85th Foot.**—Second Lieut. R. H. Fowler, from the 69th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. C. D. F. Hamilton, resigned; Second Lieut. H. V. Wilbraham, from the 69th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. Loughford, prom.

**89th Foot.**—Lieut. E. G. Barrow has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**100th Foot.**—Lieut. W. H. A. Denys to be capt., v. B. M. Dawes, seconded whilst serving on the staff.

**109th Foot.**—Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be capt., v. Brevet major W. W. Sherlock, retired on a pension; Lieut. A. B. Hibgame, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian staff corps, from the supernumy. list, to be lieut., v. T. Lay, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. W. H. Webb retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs retires from the service.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major W. Fletcher retires upon tempy. half-pay.

Surg. V. Wearne to be surg. major.

#### HALF-PAY.

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. P. Stuart, from half-pay, unattached, and staff officer of pensioners, to be major.

Capt. and brevet lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, from the 71st foot, to be major.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. T. B. Fanshawe, 33rd foot, to have the honorary rank of col. upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. and brevet major E. F. Angelo, 1st foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Feb. 7, of Lieut. gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras staff corps:—Major gen. T. A. Carey, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. gen.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. Thompson, Madras staff corps, to be major gen.

The undermentioned lieut. cols. to be cols.:—G. A. Brown, Bengal staff corps; W. Carnell, Bengal staff corps; A. H. Cooke, Madras staff corps; J. Macdonald, Bengal staff corps; R. Y. Chambers, Bengal staff corps; L. d'A. Dunsterville, Bombay staff corps; R. V. Handyside, Madras staff corps; W. H. Beynon, Bombay staff corps; J. T. Watson, Bengal staff corps; W. O. Swanton, Madras staff corps; W. H. R. Godfrey, Madras staff corps; C. M. Hailes, Madras staff corps; J. W. Orchard, Bengal staff corps; A. D. Clay, Madras staff corps; C. D. Clementson, Madras staff corps.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces to have a step of hony. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut. cols. and brevet cols. L. J. Farquharson, Bengal army; R. P. Anderson, Bengal staff corps; W. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps; P. L.

Holmes, Madras staff corps; F. G. Hodgson, Madras staff corps; W. H. Hessey, Madras staff corps; and A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal staff corps; and J. F. Forbes, Bombay staff corps.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Hon. lieut. col. H. J. Day, late capt. 99th foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BANKS**—At Secunderabad, Jan. 26, wife of Lieut. J. H. Banks, 12th Royal lancers, son.

**BARLOW**—At Montgomery, Feb. 1, wife of J. W. N. Barlow, son.

**DICKSON**—At Arimadhapura, Ceylon, Jan. 25, wife of J. F. Dickson, daughter.

**FRANCKLYN**—At Trichinopoly, Madras, Feb. 18, wife of Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, 38th N.I., daughter.

**GASPER**—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, wife of C. E. A. Gasper, daughter.

**GORDON**—At Hakgalla, Ceylon, Jan. 23, wife of Francis Gordon, twin daughters.

**HEWETT**—At Poona, Feb. 2, wife of Major gen. W. S. Hewett, retired, Bombay Army, son.

**HUTCHINSON**—At Jhelum, Jan. 24, wife of Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, B.S.C., son.

**L'ESTRANGE**—At Lahore, Feb. 1, wife of H. L'Estrange, son.

**LETHBRIDGE**—At Dera Ismail Khan, Jan. 25, wife of the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, chaplain of Derajat, daughter.

**MACKINNON**—At Abbottabad, Feb. 1, wife of Major Mackinnon, dep. asst. adj. gen. for musketry, son.

**MEDLEY**—At Umballa, Jan. 29, wife of J. C. Medley, inspr. of police, Punjab, twin daughters.

**MORRISON**—At Naini Tal, Feb. 3, wife of E. Morrison, son.

**MURRAY**—At Calcutta, Jan. 26, wife of W. F. Murray, son.

**RAMSDEN**—At Khundwah, Feb. 3, wife of J. Ramsden, C.E., son.

**RICHARDSON**—At Madras, Feb. 1, wife of F. G. Richardson, son.

**STRONG**—At Baroda, Feb. 6, wife of Major T. E. Strong, 20th regt. N.I., daughter.

**SYKES**—At Lucknow, Jan. 31, wife of J. G. W. Sykes, son.

**WALKER**—At Purneah, Jan. 31, wife of R. C. Walker, daughter.

**WALTON**—At Shahjehanpore, N.W.P., Feb. 26, wife of F. T. G. Walton M.I.C.E., son.

**WATKINS**—At Calcutta, Jan. 31, wife of F. A. Watkins, Army Clothing Agency, daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BELTHASER**—**GASPER**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, Mackertich Belthaser, to Hosannah, daughter of the late G. M. Gasper.

**COURTENAY**—**HOLMAN**.—At Murroe, Punjab, Jan. 15, Robert Courtenay, Bengal C.S., to Annie Holman.

**FINNIS**—**LEAHY**.—At Sukkur, Upper Sind, Jan. 29, Henry Finnis, R.E., to Mary, daughter of John Leahy, M.D., of Sukkur.

**HOLLINGSWORTH**—**BAGSTER**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, Victor M., eldest son of the late Henry Hollingsworth, Capt. H.M.'s 20th foot, and Military Knight of India, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of C. B. Bagster.

**HOMAN**—**BIDEN**.—At Bloomfontein, Jan. 24, Mary R., daughter of S. A. Homan, dep. surg. gen., late H.M.'s Indian army.

**MASTERS**—**BLECHYNDEN**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 1, Cornelius C. Masters, barrister-at-law, to Cecilia J. daughter of R. Blechynden, of Calcutta.

**SCOTT**—**COLERIDGE**.—At Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 20, H. S. Scott to F. A. Coleridge.

**TYLDEN**—**TYDD**.—At Bangalore, Jan. 31, William Tylden, Lieut. R.A., to Alice J. C., daughter of Surg. major B. Tydd, A.M.D., offic. depy. surg. gen.

**WALTER**—**ANDERSON**.—At Bombay, Jan. 23, G. E. Walter, 19th regt. N.I., to Annie, daughter of J. Anderson, K.S.I.

#### DEATHS.

**ARNOTT**—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, Eleanor R., wife of David W. Arnott, aged 35.

**BAYNON**—At Belgaum, Feb. 5, Rev. W. Baynon, aged 76.

**BULKLEY**—At Bombay, Feb. 7, Isabella, wife of Capt. H. Bulkley, Bombay staff corps, inspr. and adjt. G.I.P. Railway Volunteers.

**D'CRUZE**—At Dinapore, Jan. 30, Simon D'Cruxe, pensioned 1st class apothecary.

**HEMLEY**—At Madras, Feb. 4, Ernest J., youngest son of J. Hemley.

**HUDSON**—At Grant Road, Feb. 8, Richard Hudson, retired apothecary, aged 50 years and 8 months.

**JACKSON**—At Madras, Feb. 3, William G. Jackson, late of the firm of Jackson and Co., aged 33.

**LANGBORNE**—At Sirdarpore, Central India, Jan. 28, Capt. G. Langborne, Indian C.S., late 21st regt. Bombay N.I., aged 49.

**LECKY**—At Jhelum, Dec. 23, R. D. D. Lecky, late of H.M.'s 80th and 81st regts.

**LUCAS**—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, Hosannah L., daughter of C. J. Lucas, aged 22.

**PINKERTON**—At Erzeroum, Armenia, Jan. 7, Dr. John Pinkerton, only son of Surg. major J. Pinkerton, Bombay, aged 24.

**PRICE**—At Chikmagalur, Jan. 28, Mary E., only child of Capt. R. L. Price, Mysore Revenue Survey, aged 9 months and 25 days.

**RABAN**—At Gotoong, Upper Assam, Feb. 22, Herbert, son of Major gen. H. Raban, retired list, B.A., aged 33.



## Home.

**INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.**—The first meeting of the Select Committee on East India Public Works is postponed until March 7.

**LABUAN ISLAND (DOWNING-STREET, Feb. 21).**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Andrew Boosie, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Labuan.—*Gazette*.

**SPECIE FOR INDIA.**—The *Cuthay*, which sailed on Feb. 26, took £635,600, the particulars of which are given as follows:—For Bombay £20,000 was in bar gold and £183,500 in bar silver, while £227,000 was also in silver for Calcutta. Of the dollars for Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, the amounts consigned were valued respectively at £71,000, £15,400, and £6,200. To Shanghai £112,500 was sent, £108,700 being in bar silver and £3,800 in dollars.

**BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The following candidates were successful for appointments as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the examination held in London on Feb. 11:—J. Stevenson, 1,970; A. J. Landon, 1,939; J. W. H. Flanagan, 1,690; W. L. Lane, 1,605; W. P. Feltham, 1,578; K. S. Wallis, 1,535; W. Leah, 1,520; J. L. Ritchie, 1,505; C. Seymour, 1,390; M. D. O'Connell, 1,385; P. J. Dempsey, 1,372; A. Harding, 1,355; J. F. Dowman, 1,335; H. R. Cross and A. S. W. Young, each 1,305; H. J. Noad, 1,245; J. G. MacNeece, 1,225; and J. J. Falvey, 1,205. At this examination only nineteen candidates presented themselves, although there were forty vacancies.

**BILLS FOR INDIA.**—The tenders for £300,000 (Rs. 3,000,000) in bills on India were received on Feb. 27 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £175,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8 9/16d.; to Bombay, £120,000, at an average rate of 1s. 9 2/6d.; and to Madras, £5,000, at an average rate of 1s. 9 6/12d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9d. will receive about 9 per cent., all above in full; on Bombay at 1s. 9d. about 33 per cent. all above in full. The Council have again sold the whole amount of bills advertised for tender, but there is no change in the rates obtained, although an improvement on last week's rates had been confidently expected.

**H.M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The following officers embarked at Portsmouth on board the Indian relief troopship *Serapis*, Capt. Davidson, for Bombay, to join their respective corps and regiments, namely:—Lieut. Rogers, 3rd Hussars; Major Le Motté; Captains Corbett and Moore; Lieuts. Hamilton and Trollope, R.A.; Lieut. M'Donnell, R.E., Capt. St. Paul, 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade; Sub-Lieut. Crawley, 2nd Batt. 2nd Foot; Sub-Lieut. O'Donnell, 1st Batt. 8th Foot; Sub-Lieut. Seaton, 2nd Batt. 8th Foot; Major Daunt, 2nd Batt. 9th Foot; Sub-Lieuts. Wardner, Edwards, and Cole, 2nd Batt. 17th Foot; Lieut. Becher, 1st Batt. 25th Regt.; Lieut. Burnett, 51st Regt.; Lieut. Whistler, 62nd Regt.; Sub-Lieut. Gardner, 63rd Regt.; Quartermaster F. Jones, 66th Regt.; Capt. Seton, 67th Regt.; and Surgeon Molloy, A.M.D. There are not any troops to embark this voyage, but the *Serapis* takes a few naval supernumeraries and will return home with a number of military invalids and time-expired men, being the last of the troop season. The *Serapis* sailed from Portsmouth on Feb. 24, and Plymouth on Feb. 25.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—A general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Tuesday at the offices of the bank, Old Broad-street, Mr. G. Nicol in the chair. The Chairman said the meeting was of a purely formal character; it was simply to confirm a resolution passed at a meeting of the 16th Oct., "That the court of directors be authorised for and on behalf of the company to apply for and accept a renewed or supplemental charter of the company for extending the existing charter a period of ten years from the expiration thereof, or for such other period and generally upon such terms, and under such provisions and conditions, as to the directors shall seem fit, and as they may be able to obtain the same." The solicitor had the matter in hand, and he had no positive information to give them except that negotiations were going on with the Treasury, and that there was no doubt they would get an extension of the charter on the same terms as before. He moved that the resolution be confirmed. The motion passed unanimously, and the meeting then separated.

**INDIAN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.**—In looking through the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Indian railways for 1875 and 1876, embodied in Mr. Danvers's last report to the Secretary of State for India, we observe a number of errors which, occurring in a public document of this important nature, are quite inexcusable, and must tend greatly to impair confidence in the accuracy and value of the report as a whole. In the statements printed on pages 24 and 25 the total receipts for 1875 are entered as £7,412,079, whereas the true amount is £7,327,100, the latter being the correct sum total of the addition of the various columns. The difference amounts to £84,979. On the expenditure side the total is stated as £3,764,311, whereas the correct addition of the figures shows that it is only £3,694,924, being an overstatement to the extent of £69,387. In the figures given for 1876 the errors are even more numerous.

The total receipts are stated as £8,793,982, instead of the true sum of £8,784,990. The difference is only £9,042, but it is the result of no less than four errors in adding and extending figures. The effect of these numerous errors is to make the accounts for 1875 worse for the railways by £15,592, being the difference between £84,979 overstated receipts, and £69,387 overstated expenditure; and those for 1876 worse by £12,404, being the addition of the overstatement in the receipts of £9,042, with the understatement in the expenditure £3,362.—*Financial Opinion*.

**IRRIGATION REGARDED AS A PREVENTION OF INDIAN FAMINES.**—On Feb. 22 a paper was read on this subject by Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B., before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, in the Lecture Room of that institution, John-street, Adelphi, Colonel Yule occupying the chair. After referring to the frequency of Indian famines, and speaking of the great cost of them to the Government, he said he admitted that, if the theory of the irrigationists were correct, it would be economy to spend fifty, or even a hundred, millions in constructing irrigation works for the whole of India. It was impossible to overrate the importance of such irrigation works as could be implicitly trusted to continue in a condition to furnish water when it was needed; but as a matter of fact the maximum discharge at the head works of the Ganges and Jumna Canals were often less by a fourth in one year than in another, and it was obvious that even in Northern India not only was irrigation not capable of indefinite extension, but if provision were made for the utmost extension possible in one year immense tracts of ordinarily irrigated land might in extraordinarily deficient seasons be left without a drop of water. Far greater must be the risks incurred in the Deccan, where there are no snowy mountains, and where what mountains there are intercept most of the moisture which they attract. If canals could not be relied on in such junctures, still less could tanks. Last year in Madras the failure of crops was most complete on lands which in ordinary seasons would have been styled wet by reason of their being irrigated. What they had to deal with was the rainfall, but there were in India vast breadths of country which never in any single year received more rain than was required for that same year's purpose, and it could not therefore be stored in those districts for subsequent dry seasons. This was not the only drawback. Another had been expressed with epigrammatic force and neatness, as the inability of water to run up hill. Neither from the banks of any river nor from the site of any tank did the ground decline on all sides with so uniform a slope but that its surface was broken by occasional undulations; and Southern India in general consisted not of low lying plains, but of lofty table lands, averaging 1,500 ft. above the sea level, and the rivers which traversed it had their channels for the greater part deep down below the surface, so that anicuts or dams could not be placed higher up stream than at present. It was plain, therefore, that if irrigation works were multiplied to the utmost extent, much the greater part of India would still be left high and dry. But while denying that even universal irrigation could be a specific for famine, he admitted that irrigation very far short of universal would be not only a most valuable palliative, but would likewise serve as a partial preventive. The Indian Government had been attacked for spending so little on such works; but he maintained that no other Government, ancient or modern, had been nearly so lavish in respect to public works as it had been during the last twenty or thirty years. After a few words from Sir Arthur Cotton and Sir George Balfour, M.P., the discussion was adjourned.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Feb. 25.—SOLDIERS FOR INDIA.**—Mr. HARDY assured Sir G. CAMPBELL that he had every reason to believe satisfactory means would be found for providing a sufficiency of seasoned and experienced soldiers for India.

**THE JOWAKIS.**—Mr. D. ONSLOW inquired whether there was any truth in the statement of the unconditional surrender of the Jowakis, as stated in a telegram in the *Times* of that morning.—Lord G. HAMILTON said the Government had received a telegram confirming the news contained in that morning's *Times*, and it was the more satisfactory because it not only established peace, but inaugurated a new and more civilised policy in regard to dealing with native tribes.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—INDIAN TAXATION.**—Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, since he had laid before this House the views of the Government of India in regard to the imposition of new taxation, he would also produce papers showing the views on this subject of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and of the members of the Council of India at home.—Lord G. HAMILTON said if the hon. member would move for the papers he required he would consult with the Secretary of State for India and ascertain whether they could be laid on the table. From the vagueness of the question, it was at present impossible to say what papers the hon. member required.

MR. CALDWELL has been appointed Emigration Agent for the Colony of Natal in Calcutta.

## India Office.

Feb. 28, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. L. Oliphant and E. V. Westmacott.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. R. Hatherley (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E.; Capt. J. Hay, Staff Corps;  
Capt. E. B. Bishop, Staff Corps; and Col. C. O'B. Palmer, Inf.  
Madras Estab.—Major A. Wingfield, Staff Corps; and Capt. J. Lecky,  
Staff Corps.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Craig (Uncov.), R. D. Hime, and A. M. Markham.  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. H. T. Norfor (Uncov.), and G. D. Wybrow (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. S. G. Warde, Inf.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. Hay, Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Anderson.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. Gamatzki (Uncov.), 6 mo's. furl.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. F. Fernandez (Uncov.), 6 mo's. s.o.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. P. Sherriff, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Col. L. R. Christopher, Staff Corps, 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. C. Williams, Staff Corps, 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Surg. M. Hefferman, 1 mo.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged  
Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—The wife of Col. H. C. Anderson, of a daughter, at Brighton, Feb. 24.  
CAUSTON—The wife of Wm. H. Causton, M.R.C.S.E., of a son, at Hammer-smith, Feb. 19.  
COLEMAN—The wife of A. Coleman, Commander P. and O. S. N. Co., of a daughter, at Anerley, Feb. 21.  
COPE—The wife of Capt. A. Cope, R.B., of a son, at Southsea, Feb. 12.  
HAIG—The wife of Charles Robert Haig, of a daughter, at North Kensington, Feb. 20.  
HEMANS—The wife of Capt. A. G. W. Hemans, M.S.C., of a daughter, at 55, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Feb. 21.  
JOYCE—The wife of Arthur A. Joyce, of a son, at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 18.  
KOLK—The wife of Edwin Kolk, of Singapore, of a son, at Kensington, Feb. 24.  
SANDILANDS—The wife of Major Sandilands, R.A., of a daughter, at Aldershot, Feb. 23.  
SHERWILL—The wife of M. E. T. Sherwill, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at London, Feb. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

EBDEN—MACKENZIE.—Charles John Edden to Agnes Murray, daughter of the late Lieut. col. M. Mackenzie, B.H.A., at Ore Parish Church, Sussex, Feb. 21.  
EDGAR—MATSON.—Henry Edgar, Inspector of Customs, China, to Mary (Minnie) J. Matson, at Brighton, Feb. 20.  
FINDLATER—HODGES.—Wm. Findlater to Maria, widow of T. A. W. Hodges, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. A. Park, B.A., at Margate, Feb. 26.  
MILLET—LESLIE.—T. T. Millett, Madras Police Corps, to Kate, daughter of Surgeon major W. A. Leslie, M.A. (Retired), at Hampstead, Feb. 26.  
SAUNDERS—SILVERTHORNE.—H. Ettrick, son of the late H. W. Saunders, late of the 7th B.L.C., to C. A. Silverthorne, at Brighton, Feb. 26.  
STEAD—SKEGGS.—Alexander Stead to Ellen Mary, daughter of Charles John Skeggs, of Shanghai, at Oxford, Feb. 26.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—R. J. C. Campbell, late of the 93rd Highlanders, son of the late J. Gordon Campbell, B.C.S., at Charlottesville, America, Feb. 9, aged 32.  
CARTHEW—Col. E. J. Carthew, R.A., at Rome, Feb. 19.  
COLVIN—J. Puget, widow of the late Col. Colvin, C.B., B.E., at Luntwardine, Feb. 20, aged 72.  
ELTON—Capt. J. Fred. Elton, H.M.'s Consul at Mozambique, late Lieut. 98th Regt., and A.D.C. to Sir Hugh Rose, Dec. 19, aged 37.  
HOPE—E. James, son of the late Gen. Sir James A. Hope, G.C.B., at 10, Bradmore-park-terrace, W., Feb. 21, aged 31.  
JONES—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Jones, K.C.B., late Col. commanding the 1st Battalion, 60th (King's Royal) Rifles, at Torquay, Feb. 21.  
MURRAY—James Murray, C.B., F.R.C.S., late Asst. Under Secy. of State for Foreign Affairs, at 149, Sloane-street, Feb. 19, aged 71.

ROBERTSON—John Robertson, of Wynad, Madras Presy., at Clevedon, Somerset, Feb. 21, aged 32.

STORR—Edward Storr, M.A., late of the M.C.S., at Eastbourne, Feb. 22, aged 37.

WINSLOW—The infant son of James Winslow, late 106th L.L., at Bear Canon, Douglas County, Colorado, Jan. 29.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21. Str. Tunis, Bombay; Baron Blantyre, Calcutta.—22. Panmure, Calcutta; str. Marlborough, Calcutta; Carpathian, Calcutta; Romus, Manila.—23. Alalaut, Calcutta; Cambrian Merchant, Calcutta.—24. Str. Tchern, Bombay.—25. British General, Calcutta; str. Kancila, Kurrachee.—26. Str. Stanley, Bombay; Liverpool, Mauritius; Royal George, Calcutta; Trinidad, Java; Gamen, Samarang; Wallacetown, Calcutta.—27. Shenir, Calcutta; Louis de Geer, Sourabaya; str. Vortigern, Bombay; Hannah and Mary, Hong Kong; Devonshire, Calcutta.—28. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta, &c.; str. Glenlyon, Colombo; Dartmouth, Manila; str. Menelaus, Shanghai; Arundel Castle, Calcutta; Blythwood, Calcutta; Green Jacket, Calcutta; Talisman, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Elvetico, Hong Kong; Louis de Geer, Java; str. F. N. Harris, Aden; str. Victoria, Singapore; Avon, Calcut; Rooparell, Negapatam.—23. H.M.S. Sorapis, Bombay; Bates Family, Bombay; Esmeralda, Hong Kong; Huntly Castle, Mauritius; str. Tennesseerim, Rangoon; Queen of Ceylon, Mauritius; str. Amanda, Kurrachee; str. Diomed, Penang; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; str. Explorer, Calcutta; str. Lord Derby, Bombay.—25. Durham, Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta.—26. Str. Cydonia, Aden; Dahlia, Mauritius.—27. Arthurstone, Calcutta; Doune Castle, Shanghai; St. Monan, Calcutta; str. Penguin, Cape Town, &c.; Roseneath, Surabaya; Kurrachee, Java.—28. Str. Conculior, Colombo, &c.; str. Gwalior, Bombay; str. Hutton, Bombay; Skiddaw, Batavia; City Camp, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## For Overland Route.

Per str. — Feb. 28.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For SUZ.—Surg. and Mrs. Rooney and child. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Dumassey. For ADEN.—Dr. R. H. More. For GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Ingram, Lord and Lady Helmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, and Mr. Middleton. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Gandian, Miss Mathew, Mr. J. Scobie, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Tavenor, Capt. Spens, and Mrs. Byrne.  
Per str. — From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Major R. G. Sandeman, Miss Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Tytler, Miss Tytler, Capt. J. Dundas, Mr. E. Major, and Mr. Priestman.  
Per str. — From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. McLean. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Tower, and Mr. G. Allan.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hope, from Japan, Jan. 4, 24 S., 57 E.  
Mora, from Singapore, Jan. 25, off Cape Agulhas.  
Kiersbergen, Java to Holland, Jan. 10, 30 S., 24 E.  
Sierra Nevada, for Rangoon, Dec. 23, 22 S., 30 W.  
St. Andrew, for Madras, Jan. 16, 1 S., 24 W.  
Southesk, from Calcutta, Jan. 17, 7 S., 16 W.  
Thirza, from Samarang, Jan. 5, 17 S., 26 W.  
Orissa, from Bombay, Jan. 21, 14 S., 33 W.  
Attila, from Batavia, Jan. 20, 6 N., 87 E.  
Dun Quixote, from Singapore, Jan. 9, 27 S., 5 E.  
Santon, for Shanghai, Jan. 9, 25 S., 3 E.  
Dorothy, from Rangoon, Jan. 10, 24 S., 2 E.  
Lord Macaulay, from Hong Kong, Jan. 24, 1 S., 23 W.  
Hope, for Bombay, Jan. 27, 3 N., 24 W.  
Duke of Edinburgh, for Bombay, Jan. 3, 3 S., 8 W.  
Wena, from Singapore, Jan. 23, 1 N., 26 W.  
Polynesia, from Hong Kong, Nov. 20, 22 S., 72 E.  
Pallias, from Singapore, Dec. 27, 35 S., 19 E.  
Janet Cowan, from Calcutta, Feb. 1, 10 N., 30 W.  
Annabella, from Mauritius, Jan. 13, 13 S., 10 W.  
Raphael, for Bombay, Jan. 15, 2 N., 21 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Kanagawa, from Rotterdam to Batavia, went ashore on Feb. 19 on the Goodwin Knoll, and remained three hours, but got off without assistance.  
The British Princess, for Calcutta, has returned to Liverpool, having been in collision on Feb. 10 with an Austrian barque.  
The Ordovic, from Java, has sustained damage to bowsprit and headgear through collision with the barque Sabrina.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## MARCH 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CHELSEA.—Mr. W. D. Bosanquet, Mr. Gadesden, and Mr. J. Pater-son.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Major Warter, Mr. A. W. Campbell, and Surg. major and Mrs. Fitzgerald.  
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. S. B. Partridge, Mr. Gompertz, and Mr. Burklely.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Baldwin, Major Waller, Mrs. Strachey and two daughters, Dr. H. V. Carter, Mr. A. N. Pearson, Rev. T. Wade, Dr. T. G. and Mrs. Hewlett.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. H. D. Cook, Mrs. P. Lambert, Mr. Murray, and Col. Benwell.  
BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Ketchen.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mr. E. Smith.  
VENICE TO SYDNEY.—Bishop of Bathurst, Mrs. Marsden, and two children.  
BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Edwards.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, and Mr. Roche.  
VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. G. Russell, Miss Higinbottom, and Mr. H. H. Roche.  
BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Brown.  
SUZ TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. G. Allen.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO WELLINGTON.—Mr. Tanner.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. S. Martin, Mrs. S. Black, Mrs. Forster and child, Capt. and Mrs. La Touche, Mr. G. P. Douglas, Miss Burnett, Mr. Forthous, Mrs. Forrest, and Miss E. Laing.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SUZ.—Dr. Wanostrocht, Mr. Fetchner, and Mr. J. Sweeting-ham.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO NELSON.—Mr. E. B. Gurdon.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Noakes, Mr. and Mrs. Cosens, Capt. De Marylsk, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sim, Mr. Harold, Capt. Buckle, and Lieut. Higg.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence, Capt. Tapper, Capt. A. Browne, and Mr. Sowerby.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. D. Parke, Major Palmer, and Mr. Oliver.  
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Mr. A. R. Hewlett.

## MARCH 14.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major J. H. Stratton.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. E. Young, Capt. Lewis, and Mr. C. H. Wood.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mrs. Hewlett.

## MARCH 21.

VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Forbes, and Miss Soeales.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, and Lieut. Lyons.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO KEPPEL BAY.—Mr. E. G. Mayne.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Postlethwaite.  
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Galton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major Jamieson, Mrs. G. C. Master and two children, and Miss Master.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Veasey.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Packer and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mrs. A. G. Morrison and child, Mrs. Schutze and two children, Miss Schutze, and Mrs. Light.  
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child.

MARCH 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. S. Harrison.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Christie.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. G. R. Westmacott.

APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brett.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. C. Norfor.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Miss Daniell.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lumsdaine.

**A HARROW DINNER.**—There was a Harrow dinner at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday, January 26, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The *Englishman* says, that "a goodly number of old Harrovians sat down; and after dinner the Viceroy proposed the customary toast 'Prosperity to Harrow,' in a speech which evoked unbounded enthusiasm. Reminiscences of public school-days always seem to unlock the hearts of even the most grave and reverend seniors, who look back to the 'old school' with fond regret, and are proud of being called 'old boys.' Like the old Wykehamist, who declared in the *Times* some two years ago that even *tuning* was not devoid of some picturesque and agreeable features, every one on Saturday seemed agreed that it would be difficult to beat Harrow anywhere for anything. Lord Lytton was in his happiest vein, and passed from grave to gay with Horatian grace, some of his points literally setting the table in a roar. Mr. Justice Cunningham followed, in proposing the health of his Excellency and of Lady Lytton, with an eloquent speech of true Attic flavour, which was warmly applauded. Altogether, a most pleasant evening was spent, such as is seldom enjoyed, even by an old Harrow man, in the days when men begin to lose that capacity for keen enjoyment which they possessed in the old days of *exacts*."

**RIFLE CONTEST.**—A rifle match between the sergeants of H.M.'s 54th Regiment v. the Calcutta Volunteers took place at the Ballygunge Range on Saturday, Jan. 25; the conditions were ten shots at 500 yards, and ten shots at 700 yards, ten men a side. From the beginning the Volunteers showed themselves too strong for their opponents, and the result gave them the victory, with 156 points to spare. The shooting of the winning team was very creditable, an average of 59.1, or very nearly a centre a shot, having been obtained; the three highest scores—72, 71, and 70—are exceptionally good. The 54th sergeants were under the disadvantage of firing with the new Martini rifles, with which they have had very little practice, and of shooting at a range with which they were unacquainted; in the return match they will no doubt show up in much better form.

The quantity of wheat exported from Sind to foreign ports in December last was 59,982 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,95,855.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, March 14.  
Via Brindisi, on Friday, March 1.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	...	86	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-39 ...	...	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	86	87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	82½	83
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	82½	83
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	1,000 as equivalent to	82½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	£100.	81½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	...	81½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...	...	...	81½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1869-60 ...	...	...	81

## Indian Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d. 1-16l.	1s. 9d.
Madras ...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d. 1-16l.	1s. 9d.
Bombay ...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d. 1-16l.	1s. 9d.
Colombo ...	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d. 1-16l.	1s. 9d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d. 1-16l.	3s. 9d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d. 1-16l.	3s. 9d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2d.	5s. 4d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	51½ to 55d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	53½.
Five Franc Pièces	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	103½ to 104	
	India 5 per cent. ...	102½ to 103	
	India 4 per cent. ...	83 to 84	
	India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	88 to 89	
	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1873 ...		
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		
	India Stock Debentures, 1853 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1865 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures (1878) ...	101½ to 101½	
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Sk. 4 per cent. ...	109 to 109½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	33½ to 33½ pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	33½ to 33½	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	113 to 115
Stock	Caruatic (Limited) gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	
20	Do. Issued at 104. prem. ...	28.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	East Indian ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118 to 120
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	
20	Ditto ...	6	
Stock	South of India, gu. 5 per cent. ...	100	113
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	108
20	Ditto ditto 1871 ...	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	111 to 113
	Ditto Debentures (a) ...		102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	111 to 113
20	Ditto ...	23. 8s.	
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	105½ to 106½
	Nizam's State Railway ...		
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	23½ to 23½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29
100	Delhi and London ...	all	99 to 101
25	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	43 to 44
	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2 to 2½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8 to 8½
	Red Sea Telegraph ...		17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26. 6s.	31 to 41
10	Upper Assam ...	10	34
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	68
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	44
10	Leibong ...	all	13
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	54 to 57
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	7 to 7½
5	Do. New ...	4	14 to 15 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	23 to 23
30	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	102 to 104
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	3½ to 4½
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	4 to 4½
50	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	38 to 40
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	14½ to 14½
25	Ditto New, 1867 ...	30	12 to 12
30	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
	Suez Canal ...	all	21½
	Barnagore Jute ...	all	5 to 7

## Advertisements.

MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF LORD  
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

By Public Meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1878. A Committee was constituted under the Presidency of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, to collect Funds for the Erection of a Fitting Memorial of LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, for which they require about £5,000. About £2,800 has already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Committee (named below) has been formed in London to collect Subscriptions in this country.

Subscriptions are now invited, and it is requested that they may be paid into the Bank of Messrs. Courts and Co., Strand; or to the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. THOMAS, late 35th Royal Sussex, Junior Army and Navy Club, who will give any further information.

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AND

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, February 18; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 16; Calcutta, February 15.

FROM the Madras Famine report for the week ending Feb. 12 it appears that 305,000 labourers were still on relief works in Madras, and the price of grain was again rising. The numbers on gratuitous relief had declined, however, by 11,000. In Mysor 45,000 persons were employed on works. The Madras Famine Committee state that only a few lakhs of rupees out of the half million sterling remain on hand, and that there is still "a depth and intensity of distress that the committee do not feel themselves able to meet." Some indignation is expressed in Bombay that only £7,500 of this large sum has been allotted to meet the famine in that Presidency. A swarm of locusts, too, had lately visited Tinnevely, in Southern India, dealing great havoc among the crops. It is feared that this new misfortune may have the effect of considerably prolonging the effects of the famine. From Bombay we learn that owing to the great distress prevailing in Katiawar, Mr. Peile, the Agent of the Governor-General, has received instructions to proceed with some of the railways which were sketched out as famine works, and afterwards dropped, last year.

THE latest accounts of the prospects in Rohilkhand and Oudh show that, though scarcity will doubtless be felt severely until the spring crop comes into the market this month, yet the distress is well in hand; Colonel Fraser having taken his precautions as early as last November. A sufficient staff of engineers has been sent into the Rai Bareli division. The North-West Government have proposed to start certain relief works at Farakhabad and Lucknow, and are ready to open relief-houses and works wherever the need for them may arise.

THE telegraph has already finished the Jawaki campaign, but the mail brings home some unrecorded particulars of the successful move against the village of Sapri on February 15. The force consisted of 250 Guide Cavalry under Captain Wigram Battye, of whom fifty were left near Abazai, while 200 went on and reached Sapri, after a march of some eight miles through "exceedingly bad, and for the last mile very steep, country."

At daybreak an attack was made on the enemy, who were completely taken by surprise. Mian Rukhan, the ringleader, who planned the raid of December, 1876, resisted all attempts to seize him, and was eventually shot down and killed, not, however before he had stabbed the tahsildar, who was saved by a notebook in his breast-pocket. Six of the enemy were killed and six made prisoners; three of whom are men of note. The number of the wounded was unknown. On our side six were wounded—one dangerously. The force remained several hours in the village, attacking and dispersing the parties which came up from other villages to support Sapri, and returned unmolested with their prisoners and the wounded. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab thinks the Guides behaved splendidly, and assigns the utmost credit for this dashing exploit to Captain Cavagnari, the Deputy Commissioner with the force, and the officers and men of the Guides.

It appears after all that the telegram concerning Mr. Gordon was wrong, and not the *Pioneer*. That gentleman has been gazetted guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysor, and Mr. J. D. Sandford succeeds him as Judicial Commissioner. The new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Aitchison relieves Mr. Saunders at Mysor on the 31st of March, about which date Mr. Lyall will take his place in the Foreign Office. Major E. R. C. Bradford has already been appointed to succeed Mr. Lyall as acting Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

TRAVELLERS across China to India are no longer the rare birds of a time still recent. In the last few months we have recorded two or three instances of such a journey successfully accomplished; and another comes to us by the last mail. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Inland China Mission, arrived at Bhamo on Jan. 26 from Yunnan, and was shortly to proceed to Rangoon. We are told that Mr. Cameron was everywhere civilly received in Western China.

THE Viceroy left Calcutta for Barrackpore on Saturday, the 16th February. His Excellency, having been somewhat indisposed, would probably remain there throughout the following week. It appears that his meditated trip to Rajputana at the end of March has been abandoned; the wonder seems, indeed—as the *Pioneer* remarks—"considering the climate of those regions in April, that the idea was ever seriously entertained. Besides, most of the States are suffering from drought, and their Chiefs from impecuniosity, aggravated by the cost of their efforts during the Prince of Wales's visitation." Of course a private visit from a Viceroy, however anxious he may be to discourage all display on the occasion, is a thing not to be thought of in the case of princes who plume themselves on a sense of what is due to the host's personal dignity. Assam and Nepal, among other places, have been suggested, we hear, for a short tour; but each in turn presented some difficulty which could not be got over.

It has often of late been asserted that Sir Salar Jung's recent bearing towards the Indian Government, which provoked among other things the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, was largely owing to the support he had received from the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness was charged with using his personal influence in the matter, and with receiving valuable presents from Sir Salar Jung. We are glad to find that, as soon as his attention was drawn to these statements he desired



that they should be flatly contradicted. In view of the great care which his Royal Highness has always taken to avoid all interference with political complications, the supposition that he would for a moment lend his personal influence to aid any attempt to embarrass her Majesty's Government is one that his Royal Highness would naturally be anxious to disavow; and as it is unusual for members of the Royal Family to accept presents from native dignitaries, save through the regular channels of the Government of India, his wish to contradict this portion of the canard will be readily understood. To this authoritative contradiction the *Bombay Gazette* replies by reaffirming its old conviction that "the injudicious attentions paid by the Prince and his most intimate friends, first in Bombay and afterwards in London, to the Nizam's Minister, who was notoriously all the time at feud with the Government of India, have been the main cause of the widening of the breach between that Government and Sir Salar Jung." "We speak"—it adds—"of what we know when we say that" eminent Anglo-Indians "remonstrated with the Prince's friends, if not with the Prince himself, when Sir Salar received as flattering a reception in London as if he were an independent Sovereign and not the Minister of a native Prince who had gone to England to fight against the Government of India."

WE hear that the senior member of the Madras Civil Service, Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, retires this month, after thirty years' service.—Mr. Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to a vacant seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.—The new post of Commissioner of Salt Revenue for Madras has been given to Mr. H. W. Bliss, a Madras Civilian.—A son and heir has been born to the Maharajah of Jodhpur.—It is stated that Mr. J. Monro, Inspector General of Police, will not retire in April next as announced, and that Mr. F. M. Halliday, who was to have succeeded him, will succeed Mr. Molony as Commissioner of Patna.

THE *Englishman* once more draws attention to "the grievous inequality which obtains in the pension rules of the Indian and English branches of her Majesty's army," and we agree with it in thinking that the subject is one which fully justifies reiteration. While twenty years' service in the English army, leave included, entitles officers of the new line regiments to retire as captains on a pension of £200 a year, officers of the Indian army get only £192 after twenty years' actual service in India. Such a distinction is obviously and grossly unfair to the Indian officer, whose conditions of service entitle him to expect the higher pension of the two. The very least concession to his just claims would consist in offering him a pension of £200 per annum after twenty years' service, inclusive of leave. As things are, the practical result is that, as a rule, the Indian officer simply hangs on after twenty years' service, and thus imposes a heavier burden on the finances of the country. Two instances of this result are cited by our contemporary. "Major Mackenzie, of the cadre of the old 5th European Light Cavalry, was in England, and after twenty-four years' service was anxious to retire. But not having completed twenty years' actual service in the plains, he was not entitled to the first pension of £191 a year. What is the consequence? Major Mackenzie comes out again to India and does general duty in that rank, drawing, instead of £191, the sum of Rs. 969 odd monthly from the revenues of the country, or £1,000 a year. He may hang on another ten years in this way, at the end of which time the difference between his pay and the pension he would have retired on, had Government treated him with the commonest justice, will have mounted up to a very respectable total. The other case to which we refer is precisely similar, except that the officer concerned is at present drawing the equivalent of £700 only instead of £1,000 per annum. But he, too, will shortly get his promotion, and thenceforward will draw the higher sum." We can well believe that many Indian officers would retire to-morrow, if only a fairly liberal pension were offered them, instead of which all leave counts against them, and it is only after twenty-four or twenty-five years' service that they find themselves entitled to the lowest rate of pension. No wonder, therefore, that many of them determine to hang on until they get their Colonel's allowances, or the extra pensions offered under the Colonel's Retirement Scheme.

OLIVE-CULTURE appears at length to have gained its first footing in Upper India. The official reports for last year show that the fruit-bearing olive can be successfully cultivated in the dry districts of the Rawalpindi division, and a plantation on a large scale will probably be tried this year as an experiment at Government expense.

THE correspondent of an Indian paper gives one or two amusing instances of the blunders made by native students through their ignorance of English, especially of technical terms. One of the Civil Engineering College students when asked by the examiner in engineering "what plant is required to turn out 10,000 bricks per diem?" replied that in India teak was the plant always used, whilst in England oak was invariably employed. Another candidate for an overseer's certificate who, however, was not a college student, on being asked what was "the ruling gradient of a road," replied that "the chief ingradient was gravel."

It appears that the Panthays of Yunnan, who not long ago took refuge in British Burma from the cruelties of their Chinese conquerors, have now found another country in which to make a home. This, says a Rangoon paper, is "in a tract of country on the north-east of Upper Burma which belongs neither to Siam nor Burma, and over which China has never pretended to have any claims. This tract of land is ruled over by a congeries of Shan and Kachin petty chiefs, some of whom at first were inclined to oppose the Panthay settlement, but have ceased to make any opposition to it. These Panthays number nearly 3,000, and are divided into two settlements about ten miles distant from each other. They have intermarried with the women of the country, and in time will form a community among these savage tribes. Their principal occupation is agriculture, though a few of them have taken small quantities of goods from Mandalay, and established the beginning of a trade with the surrounding tribes. These Panthays prefer the rude independence and freedom from taxation which they enjoy in their colony in the wilds, to immigration to either Upper or British Burma."

FRENCH INDIA, according to the *Madras Standard*, appears to be more successful in making both ends meet than its big neighbour, British India. We learn that the revenue of French India for the current year is estimated at one million seven hundred and two thousand and forty-two francs. To this sum Pondicherry contributes f.1,018,031; Chandernagor, f.201,148; Karikal, f.400,942; Mahé, f.46,292; Yanaon, f.85,627. The land revenue of the whole of French India is f.483,103; it is only in Mahé that there is a house tax which yields the insignificant amount of f.779. The impost on the manufacture and sale of spirits and their importation yields f.417,619, and the contribution by the British Government for salt is about the same figure. Port dues amount to f.19,233; and the postal revenue f.14,835. The expenditure for the year is calculated at f.1,347,589, of which to Pondicherry is allotted f.909,054; Chandernagor, f.107,000; Karikal, f.258,219; Mahé, f.639,663; Yanaon, f.33,000. The cost of administration is set down at f.709,823 for the whole of French India. The estimate for public works is f.326,800.

It is widely rumoured in India that Sir Richard Temple intends shortly to resign the Governorship of Bombay. As there is no apparent reason for his taking such a step we are inclined to regard the rumour as a misconception of Sir Richard's real purpose. It is not unlikely that he will run over to England for a few months to give evidence before the Committee now sitting on Indian Public Works in relation to the famine. It is said that several other officials of high standing will come home for the same purpose.

WE hear that the settlement of the Sitapur district in Oudh has been confirmed by the Secretary of State for the usual period of thirty years. This district comprises 14,10,387 acres, the cultivated area being 64.4 per cent., a higher proportion than in any other district of the same province. The district is held mainly by Rajput communities. The final result of the revised assessments, the rates of which have been greatly lowered in the course of the settlement from those originally proposed, is an increase of revenue from Rs. 9,39,397 to Rs. 13,03,694, an increase of 33 per cent. The revenue rate per cultivated area is Rs. 1-6-10, which is lower than in

any other district, except Gonda, in which it is the same, and Baraich, in which it is Rs. 1-5-11.

We learn that with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Viceroy has appointed General Sir Richard Strachey President of the Famine Commission, which is to sit in India concurrently with the Special Committee in London.

In his despatch of April 22, 1877, Lord Lytton repeats his former assertion that our supremacy in India is mainly due to "the straightforward, upright, and disinterested action of English gentlemen, and to the influence which higher mental power and culture never fail to exert over those who are brought much in contact with them." For this among other reasons he proposes the appointment of a Chief Commissioner at Peshawar, who would "represent to the native mind more directly and personally than either the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahor, or the still more distant Viceroy at Calcutta, the embodied power and dignity of the British Government." If there is any ground for such a proposal, all we can say is that things must have greatly changed for the worse since the days of Dalhousie and the Lawrences, when the affairs of the Punjab Frontier were managed with equal vigour and success by the Punjab Government and its chosen officers. The Viceroy further proposes to transfer the command of the Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, and to

increase somewhat the police force, giving it as good an organisation as possible, and placing it directly under the district officers. The local militia also should be under the district officers, and ordinarily these civil forces should be sufficient to meet and punish any attempts from over the border. With a picked police force, composed of men of the same stamp, and as inured to hill work as the tribes whom they have to act against, but better armed, organised, and disciplined, under picked officers, and with a proper system of espionage and intelligence, I see no reason why the security of the Frontier should not be maintained, in ordinary times, without the assistance of troops. But when once the troops are called out, then the control of all armed forces, military, police, or militia, should pass in the hands of the officer commanding the troops, and he alone, acting, of course, in concert and communication with the civil authorities, should be responsible for the protection of the frontier.

With regard to "small punitive expeditions" the Viceroy does not

For a moment suppose that these turbulent and savage tribes can be managed without occasional displays of power and severe punishment; but I object to this particular form of punishment. I object to it because it perpetuates a system of semi-barbarous reprisal, and because we lower ourselves to the ideas of right and might common to our barbarous neighbours, rather than endeavour to raise them to our own ideas; because it seldom really touches the guilty, and generally falls most heavily on the innocent; because its natural tendency is to perpetuate animosity rather than to lead up to good relations; because, as a rule, it leaves no permanent mark, and the tribes assailed by us can point triumphantly to our having evacuated their country after all; because there can be no more trying fighting for our own troops than that which obliges them ultimately to retire before an enemy increasing in strength and boldness; and it appears from the records of these expeditions, which are not always successes even in the most limited sense, that the losses suffered by ourselves often exceed the losses we inflict. Finally, I object to this system, because I think the confidence of the hill tribes and their warlike spirit are quite as likely to be raised as lowered by contests in which they generally fire the last shot at a retreating foe. I am aware that the expeditions I thus deprecate are defended by a large number of our most experienced frontier administrators, on the grounds, so far as I understand them—1st, that they are the only means of dealing with barbarous races; and 2nd, that their success has been proved by results. With regard to the first argument, I cannot find that any other system has ever been tried with sufficient persistence to give it a chance; and with regard to the second, I cannot at all admit the results that have been obtained, after twenty-five years' frontier administration, as evidence of successful dealings with these tribes, seeing that European life is as insecure as ever beyond our immediate border; that we have recently been exposed to a series of successful raids and outrages from one tribe; and that in my short tenure of office I have twice had to consider the necessity of military operations against offending sections. I maintain that, under ordinary circumstances, the police should be able to cope with offences committed within our border, and, if necessary, follow up and inflict punishment beyond it. I also maintain that when troops are used, the expedition should be on a considerable scale, and productive of permanent results. At any rate, under no circumstances, should the troops be withdrawn until all opposition has absolutely ceased: they should never be required to turn their backs to an enemy who is still firing at them. And I think these expeditions, in which, while doing little to put our relations permanently on a better footing, we injure a whole tribe for the vicarious punishment of an individual, are particularly inapplicable where (as is so repeatedly and strongly represented to us by the Punjab authorities) there really is little or no tribal responsibility or control. In the Punjab Report of Oct. 1876, it is pointed out that the Belooch system of tribal responsibility cannot be applied to the Pathan tribes, because "every tribe is divided and sub-divided into numerous clans, each independent

of the others, and yielding but small obedience to its own petty head-men." These tribes, it is stated, "only unite against a common enemy. Control exercised over such tribes through their chiefs would be impossible, for the chiefs do not exist." Yet it is to these very tribes that the system is applied of burning certain villages because other members of the tribe have committed outrages.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of March 3 from Calcutta an important despatch, regulating the financial responsibilities of the Punjab Government, was published in last Saturday's *Gazette*. From this document it seems that the net excise revenue of the Punjab for 1877-78 has been estimated at Rs. 1,00,50,000, and for 1878-79 at Rs. 1,01,08,000. The Indian Government has assigned this revenue to the Punjab Government on the condition that the latter guarantee to the Imperial Treasury Rs. 9,70,000 for the year 1877-78, Rs. 9,90,000 for 1878-79, and Rs. 10,10,000 for 1879-80. The additional land tax having been roughly estimated at Rs. 425,000, and the new licence tax at Rs. 9,00,000, both these have been assigned to the Punjab Government for Rs. 12,00,000, or for any less sum actually collected. The net stamp revenue has been estimated at Rs. 25,85,000 for 1877-78, and Rs. 25,82,000 for 1878-79. The Indian Government making over this revenue, at Rs. 23,95,000 for 1877-78, at Rs. 24,15,000 for 1878-79, and at Rs. 24,35,000 for 1879-80. The net revenue arising from the administration of law and justice is estimated at Rs. 3,69,000 for 1877-78 and Rs. 3,64,000 for 1878-79. The Indian Government assigns this revenue for Rs. 3,80,000 per annum for 1877-8-9-80. The Government has, moreover, reserved for the Imperial Treasury half of the net revenue from excise, stamps, and from law and justice which may accrue in excess of the amounts fixed by contract with the Local Government, undertaking on the other hand, in the event of a deficit, to make good the half. The gross obligation of the Punjab Government on account of excise, stamps, law and justice, assessed with miscellaneous taxes now assigned will accordingly be for 1877-78, Rs. 39,90,000; for 1878-79, Rs. 52,30,000; for 1879-80, Rs. 52,80,000. For the land revenue expenditure the Indian Government has assigned Rs. 16,21,000 a year. The net total assignments, after various deductions, are thus estimated:—In 1877-78, at Rs. 64,63,000; in 1878-79, at Rs. 52,55,000; and in 1879-80, Rs. 53,10,000. These will, however, be subject to readjustment on receipt of the actual outturns.

FROM the same source we learn that the final terms imposed on the Jawakis were a fine of 5,000 rupees, the surrender of twenty-five English and twenty-five native rifles, and the banishment during the Government's pleasure of the four outlaws named in the proclamation.

A CALCUTTA telegram of March 3 states that a meeting attended by about 700 natives, was held at Calcutta the previous evening, at which resolutions were adopted opposing increased taxation and expressing the belief that both the ordinary and famine expenditure could be met by considerable retrenchments and by a more economical administration. It was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in the sense of the resolutions carried at the meeting.

A *Times* telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta gives the following news:—

A Darbar was held on Monday last at Peshawar, in presence of the whole garrison, for the purpose of receiving a public expression of submission on the part of the Jawakis. The Jawakis accordingly paid the fine of 5,000 rupees imposed by the Government, and surrendered twenty-five English and twenty-five native rifles, which included those stolen from Shaheote. The Lieutenant-Governor, in addressing the various Chiefs assembled, said that he had summoned them to-day to witness the submission of the Jawakis to the British Government; and that under pressure the Jawakis had now submitted to the terms proposed, expelling from their territories four of their people who had been chiefly concerned in acts of plunder and bloodshed. They had also surrendered the rifles demanded, had paid a fine of 5,000 rupees, and had further given hostages for future good behaviour. Although the Jawaki country might with justice have been permanently annexed, the Government had no desire to seize the possessions of its neighbours, and therefore had consented to restore these lands on condition of their submission. The conduct of the other sections of the Adam Khel tribes had been praiseworthy. "The Government," he continued "will not permit the peace which reigns within its own boundaries to be broken by turbulent neighbours; it possesses both the will and the power to punish violence and aggression, and will not hesitate to exercise that power promptly and severely." Many of the Chiefs there assembled received large allowances in cash, grants, jaghirs, and honours, conditional on service to the Government, and yet they had failed to manifest any really zealous loyalty. Their loyalty was not active but asleep. They were de-

voured by jealousies and enmities against each other. This was the cause of the troubles existing within and without the border of their dominions. The Government, however, would no longer tolerate such a state of things, but would demand from all those whom it had honoured and enriched loyal, hearty, and undivided service. At the conclusion of his speech the Lieutenant-Governor praised the conduct of the troops as admirable and deserving warm acknowledgment. At a public meeting of the natives, held here on the 2nd, there being no Europeans present, various resolutions condemnatory of Indian taxation and expenditure were passed, and it was finally agreed to memorialise Parliament on the subject.

## Odds and Ends.

A CONTEMPORARY mysteriously hints that Sir Richard Temple may resign the Governorship of Bombay at no very distant date.

MAJOR RICHARD BEADON is again appointed to officiate as Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta.

MR. CHARLES SANDERSON, Solicitor to the Government of India, intended to apply for furlough to Europe in March.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will hold a Grand Darbar of the talukdars and nobles of Oudh this month at Lucknow.

MR. J. G. A. VENTZENS has been appointed Acting Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. M. LEES, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has applied for furlough, and will proceed to England about the middle of March.

THE Memorial Church at Cawnpore has been partially unroofed by a storm.

It is reported that Mr. Daniell, Judge of Ahmadnagar, will shortly resign the Bombay Civil Service.

THE Opium Act of 1878 came into force in the North-West Provinces and Oudh from the 2nd ultimo.

THE services of Major-General Thuillier have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

It has now been finally decided that the Commander-in-Chief and head-quarters of the Bombay Army will pass the next hot season at Matheran, where house accommodation has already been taken.

THE total number of deaths registered in the Madras Presidency in the month of October last was 130,622, as compared with 168,663 in the previous month, showing a general improvement in the health of the people.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON AND Co.'s Tea Report tells us that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta from the 1st to the 30th January this year was 3,215,231 lbs. as compared with 2,380,910 lbs. exported in January last year.

It is reported that Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice of Madras, is shortly going to Europe on leave.

COLONEL HEARN, Inspector-General of Police at Madras, is going to Europe on leave in March; and Colonel Drever will most probably officiate for him.

MR. ROBERTSON, the Superintendent of the Madras Government Farm at Sydapet, has been ordered to at once proceed to those districts where the crops are suffering from blight, and report upon the probable extent of the damage and nature of the blight.

TEETOTALISM continues to flourish in the British Army in India, the last return showing that 8,576 non-commissioned officers and men belong to teetotal societies.

THE Puna Municipality has resolved to light the town with gas, and has applied to the Bombay Gas Company as to the terms on which they will undertake the work.

THE Lucknow paper tells us that Sir Fitzjames Cummings, who is on a tour in this country, has gone on a shooting expedition with the Maharaja of Balrampur in the Nepal Terai.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP is gazetted to officiate as a Judge of the High Court.

A NUMBER of native gentlemen are, it is reported, about to start a paper manufactory at Bombay.

ON the retirement of Mr. Justice Birch, Mr. Justice McDonell, v.c., will be confirmed as a Judge of the High Court.

PART of the large bridge at present being built over the Narbadda river has cracked, and all work on it has, we hear, been stopped for the present.

MR. MANGLES, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, went to the residence of the Maharani Sarnomoyi at Kossimbazar on Friday, the 1st February, to inform her of her Majesty having been pleased to bestow upon her the new Order of the Crown of India.

DR. S. C. MACKENZIE is appointed a Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality.

MR. W. D. BRUCE is appointed a member of the committee of management of the Zoological Gardens.

It is expected that Mr. C. A. Elliott will soon return to the North-Western Provinces from his special famine duty in Maisur.

It is now considered almost certain that the railway from Jalpaiguri to Siliguri will be opened for traffic by the middle of April.

Good rain has fallen in the Darjiling district; and as the winter has been an unusually mild one, planters anticipate an early commencement of the tea season.

MR. R. L. UPTON will most probably be appointed to officiate as Solicitor to the Government of India when Mr. Sanderson goes on furlough to Europe.

THE Behar paper reports that great damage has been done to the rabi crops in some of the villages near Patna by some unknown insects which resemble ants.

THE Collector of Customs of Hoshangabad has been amalgamated with that of Sagar under the title of the Sagar Division, and Mr. W. A. Kingston is appointed Collector of Customs of the United Divisions.

MR. R. LOGAN, Assistant Commissioner of Jabalpur, goes on furlough for nine months, from the 1st of April next; and Mr. H. R. Finch, Assistant Commissioner of Hoshangabad, for six months, from the 1st of March.

MAJOR T. H. LEWIN, Deputy Commissioner of Kuch Behar, succeeds Mr. Edgar as Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES IRVING is appointed Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal as a temporary measure.

MR. L. R. TOTTENHAM is gazetted to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; and Mr. T. Smith succeeds him as Judge of Midnapur.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Colonel W. J. Wilson as an honorarium for compiling the history of the Madras Sappers and Miners.

THE Madras Government has cancelled the notification of the 23rd January last exempting from port dues all vessels carrying grain to the ports of Kadalor, Porto Nova, Tranquebar, Nagor, Negapatam, and Tuticorin.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India, from the commencement of the current financial year to the end of January, has amounted to Rs. 1,17,68,389, being Rs. 17,57,673 in excess of the estimated loss. The average rate at which the bills have been sold was 1s. 8s. 8d., the estimated rate being 1s. 9s. 23d.

WE learn that a son and heir was born to his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 27th of January.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of Burma, left for his own province on Wednesday, February 13.

MR. C. A. GALTON acts as Secretary to the Madras Board of Revenue during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. E. Stokes.

NEWS from Simla says that it has been decided that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab and his suite will pass the hot weather at that station.

WE understand that the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M.A., Chaplain at Rawalpindi, will be appointed to officiate for the Rev. J. M. Tomson, who goes on furlough for two years.

THE scarcity of grass at Rajkot has become so bad that the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed there has been ordered to Disa, and the Mountain Train Battery is to be sent to Ahmadabad.

MR. H. J. SPARKS, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for Oudh, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months and a-half, from the 12th of April next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. E. WEBSTER officiates as Commandant of the 9th Native Infantry during the absence of Colonel Hawes on sick leave, Major F. J. Toke acting as Second in Command.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA has returned to Calcutta, and the new Bishop of Rangoon arrived in the *Hydaspes*.

MR. R. W. TRAFFORD, Judicial Assistant at Sialkot, goes on furlough for eighteen months from the 1st of March.

MR. G. R. ELSMIE is gazetted to act as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab during the absence on furlough of Mr. Lindsay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. FRANKS officiates as Second in Command of the 22nd Native Infantry, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Stafford, gone on furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. C. TREVOR, Chief Engineer in British Burmah, who accompanied the Chief Commissioner to Calcutta, is going on furlough to Europe for twenty months.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Charles Dimsdale, son of the late John Dimsdale, H.E.I.C.S., on his passage from Sydney to the Mauritius, Jan. 1.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B., at 9, Queen's-gate-place, March 7, aged 69. Comdr. F. S. Delves Broughton, R.N., in Europe, recently, aged 35. (In 1875 he commissioned the screw sloop *Arab* for the East India station, whence he had to return last autumn in failing health.)

HOME.—John S. Rugge, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at East Court, Debiting, March 2, aged 70. Mr. Charles Wyman, late of Messrs. Cox and Wyman, Printers, at South Norwood, Feb. 27, aged 74. James Lane, Esq., late H.R.M. Consul at Alexandria, at Mentone, France, March 2, aged 70.

BENGAL.—Mr. E. G. B. Beckett, of the Panjab Cus'oms Department, at Lodhran, Feb. 4. D. D. McI. Campbell, Esq., C.S., son of the late Principal Campbell, Aberdeen University, at Gauri Kumari, N.W.P., Feb. 5, aged 29.

MADRAS.—Mr. W. A. E. Burghall, Registrar, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, at Madras, Feb. 10. T. W. Johnston, Esq., late of the Public Works Secretariat, at Madras, Feb. 11.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.  
From BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Bailey, Mrs. Walker and infant, Capt. H. Torkington, Mr. M. Clark.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.  
From BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Barcan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. F. Deedes, Dr. B. Williamson, Mr. H. J. Langley, Major Cunningham.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.  
From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Cleveland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T's" letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 11, 1878.

## SHORT SERVICE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

IN spite of Mr. Hardy's sneer at "the universal knowledge of the honourable member for Kirkcaldy" we do not see much evidence of superior knowledge in the War Minister's reply to the objections raised last Monday by Sir George Campbell against the short-service system as applied to India. It was rather startling, for instance, to find Mr. Hardy setting Sir George right about the so-called "White Mutiny" of 1859, as being a mutiny, "not of English, but of alien troops." We certainly were not aware that the Company's European army at that date consisted chiefly of foreigners, unless Irishmen and Scotchmen are to be included in such a term. Nor is it easy to see how the case of men who mutinied because they resented the attempt to hand them over "like cattle" from one service to another, could be said to illustrate the working of any principle, whether of long or short service. And we wonder whether Sir G. Campbell will learn a lesson of modesty in argument from the curious way in which Mr. Hardy answered his contention, that men enlisted for service in India ought to stay there as long as they were fit for service. "They had been made soldiers in England at great expense, and while he admitted that the pressure of the expense bore heavily on India, he must submit, further, that England paid a larger proportion of the expense than she ought to be called upon to pay." From this it would appear that each succeeding Viceroy and Secretary for India has been wholly mistaken in attributing the growth of the Home charges on India to the action of the War-office, backed by the English Government. That boldness which Danton held to be the first and last principle in politics is certainly not lacking in our present Secretary for War.

Without claiming omniscience for Sir George Campbell, or questioning his capacity for boring the House of Commons, we may at least acquit him of knowing less than Mr. Hardy about the questions in dispute between them. Sir George, in fact, was standing on pretty firm ground when he rose to call attention to "the great difficulties resulting from the attempt to supply both the reserves in this country and the military service in India by a uniform system of enlistment for six years;" and urged the necessity of a twofold system of "short-service enlistment, with a view to passing rapidly into the reserve, without liability to service in India except in case of extreme urgency, and a long service enlistment to supply seasoned and

experienced soldiers for Indian service." If it be borne in mind, as Mr. Hardy himself allows, that we send out only our "trained levies" to India, that is, men of a certain age who have already served a year or more at home, and that regiments ordered to India contain many men who have served, perhaps, half or two-thirds of their time already, it follows that India will have to import a fresh army about once in three years under the present system of enlistment for six years. The obvious costliness of such an arrangement is equalled by its inefficiency. Under the short service system, as Sir G. Campbell reminds us, the bulk of the soldiers supplied to India will return home just as they have become acclimatised and really fit for work. Mr. Hardy himself admits that eight years is the average time during which an English soldier retains his health and efficiency in India. But he thinks that many of these who now enlist for short service will be certain to re-enlist for a further term; and thus India will get, in fact, her due share of seasoned troops, at a considerable saving of expense, without any change in the system now adopted for the army at large. It may turn out so; but the experiment has still to be made, and many persons meanwhile doubt with Sir G. Campbell, whether a sufficient number of volunteers for further service will ever be secured under the present system. And if the time-expired men should volunteer in any numbers for a longer term, how does Mr. Hardy expect to keep the Home Reserves recruited to their proper strength? And what will ultimately become of the re-enlisted men? They will hardly care to re-enlist without the certainty of a pension or its equivalent at the end of their twelve years' service, and this the War Minister seems to put aside as impossible; for though he allows that enlistment for twelve years would involve a pension, he asks whether Sir G. Campbell is "prepared to undertake that responsibility?"

The difficulty of applying the short-service system of the home army to the special requirements of Indian service reveals itself in Mr. Hardy's statement that the War and the India-office are even now considering the whole question. He has no doubt, indeed, that they will come to "a satisfactory conclusion." Satisfactory perhaps from the British tax-payer's point of view; but is it likely to prove quite as satisfactory to those who consider the well-being of our Indian Empire? Will any modification of the short-service system give India a good working substitute for the local British army of former days? To our thinking there is only one way of escape from the slough in which we have been floundering ever since 1860, and that is by restoring to India the separate army which was broken up with a haste that sowed the seeds of a long repentance. If our statesmen had the courage of their secret convictions, they would cease to waste time over insoluble problems, and leave India free to import soldiers for her own use on such terms as may best suit her own interests and theirs.

## THROUGH KWETTA TO KANDAHAR.

The following extracts from the Route-Book of Lieutenant-General E. Kaye have been kindly placed at our disposal. They will be found of special interest at this moment:—

*Through the Bolun Pass.* Extracted from the Route-Book of a Subaltern Officer, Fourth Troop, Third Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, attached to Shah Shoojah's Force in 1839.

29th March, 1839.—From Dadur to Kundae or Kundaeloun, twelve miles; road stony. Our course at first lay rather east of north, but shortly inclined to west; and, on entering the gorge of the hills about five miles from last camp, the road made a detour to the left, lying nearly due west for two miles; then south-west, three miles; after which it took a westerly direction for about a mile; and the same distance to S.W. brought us into camp in a stony plain, surrounded by hills. Coarse grass, plenty of water: we crossed a small stream eight or nine times.

30th March.—*Kirtah*, ten miles and a-half.—Road for the most part stony and bad; crossed the stream some seventeen or eighteen times. After leaving last camp road turned to the north of west;



our course varied from north-west to north. Kirtah about a coss N.E. of camp. Coarse grass and forage for camels.

31st March.—*Beebe Nancee*.—Started at eight P.M. on 30th; arrived one A.M., 31st; distance, nine miles. We marched in rear of infantry brigade; road rather better, over a stony plain, for six miles; then passed a small gorge, and crossed another plain. Direction of march at starting N.N.W., then inclined gradually to W., until last mile lay nearly W.N.W. Encamping ground stony; water, coarse grass.

April 1st.—*Ab-i-goom*, nine miles and a-half.—Started at eight P.M., 31st; road stony; footing for horses bad; gradual ascent of about eight hundred feet; plenty of water and coarse grass. Direction of road, N.N.W. and N.W. Forage for camels scarce.

April 2nd.—*Sir-i-Bolun*, nine miles.—Started at six P.M., and arrived at 10.15 P.M. on 1st. Gradual ascent; last mile or so a heavy tug; big stones, bad footing, put in eight horses; encamping ground stony; close to the source of the stream Bolun, which gushes out of the rock to the left of road. Direction of route, nearly west. Grain becoming scarce in camp; the army ahead reduced to half rations; climate improving.

April 4th.—*Siriab*, twenty-eight miles.—Marched from Sir-i-Bolun at one P.M. on 3rd. About two miles and a-half from last encamping ground entered the zig-zags of the Bolun Pass; road rather narrow, gradually opened out. About nine miles from Sir-i-Bolun came to a Ghat about one hundred yards in ascent, and the same in descent.

Encamped at *Munzilgah* in the *Dusht-i-Bedowlut*, about two or three miles beyond the Ghat. The road was rather better than on the previous days in the Pass, but stony until within two miles of the Ghat; a dead ascent as far as the Ghat; put in eight horses about half-way; surmounted the ascent without any difficulty, the horses galloping up, with guns (or waggons), and limbers.

Spence had been sent in advance on morning of 3rd with a strong party to occupy the heights on each side of the Pass. Rain fell in the evening and during the night. Some musketry firing about ten P.M., and a general turn out, but without cause.

Marched at four A.M. to Siriab, some fifteen miles; arrived about 9.30 A.M.; road firm, but broken and uneven; grass and water at Siriab; no water at Munzilgah. Horses put on half feed—two and a-half seers of dal.

Direction of march from Sir-i-Bolun to the Ghat variable from W.N.W. to S.W.; after crossing the Ghat gradually inclined to the north, till the latter part of our march to Siriab, when the direction was about due north.

April 5th.—Halted. The Candahar Vakeel came in to propose terms. Sir John Keane says he will dictate terms under walls of Candahar.

Fighting men reduced to three-quarters, camp followers to half seer; report that the troops in advance are, soldiers on half, followers on quarter seer.

6th.—*Kiwetta*, nine miles. A little east of north; road much cut up by small and deep water courses; the cavalry division and Sale's Brigade encamped here. The 4th Brigade and Artillery Park also marched in this day from Siriab. Fighting men and followers put on half and quarter rations, as in the Army of the Indus. Fields of wheat and lucerne.

7th April, 1839, Head Quarters.—Horse Artillery, Cavalry, Sale's Brigade, and the Shah's Force marched from *Kiwetta* to *Kooshab*, ten and a-half miles. Direction N.N.W.; several water courses to cross. About six miles from camp commenced the ascent of a low range—a branch of the Tukattoo hill; a steep descent the other side, a fine clear stream issuing from the foot of the hill; fields of green wheat.

8th April.—*Hyderzye*, eleven miles.—Road lay along the foot of the hills somewhat east of north for about two miles; then turned more to the west, and crossed the valley; after which we ascended slightly, and continued our march through a succession of low, clay hills; road much intersected by deep nullahs, some dry, some with water; two of them exceedingly difficult, with high and steep banks. At the last nullah locked the wheels, and held on with drag ropes for the descent; horses took up guns and limbers easy. Green wheat; plenty of water; herbs similar to mint and thyme in smell; daisies, and some wild flowers resembling others of Europe, observed on this march, as well as previously in Valley of Shawl. At Siriab, tulips and species of ferns.

April 9th.—*Hykutzye*, nine miles.—Road much better than that of yesterday, a little east of north; orders issued against cutting wheat; a quantity of snow on northern face of Tukattoo.

April 10th.—Encamped on left bank of River Lora, seven miles; direction nearly due west; road good; no grass; bought boosa (chopped straw) for horses. Tukattoo bore S.E.

April 11th.—Crossed the Lora; banks steep; unhorsed and let down the guns with ropes. Encamped near *Kilah Abdoolah Khan*, six and a-half miles; road good; direction N.W.; the *Khojeh Amran* hills a short distance to the north; plentiful supply of water; wheat in ear.

April 12th.—Halted; the Engineers making a road for the guns through the hills. The 1st Brigade marched to take possession of the Pass (*Munzil-gan*, 5,800 feet above the sea; camp not above 4,200).

April 14th.—Marched seven miles, and encamped in the mouth of

the Kojuck Pass; direction of march north-west for the first four miles, when we rounded the foot of a low branch of the hills; our road then inclined more to the right, due north. Road pretty good; last mile or so rather stony; *Kila Abdoolah Khan* some three miles distant, S. 18 deg. W.; Macan's regiment left to garrison the fort.

April 16th.—Crossed the *Khojeh Amran* Hills and encamped in the *Kojuck Pass*, on the western face of the range. For six miles and a half the road led to the north; a continued but gradual ascent; low ranges on either side; the pass narrowing by degrees. After marching this distance we entered the defile, exceedingly narrow and steep; the road soon turned to the left and brought us to the summit of the first chain; we then descended and ascended the second chain. About fifty yards of either ascent, just at the summit, very steep, and we required the assistance of drag ropes to raise the guns and bodies of waggons. The descent of the second range also steep and difficult; took out the horses, and let the carriages down by drag-ropes. The highest point of the hills over which we passed 7,000 feet above the sea, and about 4,000 above the plains to the North-West. The ascent and descent this day were, either, at least, 2,500, the descent nearer 3,000. There were a few springs on the side of the hill insufficient to water the horses. At Choki (about four miles in advance of our camp) there was water sufficient, but we knew not of this till too late. Grass and wild oats, but in no great quantity.

April 17th.—Marched at half-past four A.M., and joined the Cavalry Brigade, seventeen miles. Five hours on the road, a descent nearly the whole way; passed the camp of the 1st Brigade near the mouth of the Pass, about two miles and a half from our old ground; it was intended that we should encamp near some tanks about seven miles and a-half on the road. We watered there on the march, but there was not enough for a day's supply; so we continued our route. Road for the most part good, but latterly heavy.

April 18th.—Halted. Sir John Keane and head-quarters came up from *Chokee* or *Chummin*. The Park and 4th Brigade commenced crossing the hills. Reported that the Candahar Chiefs are building up the gateways. The Atchekzes and Kaukers very troublesome. Only seven days' supply left for man and beast.

The leading column of Bombay troops reached Kwetta on 16th. This place is called *Dandi Golai* in General Orders, 3,210 feet above the sea. General direction of our march hither N.W. 15 deg. W. Water from Kahrez, but a great scarcity of it and much distress; good grass and wild oats.

April 21st.—*Kila Puttoola*, nine miles N.W.—Road pretty good, but somewhat cut up by dry watercourses; green wheat distributed to mounted corps; water from Kahrez, very brackish. The whole camp much distressed, as the supply failed during the day.

April 22nd.—Marched eleven miles and a-half.—Road rough and uneven among the Gautie hills; the greater part an ascent; direction about N.W. Troops distressed for water on the march; men and horses drinking at every foul black pool. Encamped at *Mela-Manda*. Green wheat; water from Kahrez; plenty of water three miles from camp. The Cavalry Brigade went on to *Tukht-i-pool*.

April 23rd.—Camp on the *Durrge* river, fifteen miles.—Road uneven, rough, and stony; many ascents and descents among a rocky chain of hills; country barren and unpromising; direction of march for nine or ten miles nearly W.N.W.; then about N.W.; turned off to the west, and a mile brought us into camp. Plenty of water, but rather brackish; grass or rather a species of wild oats. A hill called *Leila Muynoon* lies N.E. 10 deg. N.

Mr. McNaghten, General Simpson, and the Padshah lost their road (!), and went on to *Deh-i-Hajee*; we are consequently ordered thither; horses get Oorad-ka-dal; bad food.

Marched in the evening to *Deh-i-Hajee*, eight miles.—Road good; direction N.N.W., until on rounding the foot of a hill, road turned due north.

April 24th.—*Candahar*, seventeen miles.—Passed *Kooshab*, about eight miles from last ground; direction so far about N.W. Road good; a considerable quantity of green wheat and barley; crops good. The road from Kooshab to Candahar rather bad for guns; several mud walls or banks to cut through; crossed a low ghaut, from which we first saw the city of Candahar. Our road then lay generally through the suburbs. Extensive crops, and a considerable number of fruit trees. The country around the town has a far more pleasing aspect than any we have hitherto traversed. No opposition being offered the Shah visited the city the day after our arrival, and guards were posted at the gateways. The Candahar Chiefs had fled in different directions; Sir John Keane, much annoyed at the Shah having reached Candahar in advance of himself and head-quarters.\*

April 26th.—Head-quarters arrived.

April 27th.—Cavalry and Rifle Brigade arrived.

\* This explains why the Shah and the Envoy lost their way on the 23rd, and found themselves at Deh-i-Hajee that morning, so much in advance of the Commander-in-Chief. It was desired that the Shah should enter his Southern capital escorted by his own troops (raised and officered by the British, and with 1-3 B.H.A. attached), in accordance with the programme of Government.—E. K.

We hear from Assam that the pruning of the tea plants is generally well advanced for the season.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE INDIAN ARMS BILL.

The *Englishman* remarks that the object of the Government, or, at least, the only object warranted by the arguments which the Government has put forward in defence of the Bill, is to prevent the importation of military weapons and weapons of a character which are likely to be abused by the predatory classes. The higher class of sporting weapons obviously do not fall within this category. It is true, indeed, that a rifle which will give a tiger his *quicquid* will kill a man with equal or greater facility. But there is no reason to suppose that weapons costing two hundred or three hundred rupees a piece are imported, or are likely to be imported, for military purposes, while it is morally certain that nothing but accident will ever render arms of this expensive character available to the predatory classes. Now, over and above the duty of fifty rupees a piece on guns, the Bill contemplates the imposition of a whole series of duties on the appurtenances of guns. The effect of these supplementary duties will, we are informed by experts, be to raise the total tax on sporting rifles, as usually imported into this country, with their cases and appurtenances, to something like a hundred and twenty or a hundred and thirty rupees, while, as against the class of weapons which it is really important to keep out of the country, they will hardly tell at all. The Bill, in short, if it becomes law, will bear with special severity upon the very class of weapons, the introduction of which into India is not merely harmless but positively useful. If it were intended to put down sport, this feature of the Bill would be intelligible. It is not intelligible on the supposition that it is merely intended to tax sport for fiscal purposes, for prohibitive duties such as these defeat themselves. But it is, as far as we know, the intention of the Government neither to put down, nor to tax, sport. The tale of human lives, let alone cattle, destroyed by beasts of prey in India is already heavy enough to make it an important object to encourage, rather than check, their destruction; and the increase of revenue which, under any circumstances, a tax on sporting weapons could be expected to yield, is so trifling as to be undeserving of serious consideration. We have not referred to the interests of the trade in the matter, for, in the face of larger public interests, they are of minor moment. There can be little doubt, however, that the effect of these multifarious, and, in the aggregate, oppressive duties would be to crush the trade, and though the individual interests involved are comparatively few, there is no excuse, in the absence of really grave public reasons, for even this measure of wrong.

### AN INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks it will be considered mad by many respectable gentlemen who have walked circumspectly for years in the ways of Government if it asserts that the time has now come when the non-official community should make a stand for their rights. As the experiment of introducing the franchise in England was first tried in the large towns, the same experiment ought to be made in the great cities of India. The public opinion of India ought to have fair and effectual representation. Official domination ought now to be modified. The intelligence of India is not concentrated in official circles, and we claim the franchise for the representation of the intelligence of all India. The success which has attended the working of the Municipality of Bombay ought to be a guarantee that an Indian Parliament would work well. We do not propose that there shall be popular representation in the form with which we are familiar in England; but the franchise should at first be extended only to municipalities and important public associations like the Chambers of Commerce. Let such a Parliament, which would be fairly representative of all the intelligent classes, meet in Calcutta, Allahabad, or Poona, and there would be no further necessity for officials telling the non-official community that if there is bad legislation it is its own fault, because it did not speak soon enough. If Lord Lytton will use his influence to establish such a Parliament, he will make a reputation worth the creation of many Orders of the Indian Empire. The days of obedient official majorities in Legislative Councils cannot last for ever. Already, we believe, they are numbered.

### THE LICENCE TAX.

The *Englishman* notes that the maximum fee which can be imposed under the Bill has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, the next below it in the scale being Rs. 200. We expected to find some explanation of the reason for this change in the report of the Select Committee. But all that it says on the subject is that the change has been made. The measure has been further assimilated to an income-tax by the introduction of a provision that where a person carries on business in more than one district he shall take out a licence in each district, with reference to his "earnings" in such district, a provision wholly inapplicable to a licence tax, which is a tax, not on "earnings" but on callings; which, though it might be otherwise equitable in the case of some callings, is likely to prove

oppressive in that of others, and which is at the best objectionable, as tending to multiply the liability to taxation by a purely arbitrary factor. Why a man who has one branch of his business at Hughli and another at Bardwan should have to pay twice as much as a man who has one branch of his business at Hughli and another at Serampur, we cannot see. Having refused to draw the line at provinces, why draw it at districts? The tax being a provincial tax, for provincial and imperial, not for local purposes, there is no just ground for requiring a man to take out more than one license for a particular calling. The sub-division of the country into districts is entirely arbitrary; to make taxation proportional, as this provision tends to make it, to the degree of minuteness of that sub-division, is absurd. The notion probably is that the greater the number of districts in which a man carries on business the larger his profits are; and this may be true in many cases, though it is not invariably true. But, as we have already observed, the tax is not an income-tax; and the attempt to assimilate it to an income-tax in the case of a few individuals is both invidious and opposed to the original intention of the Government of India. It is simply iniquitous that a person who earns a profit of Rs. 50,000 a year divided between five districts should pay five times as much as a person who earns the same annual sum in one district. Yet this is only an example of what the Bill sanctions.

### THE NEW LAND-CESS.

The *Pioneer* observes that the Government treats the land as if, in common with trade, it had hitherto paid nothing. It imposes what it believes to be a burden of two per cent. on incomes from land, and then balances it by a like impost on trade. In all justice, the mercantile and professional classes, the petty traders and artisans, should first be made to bear their share of the expenses of government. It is unreasonable that incomes derived from the land should be taxed from eight to twelve per cent., while incomes derived from trade cannot be taxed more than two per cent. Under what principle of justice has the sum of Rs. 200 been taken as the maximum to be paid by any individual or company? No one benefits more from the administration of the Police, the Public Works, the Educational, and the Postal Departments than rich traders and bankers; yet it is proposed that men making lakhs of rupees in the year shall not be asked for more than Rs. 200, a sum which every landowner with an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum has now to pay. Surely this is making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness. It is to be expected that the principles now laid down will yield a crop of difficulties hereafter. In the present measure the Government is acting as if each class were starting fair, and were equally weighted with taxation. Hence, if after a year or two it may seem advisable to raise the rate under the licence tax, it will hardly be possible to do so without also imposing a fresh rate on the land. It may be true that the professional and official classes are not so liable to be thrown on the hands of Government in famine time, and are therefore not under the same obligation to contribute to the famine fund. But the classes named benefit as much as others from the police, schools, and roads which have heretofore been maintained for them at the expense of the land. So far as is known, they have contributed nothing hitherto to these purposes. There is much fallacious reasoning and jugglery in all this. It is true that the land should contribute to famine expenditure. But why should it, and it alone, pay for the police who guard the merchant's wealth, for the roads which are the life of his trade, for the schools which educate his children? So also as regards the official class, which, above all others, makes use of the schools towards the support of which it contributes nothing. Before proceeding to apportion the famine charges the burden of existing local rates should be adjusted. The exemption of the professional and official classes from the famine cess may be right. But on what grounds are they exempted from all local taxation? The landowners may have no right to ask that these classes should contribute to the famine insurance. They have an undoubted title to demand that they should bear a fair share of the charges for police, education, and roads. The conclusion is this: that the Government measures do not adjust the burden of taxation as between provinces. That as regards classes the land is unfairly treated. That if the land is to bear its share of famine charges, as undoubtedly it should, the commercial classes are bound to pay their share of local rates. That the professional and official classes, if exempt from famine taxation, should also pay their share of local rates.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### PROPOSED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE HUGHLI.

Some further details of the scheme of the Port Commissioner for a railway bridge between Howrah and Calcutta and a central railway station for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway will probably prove interesting to our readers. The leading features of the scheme are the construction of a large warehouse within the jetty inclosure, with an arched roof sufficiently strong to carry a

railway for passenger traffic, the goods traffic being confined to the low level; the construction of a brick viaduct along the Strand-road on the Port Commissioners' lands, as far as Ahiritolah Ghat, to carry the lines of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways; the construction of a bridge across the river at Ahiritolah, and a line on the Howrah bank, joining the main line of the East Indian Railway about two miles from Howrah, and the construction of an iron viaduct immediately above the present tramway along the new riverside road from Ahiritolah to Chitpore, to connect with the main lines of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The buildings to be constructed within the jetty enclosure would consist of a series of warehouses with arched roofs, strong enough to carry railway traffic. Merchants who rented them could have their goods sent direct to the godowns from the jetty, or loaded direct from the godowns into railway waggons. Exports could also be received direct into the godowns and removed from them to the ship by the jetty tramway. The station would consist of a large hall 800 feet by 175 feet, with abundant platform space, for arrival and departure, for both lines. From the north end of the station the line would be carried on a brick viaduct to Ahiritolah Ghat, bifurcating at Nimtolah Ghat, one line going to the bridge above the Burning Ghat, and the other to Nimtolah Ghat, where the iron viaduct would begin. The incline, to connect the high and low levels for goods traffic, would commence immediately below the Calcutta end of the bridge, and be carried parallel to the high level viaduct on the west side, as far as the Mayo Hospital. The bridge would cross the river from a point 230 feet north of the Burning Ghat to Sulkea Ghat, and would consist of six spans of 310 feet each, the line being continued to the proposed station by a brick viaduct along the Strand bank. The working of the passenger traffic would be left entirely in the hands of the Railway Companies concerned, who would run direct into the station with their own engines, the Commissioners concerning themselves only with the goods traffic to be taken along the low level tramway. The total probable revenue, from warehouse rent, passenger and goods traffic, and the additional jetty traffic, is estimated at Rs. 7,50,000 per annum, the capital expenditure at seventy-five lakhs, the annual charges, including interest on capital and sinking fund, at Rs. 5,33,025, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,67,975 to the credit of the Port Trust. It is also proposed to construct a line of tramway along the Strand-road, to connect the Commissariat, Ordnance and Public Works' godowns with the jetties and railways.—*Englishman*.

## Miscellaneous.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—The meeting of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Viceroy, which was fixed for Wednesday, the 20th instant, have been postponed to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

**TEST EXAMINATION.**—The general Test Examination is now being held in Madras and the district. Of the 4,000 candidates who have applied to be examined, 1,000 appeared in Madras.

**OCTROI TAX.**—An octroi tax is to be introduced in Madras to help the municipal revenue, and the Hon. Mr. Coleman has obtained leave to introduce the necessary Bill into the Legislative Council.

**THE NAGA COUNTRY.**—The Chief Commissioner of Assam was to have left Samaguting on January 31, accompanied by Captains Williamson and Trotter, with an escort of one hundred men under Lieutenant Macgregor, to march across the hills to Wokha.

**LIEUT.-COL. W. RICHARDS.**—It is said that Lieut.-Col. W. Richards, Chief Garrison Instructor at Lucknow, will have to resign that appointment, owing to his regiment, the 55th, not being borne on the Indian establishment.

**COLONEL FRASER.**—Colonel Fraser, Secretary to the North-West Government in the D.P.W., joins General Strachey and Mr. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer to the E. I. R., at Benares, and accompanies them to Delhi on their tour of inspection.

**DEATH OF DR. CAMPBELL.**—We much regret to hear of the death at Almorah, on the 5th instant, from inflammation of the lungs, of Mr. Donald Campbell, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Kumaon. Mr. Campbell, we believe, was only twenty-nine years old, a promising officer who will be sincerely lamented by many friends.

**MR. DALGLEISH.**—According to the Lahor paper, Mr. Dalgleish, of the Central Asian Trading Company, about whose safety fears were entertained, has arrived safely at Leh from Yarkund. Mr. Dalgleish is now pressing on towards India with his consignment, but he makes but slow progress on account of stress of weather.

**SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.**—It is rumoured that the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company contemplate running a through fast passenger train between Lahor and Ghaziabad, in direct connection with the East Indian slow train to Allahabad and Calcutta. This service is to supplant the present mixed and miserable slow trains stopping at Umballa.

**TAXES ON GAME.**—The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Provinces has sanctioned the levy of the following taxes on game brought for sale or sold within the limits of the Fyzabad Municipality during the "close" season, i.e.,

between the 1st April and 31st August of each year, viz.:—On every partridge eight annas; on every hare Rs. 1; on every peafowl Rs. 2.

**INDIAN STATISTICS.**—For some time past, says the *Pioneer*, there have been painful discrepancies between the Indian statistics, especially those of area and population, published by the several administrations here, and those laid before Parliament. Some of these discrepancies, indeed, are explained away with much ingenuity by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; for the correction of others, which are inexplicable, the Government of India will shortly pass orders.

**LITERARY PATRONAGE.**—It is officially notified, that in accordance with instructions received from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that officers in the service of Government who may desire to solicit Government patronage, other than that of the Local Government, for literary or other works, shall apply to the Government of India, and not to the Secretary of State.

**MILITARY.**—The squadron of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, under command of Captain Money, now at Quetta, is to be relieved by one of similar strength, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. The headquarters of the 4th Punjab Cavalry march from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan, on the left bank of the Indus, commencing their march on the 15th February and expecting to arrive at Dera Ismail Khan on the 28th current.

**THE SALT DUTIES.**—The salt revenue of the official year has not turned out such a good trump card as the Government expected. Down to the end of September the collections only exceeded the average, for the same period of the last five years, by about 12½ lakhs. The inland revenue on salt is actually falling off; the figures down to the 22nd of January show a decrease from the year before of 2½ lakhs. In August last Government was rejoicing over an increase in the revenue from Bengal and Northern India salt of over 22½ lakhs.

**POST OFFICE.**—Probably many more letters miscarry on their way to the Post-office than in course of delivery. Holding this creed, the postal authorities are about to adopt a system by which, on payment of half an anna, one may obtain a receipt for his letter at the post-office window. Our impression is, however, that the system, though it only provides a certificate of safe posting, may diminish eventually the receipts for registration fees, unless the fee is reduced. In England it has just been lowered from 4d. to 2d. Why not here from four annas to two?—*Pioneer*.

**ACTION AGAINST THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."**—The suit brought by Mr. Horace Herbert against the *Civil and Military Gazette* was withdrawn on the 12th inst., before the Deputy Commissioner of Lahor, on the proprietors of that paper intimating that the comments made in the columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, regarding the failure of the Punjab Bank, were not intended to cast the personal imputations on the plaintiff's character alleged in the plaint, and that they regretted that a construction should have been put upon them which was not intended to be conveyed. The arrangement thus arrived at was characterised by the Deputy-Commissioner as eminently satisfactory.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 16.

**INDIGO PLANTERS.**—At a meeting of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association at Mozufferpur on the 28th ult., a detailed and strict code of rules was adopted and signed by all the leading planters present previous to being published and circulated for signature amongst the general body of the members. The organisation of the Association may now be considered an accomplished fact, and planters may be congratulated on it. The readiness with which, in several instances, members have obeyed the award of their District Committees even when very adverse to their immediate interests and wishes, proves the success of the Association in one of its main objects, viz., "the improvement of the relations between planter, zemindar, and ryot."—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

**THE LATE DR. KURZ.**—The death is announced at Penang of Dr. Kurz, for many years Curator of the Herbarium of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta. Dr. Kurz had never thoroughly recovered from the effects of an illness contracted in exploring the botany of the Nicobar Islands about three years ago, but unwilling to interrupt the progress of his work on the forest flora of Burma on which he was engaged for Government, he deferred seeking the change and rest which he so much required; and it was not until November last that he took leave. Hoping that a short voyage would restore him to health, Dr. Kurz started on a trip to Burma and the Straits. His untimely death deprives botanical science of one of its most devoted and disinterested followers, adds another name to the distinguished roll of martyrs in its cause, and deprives Government of a good and faithful servant.

**MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY E. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.**—When a man has served his country for upwards of forty-five years, with credit to himself and the approbation of his superiors, he must be admitted to have done good service to the State. Major-General Thuillier entered the old Bengal Artillery so long ago as December, 1832, and it is upwards of forty years ago since he first joined the Survey Department, in which he has continued ever since, rising steadily through all the successive grades by his own application

and ability, until he reached the head of the department in March 1861, so that he has superintended the working of this important branch of the State work for nearly eighteen years. Every man who occupies such a position must expect to make enemies, and General Thuillier has not escaped the general fate; but he can rest assured that the accusations made against him have not in the least affected his position in the esteem of the general public, whilst the Government he served so well has lately borne public testimony to its appreciation of his services.—*Charivari*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6. Str. Baghdad, Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon.—7. Str. Commilla, Rangoon and Akyab; str. Prenita, Galle; Arethusa, Mauritius; Allum Ghier, Bombay, &c.—8. Alexander Mackenzie, Moulmein; Kinross, Liverpool; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally.—9. Glencorse, Demerara; Bargany, Cardiff; str. Precursor, Akyab; str. Helois, Bombay.—10. Str. Moulmein, Chittagong; str. Guy Mannering, Bombay.—11. Str. Goa, Bombay; str. Madura, Singapore; Glengarry, Liverpool.—12. Reporter, Rio de Janeiro; Alcece et Lorraine, Bourbon.—13. Str. Busheer, Kyook Phyou, &c.; str. Satara, Canora, &c.; str. Ethiopia, Madras.—14. Str. Mecca, Straits, &c.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arethusa.—Mr. W. L. Laws.  
Per Allum Ghier.—Mrs. Williams and child.  
Per Guy Mannering.—Mrs. Mann and child.  
Per Goa.—Mr. P. Lawrence, Mr. J. McIntosh, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. G. Harcourt, Mr. Waddell, and Mr. Stuart.  
Per Alcece et Lorraine.—Messrs. Berran and Menon.  
Per Satara.—Mr. Woodcock, Mr. H. Twidale, Mrs. H. Archard and two children, Mr. J. H. Blacklock, and Dr. W. Cowry.  
Per Busheer.—Mrs. P. Ballantine and family, Mrs. Penheiro and family, Major Mallick and Miss Gomez.  
Per Ethiopia.—Lieut. C. Vyse.  
Per Mecca.—Mr. Henriques, Mr. Severs, Mr. Vertanis, Mrs. and Miss Monahan and children.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7. Scottish Chief, Bombay; Sagol, Galle; Nearchus, Bombay.—8. City of Hankow, London; str. City of Manchester, London, &c.; str. Almora, London, &c.; str. Khedive, London, &c.—9. Str. Estepora, Bombay; str. Africa, Bombay, via Coasts; Indian Empire, Dundee.—11. Redgauntlet, Mauritius; str. John Howard, Bombay; Cabul, London; Buccleuch, London; Loch Ramoch, New York; Celestial Empire, Dundee; str. Polam, Coasts; str. Commilla, Coasts.—12. Str. Harold Haafager, Bombay; Lord Canning, Liverpool; str. Himalaya, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.—13. Henry Sempe, Havre; str. Meinam, Galle, &c.; Sarah Smith, Cape Town; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally.—14. Statelie, Moulmein; Boyne, Demerara; Theophane, Rangoon; James Aiken, Havre.

## Commercial.

### Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1878. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 95 4
1 per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 to 94 6
1 per Cent., 1850-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 per Cent. 1861 ... (1891)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
5 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	112 0 to 112 8
5 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
5 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
5 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	115 0 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3/4 to 1s. 9 1/2

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	890 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1200 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	133 to 110
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100	51 to 52
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	299 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	182 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1075 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£21	41 to —
Namuth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	110 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simsa Bank ...	500	500 to 510
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	50 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£2 17 6 to 1 0 0	£2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Beans ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

SIR ANDREW CLARKE has arrived at Madras, and is the guest of his Grace the Governor.

## Madras.

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I have before me at this present moment a report on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76. It is not altogether uninteresting, and some precious grains of information may be gleaned from it by those who are fond of noting the progress of educational matters. In the first place, the report clearly shows that the existing number of collegiate schools is not enough for the Presidency and its wants. I am not prepared to say a collegiate school is needed in every district, but in Madura and Salem they are really required, and at Berhampore and Kurnool are matters of necessity. Kurnool and its stagnation struck Lord Napier so forcibly that Government interfered, and two small taluq schools were established, only, however, to disappear in a short space of time. Middle-class schools on the whole are in a very unsatisfactory state. After some examination it is easy to see how reduced they are in number, and the general improvement appears to be small. The Lawrence Asylum is the only middle-class school in the Nilghiris. It is well-conducted, and from personal observation I thought the inmates looked healthy and happy. They delight in the experimental farm at Lovedale, where each boy gets a small plot of ground "which he cultivates under the supervision of the Farm Bailiff." The Lawrence Asylum does much credit to Mr. Chisholm; it looks well suited to the site on which it is built, and coming upon it amidst the dark droogs and sharp windings of the hills, it reminds one, as I have said before, of an Italian monastery in the Alps as you near the Italian lakes, having left the loftier peaks behind you. In the Tinnevely district there are some excellent middle-class schools, amongst which the Church Mission Society's schools hold a conspicuous place. It is curious to mark how strongly the Christian religion has taken hold of the inhabitants of this district. There are entire villages where every man is a Christian, and where Christianity has been handed down from father to son for some time back. Everywhere in Tinnevely you come across the little mission stations which start up before your weary eye when perhaps you least expect to meet with human habitations. Not far from Mengnanapuram the scene is a wild and barren one. It has been well described of late. The endless range of sandy waste, the sand hillocks rising one behind the other, off which the wind blows the dust in clouds into the circular hollows below, the lonely stunted palm trees, the thorny acacia and withered banian, have each and all a dreary, melancholy effect. Beyond lies perhaps a wide marsh or *piduwei*, on whose edge waves a thick fringe of reeds and rushes seven feet high, and "it imparts a singular appearance to the whole marsh, as if ten thousand brooms were waving over it." At sunset these tall tufts of coarse rush (out of which mats are manufactured) are reddened by the dying light and stand out clearly like points of flame against a dark back-ground of tree and distant bramble. Again, at night when the moon rises and touches them with pallid rays, they wave, and sway, and rock in the wind with a shivering uncertain movement, and look weird and ghostlike. It is in this region of sand and marsh that the Church Mission Society has established its churches and schools, and indeed has turned a "barren desert" into a fine and flourishing village. The native Christians of Tinnevely fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from education, and contribute largely to the native church fund. In Madras itself we have a goodly number of schools, and female education especially has had no little attention bestowed upon it. In Peter's-road, Royapettah, a school for Mohammedan girls was opened in April, 1875, by the Princess of Arcot. It was called after Lady Hobart, as she was warmly interested in the institution and gave it a donation of some 10,000 rupees. It is justly said that "much mischief is done in the elementary and middle classes of many schools in various parts of the Presidency by the employment, as English teachers, of men who have passed for the fourth and fifth grades, but whose knowledge of English is so limited that they cannot speak half a dozen consecutive sentences." Women make good teachers for young boys, and East Indians might be employed with advantage for this purpose.—*Englishman Correspondent*.

### STATION TALK.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.—The romantic story of Richard Nash, (Lance) Sergeant of her Majesty's 67th Regiment and acting organist of the Cathedral here, is drawing to a conclusion. A gentleman by birth (report says he is the son of a clergyman in Jersey), a good musician, and a man of education and intelligence, Richard Nash belongs to a class of men to whom respectability is odious, and a good character a weight too heavy to be borne. He was fairly off in Madras, had excellent prospects and plenty of work, had had ample experience of the straits and miseries to which ill-conduct brings a man, and had apparently settled down into respectability and decorum. His sudden disappearance from the scene caused considerable surprise, but he remained unheard of till the other day, when he was arrested at Puna, where he had enlisted in the 2nd Queen's. To look back on the man's career, with evil rumours and ugly facts to



guide one, is not a pleasant task. Doubtless, he has been placed (by his own fault) in a false position; but after his numerous backslidings he was lucky enough, thanks to the kindness and consideration, it is said, of his Colonel, to find himself in comparative prosperity. Why he disappeared from Madras when he did is a mystery. It is rumoured that he was seen in Puna in various disguises before he surrendered himself. The charges against him are serious, and he is too old an offender to deserve either consideration or pity. An offender of a different stamp, Vencatachellaputhy Chetty, cash-keeper of the Bangalor Bank, is to take his trial at the ensuing sessions at the Nundidroog Court on charges of criminal breach of trust by a servant, theft and forgery. The defalcations had existed for some time, but were cleverly concealed by the cash-keeper, who replaced the money when an examination of the cash was made, "abstracting" it again at the first opportunity. Such attempts are too common to attract much notice. The petty thefts which take place daily at Bangalor and Madras in ordinary households, if not serious, are vexatious and annoying, and they cannot be punished easily like the graver offences. But, putting theft out of the question, how wearisome are the trifling difficulties employers meet with on all sides when there is a press of work, or anything to be done promptly and well. The new Master and Servants Bill, introduced by Mr. Coleman, but which is pigeon-holed until we know what is to be done about Mr. Whitley Stokes's Bill, tends to simplify relations between employers and employed. "The object of the Bill is to give jurisdiction to magistrates to determine disputes arising between masters and servants, and to punish servants convicted of misconduct in the course of their service, or of unlawfully terminating their engagements." It is true that to sue an offending servant in the civil courts demands more time, trouble, annoyance and expenditure of horse-flesh (in Madras especially, where each man has an office to attend to, and the distances are great) than people care to face. Many an offender escapes scot-free because he is aware of these difficulties, and chooses his time and opportunity well, and anything which tends to simplify such difficulties must prove beneficial. On the other hand, servants have an easy means of redress, and have nothing to complain of. They can, if capriciously dismissed, obtain compensation by appealing to a magistrate; but this is of far rarer occurrence than the constant breaches of contract by servants, an offence they think little or nothing of committing. I gather from the experience of many residents in Bangalor that the difficulties experienced there by masters are very frequent, if not serious.—*Englishman Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Madras on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and has asked the Government of India for an early expression of its opinion on the important question of the substitution of an excise for the present system of monopoly.

**RAVAGES OF LOCUSTS.**—From several districts in Madras reports have been sent in to Government of much injury done to the crops by the ravages of locusts and kindred insects. The crops chiefly attacked seem to have been ragi and bajrie when just appearing above ground; and the partiality of the destruction is very remarkable. In some cases one field has been severely damaged while another close to it has escaped intact. The locusts seem to have come in large numbers since the end of November, and to have travelled into Cuddapah from the north or east. The ryots say they have tried night fires as a means of exterminating them, but that the insects will not come to them.

**RAILWAYS TO PONDICHERY.**—Pondicherry will probably soon be the terminus of two lines of railway, for a Madras contemporary tells us that "certain native merchants in the Southern districts have resolved to start a company to construct a railway line between Pondicherry and the south end of the South Indian Railway line, at the Palar. It is intended to run this line from the French settlement through the large salt-producing tracts of Mercanum, Chenempett, and Cheyoor, by which a distance of thirty miles will be saved between Pondicherry and Madras. The route which the Pondicherry Railway Company will take to connect their line with that of the South Indian Railway is a circuitous one, while the route of the proposed company, if it is at all launched, will shorten the distance between the presidency capital and the French settlement."

**GOLD MINING.**—A meeting was lately held by the members of the Alpha Gold Mining Company at Utakanand, when three new directors, gentlemen well known in Madras, were appointed. The members present expressed their conviction that, considering the splendid results shown by the working of the Alpha Reef by the Prince of Wales Company, which has indisputably proved the existence of gold in paying quantities, the time has arrived when active operations should be resumed on the Alpha. It is hoped that the company will be worked with greater care than before. Everybody is looking forward to large profits, and with perseverance and a good haul of gold-producing quartz, the anticipations entertained may not prove Utopian dreams.

**COIMBATORE.**—Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, and the senior member of the Madras Civil Service, will retire next month, at the conclusion of thirty years of actual service. His supersession in the matter of getting into the Board, Secretariat, and Council, by several of his juniors, gave him some claim to their generous consideration, and hence it was that last April, when he should, under the service rules, have retired, he was allowed an extra year as a special case. That he accepted this dubious boon was surprising, as he had a handsome fortune. He had just entered his fifty-seventh year, but looks ten years younger. He is descended from Walter de Wedderburn, who flourished in the time of Edward I., and died nearly six centuries ago. He is a relative of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., late member for South Ayrshire, whose elder brother, John, a member of the Bengal Civil Service, his young wife, and only child, were murdered by the mutineers at Hissar in 1857.

**THE FAMINE.**—The weekly statement of the Madras Committee, dated February 9, says that the reports from various districts give a melancholy aspect to the future. The low state of the funds, too, enables the committee to do very little towards relieving the distress which seems to be impending. The Bellary Committee state that very gloomy accounts were being received from many of the villages which were thought to have got well through their distress. The dry crops recently harvested have, in some cases, turned out a total failure. These statements are repeated by many of the other committees. The Madras Executive Committee resolved that copies of the letters should be at once sent to his Grace the Governor in Council, with the remark that the committee felt it their duty, without loss of time, to lay such serious statements before Government. From Bombay application for further aid was received, but the executive regretted they were unable to grant it. In Mysor the prospects were even worse than in Madras. There were on relief works 150,906, and fed gratuitously 165,072—making a total of 315,973. The situation was felt on all hands to be one of some anxiety. Much, if not all, depended on the turn of prices within the next month or so, and already there were strong indications of a fall in the price of second sort rice. The general fall in rice was a very good sign, and the uncertainty as regarded dry grain rates showed that they had not yet settled down and was not altogether an unhelpful sign. A digest of reports from the various districts says:—"The latest accounts from the famine districts of Madras and Mysor are of a discouraging nature, and make it very doubtful whether, after all, it will be safe, or even possible, to bring relief operations to a close as quickly as had hitherto been hoped. The dry crops had suffered a good deal from various causes, and prices did not fall as they were expected; in fact, in some parts they were rising, while, everywhere, they were abnormally high. The imports were trifling, though there had been some indication of their reviving. All depended on the turn things might take at the harvest time—at the end of February or beginning of March. If the prices fell, all would be well, otherwise the relief operations would have to be continued till August or September."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. H.M.'s Tonnasserim, Rangoon; H.M.S. Czarewitch, Rangoon; str. Khedive, Calcutta.—12. Str. Almora, Calcutta; str. Surat, Southampton.—14. Str. Navarino, London; str. Mahratta, Bombay; Tynsdale, London.—15. Str. Estepona, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Blandford, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. Fernandez, two Messrs. Corbett, Mr. Leibnitz, Gen. Bruce, For GALLE.—Mr. Edwards. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Oul-n. For SURAT.—Mrs. Wilson and child. For BRINDISI.—Gen. and Mrs. Thuillier, Mr. Walker, Mr. Webb, Col. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. W. Scott. For VENICE.—Mr. Emery, Mr. McDougal. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengous and three children, Mrs. Durward and two children, Mrs. and Miss Newlands and child, Master Osmoud, Mr. Evans, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Preston, Mr. Palliser, Madame Chabot. Per str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. McAlpine, Miss McGaugh, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Shaw, Miss Strange. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and two infants, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Richard and child, Mr. Ormerod, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Huntley, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. K. Harman, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Errington, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. McInnes, Mr. Dorward, Mr. Gray, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Wake, Major Judge, Mr. D. Garrick. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Kranch, Mr. Poppe. From HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Phillips. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. Macley.

Per str. Mahratta.—From NEGAPATAM.—Mr. F. Oliver.

Per str. NAVARINO.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Robson. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. P. T. Wilson, J. Trafford, W. James, Mr. and Miss Ferguson, Messrs. L. Bradford, C. C. Macleod, J. Whelan, C. B. Mackenzie, E. M. Lughton, Miss Mitchell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. J. H. Malam.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. Str. Puttialla, Bombay and S. Ports; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta and N. Ports.—11. Str. Castello, Calcutta; str. Khedive, Southampton.—12. Raglan Castle, Diamond Island.—13. Str. Surat, Calcutta; Maria Teresa, Coast; Japan, Rangoon.—14. H.M.'s Tonnasserim, Port Blair; H.M.S. Czarewitch, Port Blair; str. Mahratta, Calcutta; str. Almora, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. C. F. Vyse. Per str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. B. Urmon, Mrs. Cubitt, Mr. G. Hammett, Mr. W. J. Brodie, Rev. W. W. Elwes, Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Doderet, Miss Newland and three children, Mr. Tanner. For Marseilles.—Private W. Hudson. For GALLE.—Mr. J. Harpries. Per str. Almora.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Lash, Mr. F. J. Budd. For LONDON.—Mr. H. W. Trevelyan, Mr. Farrell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Davis and two children, Miss R. A. Hoare, Master H. Hoare, Mrs. Hosack and two children, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Levy, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. G. Forbes. Per str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Westland and

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H.M.S. Undaunted. Aden.—16. Strs. Ossian, Rangoon; Europa, Liverpool, &c.; Ganos, Calcutta; Zealous, Colombo; Oorun, Kutch Coast; India, Coasts and Calcutta; and Pearl, Katch.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Britton, jun., Mr. R. H. Adams, Mrs. G. Greenalsh. For ADEN.—Major Sanders.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mrs. Walker and infant, Capt. H. Torkington, Mr. M. Clark. For BRINDISI.—Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Barcan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. F. Deedes, Dr. B. Williamsen, Mr. H. J. Langley, Major Cunningham. For VENICE.—Mr. H. Cleveland. For SUZ.—Mr. C. A. Barratom, Mr. C. Viole, Mrs. Viole, Mr. E. Viole, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Paige, Mr. A. T. Branson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 9 - 16d.
6 ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/2d. Credit.
6 ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9 3/4d. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	124
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	875
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 p.m.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 475
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 425 ex div.
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 990
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1200
Fort Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1100
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock		
(£20 paid up)	...	286 xd.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	647 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	480
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	635
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " " 1842-43	...	93 1/2
" " " " 1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	94
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	102 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 103 touch	...	18-6-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-0-0
	...	18-4-6

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-8-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 222
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-8-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The M.M. steamer *Tigre*, leaving for Marseilles at noon on February 7, conveyed the collection of Ceylon exhibits for the Paris Exhibition, contained in fifty-four cases.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—The passengers proceeding to Europe by the last homeward bound Messageries steamer were Messrs. Hunter, Blair, John Buchanan, T. N. Christie, and P. T. Hadow.

KANDY.—The water supply for the town of Kandy is now in full operation. The inhabitants of the central capital are luxuriating in an abundance of the element so essential for health in the tropics, whilst we in Colombo appear to be as far as ever from obtaining what we desire.—*Ceylon Times*.

COFFEE PROSPECTS.—The weather continues very favourable for coffee estates; and accounts from planting districts assure us that the prospects for blossom are excellent. By the middle of the present month we may expect a good show of flower, and there is no reason for doubting its setting well.—*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 7.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD CREAM.—Sir Edward Cream's death, intelligence of which reached Colombo on Jan. 31, has been very feelingly alluded to both by Bench and Bar; and the Courts suspended their sittings for a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-Chief Justice.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 2.)

BATCHELLOR, W., overseer, 1st grade, is transfd. from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways Construction Estab. to the Open Line.

BRASSON, J., is app. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

BROWNE.—The services of Lieut. col. J. Browne, R.E., tempy. suptdg. engr. (local rank), under the orders of the Agent to the Gov. gen., Biluchistan, in the P.W.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

HART.—The services of Mr. G. H. R. Hart, offic. asst. acct. gen., Bombay, are tempy. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, with effect from Feb. 4.

LAWSON—MARTIN—CLAUDIUS—NETHERSOLE.—Mr. T. Lawson, tempy. overseer, 1st grade, Western System of State Railways, is perm. app. to the P.W.D. in that grade, with effect from July 29, 1875. Mr. G. W. K. Martin, supervisor, 2nd grade, Port Blair, is perm. prom. to the 1st grade. Mr. R. B. Claudius, overseer, 1st grade, is retrnsfd. from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch. Mr. W. Nethersole, suptdg. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern Railway, has been perm. to resign his app. in the P.W.D., with effect from Jan. 20.

MACDONALD, R. G., examiner of P.W. accounts, 3rd class, 1st grade, is posted to the office of acct. gen., P.W.D., as asst. acct. gen., with effect from Jan. 1.

MARTIN, Lieut. M., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Rawal Pindi on Jan. 16, and is posted to the Rawal Pindi div., Military Works.

MORRISON, E. C., Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 4th inst. to the Chief Comr. of British Burma.

NUTHALL, Capt. H. J., staff corps, tempy. exec. engr., 2nd grade, Port Blair, is perm. prom. to that grade.

REYNOLDS, H. W. W., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on Dec. 22.

SEAW, C. J., exec. engr., 1st grade, is retrnsfd. from the N.W.P. and Oudh to the Western System of State Railways.

SHILSTONE, W. N., acct., 3rd grade, Rajputana State Railway, vacated his app. in the Accounts Branch of the P.W.D. on Nov. 17 last, consequent on his app. to the office of the Director of State Railways, Central System.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 9.)

ANDERSON, G. A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is posted to the Jowra div.

BARROW, Rev. K. E., M.A., chaplain of Jhansi, to be chaplain of Morar.

BEHRMAN—GALLOTT.—Mr. E. Behrman, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Construction). Mr. J. L. Gallott, exec. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been perm. by H.M.'s Secy. of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BROWN—CRESSWELL—MACKAY.—Mr. A. O. Brown, asst. comr., 3rd grade, in British Burma, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade, from Dec. 29 inst. v. Mr. B. A. Perreau, dec. Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, asst. comr., 4th grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Brown. Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., to be asst. comr., 4th grade, v. Lieut. Cresswell.

CALTHROP, H. E., to be a sub conservator of forests from Nov. 10, the date on which he joined his app., and is posted to the Central Provinces. Mr. Calthrop is also app. to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the same date.

DRUMMOND, E., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

GILL, J. E., Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh his arrival on Jan. 23.

GORDON, J. D., C.S.I., judicial comr., Mysore, is app. to be guardian to H.E. the Maharaja of Mysore from date of assuming charge.

GROVE, Lieut. col. W. G. Grove, having been permitted to retire from the Military service, from Nov. 20, and having consequently on that date vacated his Civil appt. of dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the chief comr. of British Burma, to sanction the re-appt. of Lieut. col. Grove to the post of dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, from Nov. 20, until such time as he may be relieved of his civil duties.

HENNESSEY—DE BRATH.—Mr. W. C. Hennessey, exec. engr., 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. from the Shujabad to the Sutlej Bridge Div. Mr. S. DeBrath, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Sutlej Bridge div. to the Shujabad div.

HUNT.—The services of the Rev. W. J. Hunt, B.A., chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, from the 15th inst.

LANE, T. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

PEARSE—CLARKE—COLE.—Consequent on the employment of Mr. J. D.

Gordon, C.S.I., judicial comr., Mysore, on special duty, the following tempy. arrangements in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned, with effect from Dec. 16:—Col. J. L. Pearse, comr., Nundrydroog div., to offic. as judicial comr. Major T. G. Clarke, secy. to the Chief Comr. of Mysore and Coorg, to offic. as comr., Nundrydroog div. Major R. A. Cole, supt. Inam Settlements, to offic. as secy. to the Chief Comr. of Mysore and Coorg, retaining charge at his present office.

PORTER, W., M.A., special asst. comr., Mysore, is app. as a tempy. measure, to be an asst. sessions judge for the Ashtagram div.

SANDFORD, J. D., judicial comr., British Burmah, is app. to be judicial comr. of Mysore, from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.

TEMPLE, H. M., Bengal staff corps, is app. to offic. as political asst., 2nd class, and is posted to Nasirabad as cantonment mag., from the date of assuming charge.

TREVOR.—The designation of the office of 2nd asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad has been changed to that of secy. for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad. Capt. G. H. Trevor, who has hitherto held the post of 2nd asst. to the Resident, is app. to be secy. for Berar to the Resident, from April 1.

WALKER.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to nominate Col. J. T. Walker, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.S., R.E., to be one of the trustees of the Indian Museum, in the room of Major gen. H. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., who has resigned.

#### POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

The following postings have been ordered:—  
Mr. E. LeLievre to exec. engr., 3rd grade, temporary.  
Mr. J. E. Hilton to exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy.  
Mr. F. H. Ashurst to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent.  
Mr. R. J. Bailey to asst. engr., 2nd grade, permanent.  
The following officers employed on Famine Relief Works in Madras are retransd. to the Provinces specified:—  
To N.W. Provinces, Irrigation Branch.—Mr. J. Clowsley, overseer, 1st grade.  
To Central India.—Mr. W. A. Smith, exec. engr., 4th grade.  
Corporal J. Munro, R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.  
Mr. A. Stewart, sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, is transd. to Berar.  
Mr. J. Leneham, acct., 3rd grade (temporary rank) Military Works Branch, is transd. to the Rajputana State Railway.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. T. Chiodetti and T. Concannon, asst. engrs., 3rd grade, are retransd. from Bombay to North-Eastern system of State Railways.  
Capt. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Fort William div., Military Works, is placed in temp. charge of the office of the suptg. engr. presy. com., in addition to his own duties.  
Mr. W. J. Galwey, supt. of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, will undertake the duties of manager of that line in addition to his own during the tempy. absence of Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., on special duty.  
Mr. T. Moss, exam. of public works accounts, 2nd class, 1st grade, is on return from furlough posted to the office of Acct. gen. P. W. Dept., as a tempy. arrangement.  
Lieut. M. Martin, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, on return from Famine Works, is posted to Rawal Pindi com., Military Works.  
Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Exam.  
Lieut. R. F. Moore, R.E., asst. engr., passed the Departmental Standard Exam.  
Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Fort Willi am div.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 6.)

Mr. J. C. Lloyd is posted to Hoogly.  
Mr. A. W. Mackie to act, until further orders, as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, and is posted to Purneah.  
Mr. A. Forbes to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the 24-Pergunnahs.  
Mr. J. A. Hopkins is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Purneah.  
The following officers are confirmed in the 3rd grade of asst. supts. of police:—  
Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, offic. asst. supt. of police, Monghyr.  
Mr. O. B. Wood, offic. asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.  
The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.:—  
Mr. M. B. M. Eyre, offic. asst. supt. of police, Sarun.  
Mr. C. Wintle, offic. asst. supt. of police.  
Mr. C. G. Moore, offic. 2nd chaplain of St. John's Church, to act as senior chaplain of St. John's Church.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Feb. 2.)

Mr. J. E. Gill, C.S., is posted to the Basti dist.  
Mr. E. Stack, 1st asst. secy. to Govt., to be an asst. mag. and coll., and to be posted to the Bareilly dist.  
Mr. C. J. Connell, offic. asst. settlement officer, Fyzabad, to be 1st asst. secy. to Govt.  
Surg. major C. Prentiss, civil surg., 2nd class, to Gorakhpur.  
Surg. major J. E. Moffatt to offic. as civil surg., 2nd class, at Naini Tal, in add. to his own duties.  
Mr. E. B. Alexander, asst. settlement officer, 2nd grade, to be asst. settlement officer, 1st grade.

Mr. R. E. Knyvett, dist. supt. of police, from Allahabad to Jhansi.  
Mr. S. A. Campbell, district supt. of police, from Jhansi to Allahabad.  
Surg. A. Wood, civil surg., 2nd class, from Gorakhpur to Partaigarh.  
Mr. A. R. Southerland, asst. engr., is transd. from the Bareilly dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div., to the Drainage Works div.  
Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, asst. engr., is transd. from the Bijnor dist. to the Agra Provincial div. as asst. to the exec. engr.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 2.)

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the collectorate of customs of Hoshangabad has this day been amalgamated with that of Saugor, and the amalgamated diva. will be henceforth styled Saugor div.  
Mr. W. A. Kingston, coll. of customs at Hoshangabad, to be coll. of customs at Saugor, v. Mr. L. Verriera, coll. of customs at Saugor, retired.  
Insp. H. R. Stuart, in charge of Upper Godavari police, is granted three months' priv. leave from the 1st prox.; Mr. Blythe, now in charge, will continue to offic. during Mr. Stuart's abs.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 31.)

The services of Mr. J. P. Rawlins, asst. dist. supt. of police, having been replaced at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Madras, he is re-posted to the Mooltan dist.

The following apps. are made:—  
4th Punjab Cavalry.—Surg. A. Macgregor, offic. in med. charge, 4th Punjab inf., to offic. in med. charge, 4th Punjab cav.  
4th Punjab Infantry.—Surg. C. T. McCartie, M.D., offic. in med. charge, 4th Punjab cav., to offic. in med. charge, 2nd Punjab inf.  
Mr. W. Jenkins, tempy. supervisor, attached to the Sirhind Canal, is permitted to resign his app.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 2.)

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Sylhet, is transd. to the dist. of Cachar, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.  
The Chief Comr. has been pleased to invest Mr. A. Manson, offic. dep. comr., 1st grade, Sylhet, with powers under Act XIII. of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases) in that dist.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 2.)

DOUGLAS, Col. (major gen.) C., royal (late Bengal) art., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from Oct. 3, v. Lieut. gen. G. Twemlow, dec.  
JACKSON, Capt. G. D'A., exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, on return from Madras Famine Works, is posted to the Lahore com., Military Works.  
RAE.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified:—Capt. J. G. McKee, Feb. 2.  
SANFORD—WRIGHT—TALBOT.—The services of Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. Messrs. T. H. Wright and H. S. Talbot, asst. engr., 2nd grade, are temp. transd. from the Western System of State Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Estab.  
SPRATT—JONES.—The following reversions are made in the Mily. Works Branch P.W.D., from the dates specified, consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. S. W. Jenner, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, and Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade:—Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent, Nov. 17. Mr. A. J. P. Jones, to asst. engr., 2nd grade, permanent, Nov. 17.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 9.)

ATKINS—MARETT.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed twenty years' service are prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. R. Atkins and J. R. Marett, Feb. 4.  
BEADON.—The services of Major R. Beadon, late 4th European L.C., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal from Jan. 16.  
LUMORE, Major C. T. P., app. on probation to the Mily. Accounts Dept., is confd. in his app. as asst. mily. acct., from Jan. 17.  
McMAHON.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet:—Lieut. col. C. A. McMahon, Madras staff corps.

#### ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Temporary.—Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Skeaf to be offic. dep. comy. from Sept. 1, v. Dep. Comy. and Hon. Capt. T. Ryan, on leave.  
Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. S. Vandras to be offic. asst. comy. from Sept. 1, v. Hon. Lieut. Skeaf.  
Condr. J. T. Hewson to be offic. dep. asst. comy. from Sept. 1, v. Hon. Vandras.  
Sub Condr. R. Giltrap to be offic. condr. from Sept. 1, v. Condr. Hewson.  
Magazine Sergt. J. W. Matthews to be offic. sub condr. from Sept. 1, v. Sub Condr. Giltrap.  
Sub Condr. R. Giltrap to continue to act as condr., v. Offic. Condr. Traynor, prom.  
Magazine Sergt. J. W. Matthews to continue to act as sub condr., v. Offic. Sub Condr. Shortridge, prom.  
Permanent.—Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Skeaf to be dep. comy. from Oct. 17, v. Dep. Comy. Ryan, pensioned.  
Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. J. Miller, v.c., storekeeper, gun carriage factory, to be asst. comy. from Oct. 17.



Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. S. Vaudrass to be asst. comy. from Oct. 17, v. Hon. Lieut. Skeaf, prom.

Condr. J. T. Hewson to be dep. asst. comy. from Oct. 17, v. Hon. Lieut. Vandrass, prom.

Sub Condr. (offic. condr.) W. Traynor to be condr. from Oct. 17, v. Condr. Hewson, prom.

Magazine Sergt. (offic. sub condr.) W. Shortridge to be sub condr., on prob., from Oct. 17, v. Sub Condr. Traynor, prom.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Permanent.—Dep. Asst. Comy. and Offic. Asst. Comy. (Hon. Lieut.) H. B. Steward to be asst. comy.; Condr. and Offic. Dep. Asst. Comy. J. Wilks to be dep. comy.; Sub Condr. and Offic. Condr. W. Powell to be condr.; and Sergt. and Offic. Sub Condr. H. Martin to be sub condr. from Oct. 16, in succession to Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. J. Pembroke, dec.

Temporary.—Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. D. Johnston to be offic. asst. comy. from Oct. 16, v. Offic. Asst. Comy. Hon. Lieut. H. B. Steward, confd. in that grade.

Condr. T. Gill to be offic. dep. asst. comy. from Oct. 16, v. Offic. Dep. Asst. Comy. J. Wilks, confd. in that grade.

Sub Condr. P. Newton to be offic. condr. from Oct. 16, v. Offic. Condr. W. Powell, confd. in that grade.

Sergt. C. Charters to be offic. sub condr. from Oct. 16, v. Offic. Sub Condr. H. Martin, confd. in that grade.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard at the examination held on Jan. 7, agreeably to Sec. 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

High Proficiency in Hindi.—Schoolmaster P. Mulvihill, 2-60th foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostani on the dates specified:—

Surg. H. Charlesworth, 2-60th foot; Dec. 3.

Lieut. col. E. L. Dillon, 1-18th foot.

Surg. major W. S. Hedley, M.D., A.M.D.

Capt. G. E. Harley, 1-3rd foot.

Lieuts. E. S. Masters, 2-1st foot; H. S. Marsham, M. C. B. F. Walker, and H. J. Bolton, 4-60th foot; W. E. K. Fox, 1-18th foot; and J. G. Glancy, 100th foot.

Surg. P. M. Grant, Indian Med. Service.

Hospital Apprentices F. Hynes, T. Foster, J. H. T. Gardner, and J. T. Parkinson, Sub Med. Dept.

Schoolmaster A. Pearce, 2-22nd foot.

Lance Sergt. J. McGrath, 1-3rd foot.

Privates W. Artes, 13th hussars; R. J. Heaton, and H. Meltonville, 1-5th foot; J. Mitchell, 2-22nd foot; M. Goode, 1-25th; C. E. Fitzgerald, 39th foot; W. Fortune, J. Hammond, J. Horan, F. Keough, and F. Stalder, 59th foot; Jan. 7.

#### PENSIONS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has much gratification in announcing that, upon the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to sanction the following measures, with a view to placing the pension rules of the native armies of India upon an improved footing, viz.:—

I. By the grant of the superior rate of pension, heretofore given after forty years' service, on the completion of a period of thirty-two years' service.

II. By the grant of higher rates of pension, both ordinary and superior, to native commissioned officers, as noted below:—

	Ordinary.	Superior.
Subadar-Major ... ..	Rs. 30 ... .. Rs. 50	Rs. 50
Ressaldar-Major ... ..		
Ressaldar ... ..		
Woodie Major and Ressaldar ... ..		
Jemadar ... ..	15 ... ..	25

The improved pensions, both ordinary and superior, will be subject to the same conditions as have hitherto governed the grant of pensions. The pensions of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and the gratuities for men under fifteen years' service, will be granted at the same rates, and on the same conditions as heretofore. This order is applicable to the regular native troops of all three Presidencies, but not to local corps, or corps under special pension regulations, and will take effect from April 1.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 24.)

FLETCHER—CREAK—HAY—RENNICK.—7th Bengal cav. — Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 12, making the following offic. apps., consequent on Col. L. J. Farquharson's retirement from the service:—Lieut. col. C. W. Fletcher to offic. as comdt., v. Farquharson, ret.; Capt. H. C. Creak to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Fletcher; Capt. E. Hay to offic. as, squad. comdr., v. Creak; Lieut. E. F. J. deC. Rennick to offic. as adjt., v. Hay.

GALL.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Jan. 14, app. Lieut. H. R. Gall, 1-5th foot, to act tempy. as A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., comdg. Allahabad div., with effect from 1st idem.

JOHNSON—KEER—COWIE.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, a committee will assemble at Fort William on an early date, for the purpose of comparing and reporting on the army tents manufactured in the three Presidencies:—President: Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., dep. qmr. gen. Members: Col. J. Keer, asst. comy. gen.; and Capt. C. Cowie, R.A., comy. of ordnance.

O'LEARY, Condr. P. J., att. to the office of the inspr. gen. of ordnance and magazines, Bengal, is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £75 per annum.

THOMPSON—NEDHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 31, making the following apps.:—Capt. T. G. Thomson, wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as qmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. A. Coles, on furl., no qualified sublt. officer being available; Lieut. E. M. Nedham, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. T. G. Thomson, vacated on prom.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 4.)

CAMPBELL.—Capt. Campbell, R.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Govindgarh, and join No. 10 batt. 9th brig., late No. 1. bat. 13th brig., to which he has been posted.

HOPKINS—BISCOE—CAMPBELL.—Capt. J. B. Hopkins, 1st batt. 6th foot; Capt. W. W. Biscoe, gen. list cav., squad. comdr., 19th Bengal Lancers, Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 54th foot, placed at the disp. of the C. in C.

LANG.—Lieut. Lang to be adjt. to 11th regt., v. Kinder, prom.

MANSEL.—Lieut. Mansel to be adjt. to 40th regt., v. Brougham, prom.

MURRAY.—Major Murray, R.A., is directed to proceed from Dehra Dun to Mooltan, and join E. baty. 4th, late 11th brig., into which he has been prom.

PRESTON.—Lieut. Preston, 51st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, 41st N.I., on prob.

RAWLINS.—Captain Rawlins, R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Allahabad, and join No. 7 batty. 11th brig., late No. 3 batty. 21st brig. to which he belongs.

WYNTER.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—33rd regt.—Lieut. Wynter to be captain, from the 9th August.

RENNY, Lieut. R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to 1st Bengal cav., on prob.

SANFORD, Major G. E. L. S., R.E., to be an asst. qmr. gen., from the date on which he may assume charge of the app. v. Lieut. col. M. H. Heathcote, whose tour of staff service has expired.

#### MEDICAL.

ATTCHINSON, Surg. major, M.D., to the medical charge of 29th N.I.

BEATSON, Surg., in med. charge of wing 36th N.I., is app. to the med. charge of army headqrs. staff and estab. at the Presy., in addition to his other duties, during the temp. absence of Surg. major Bradshaw.

JOHNSTON.—The services of Surg. major J. W. Johnston, M.D., medical officer 4th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, are placed temp. at the disposal of the C. in C.

WRIGHT, Surg. major, from the med. charge of the 29th N.I., to the med. charge of the 37th N.I., in succession to Surg. major Cowie, confirmed in the app. of principal medical storekeeper.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. F. W. Wells, asst. comr., Lucknow, for nine months. Mr. H. J. Sparks, secy. to Govt. N.W.P. and Oudh, for eighteen months. Mr. R. Logan, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, for nine months, from April 1 next. Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., asst. comr., Hoshangabad, for six months, from March 1, on private affairs. Rev. W. H. Bray, senior chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, for three months. Mr. W. H. Nightingale, exec. engr., for thirteen months. Mr. L. Heath, exec. engr., attached to the Home Div., Western Jumna Canal, for eighteen months, from March 1. Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, standing counsel for the Presy. of Fort William in Bengal, on private affairs for six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. E. O. Walker, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, priv. leave for two months and twenty-one days.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. B. Slater, 2nd Sikh inf., for thirty days, to Bombay. Lieut. col. and Brevet. col. G. C. Hatch, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, for two years on private affairs. Major R. C. Money, Bengal staff corps, depy. comr., 3rd grade, Bengal, for one year on private affairs. Capt. W. B. Birch, Bengal staff corps, 2nd asst. supt. and offic. 1st asst. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, for one year and eight months on private affairs.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 5.)

ARMSTRONG.—The services of Mr. J. P. Armstrong, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

BICKNELL.—The foot-note to the Public Works notification under the same head of "Services Replaced," published in the Fort St. George Gazette of Jan. 29, is cancelled and the following substituted:—The notification published at page 15, Part I., of the Fort St. George Gazette of Jan. 8, transferring Mr. E. Bickell, sub engr., 2nd grade, to the Madras dist., to join at the public expense, is hereby cancelled.

CLARKE.—The services of Mr. A. Clarke, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

FORTEY, H., inspr. of schools, 2nd div., to be a member of the Local Fund Board, Guntoor Circle.

FOURACRES.—The services of Mr. T. Fouracres, sub engr., 1st grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

GRIGG, H. B., acting under secy. to Govt. in the Dept. under the chief secy, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Sturrock in the forenoon of Feb. 4.

**LESLIE.**—The services of Mr. W. W. H. Leslie, supervisor, 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

**LEUPOLT.**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. H. P. Leupolt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Cuddapah to the Salem dist., to join at the public expense.

**LOVE, Lieut. H. D., R.E.,** is app. to act as a dep. consulting engr. for railways, during the abs. of Major C. J. Smith, R.E., on priv. leave.

**ROGERS.**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Kurnool to the Salem dist., to join at the public expense.

**RUNDALL, J. W., M.I.C.E.,** exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of his duties in the Bellary dist. from Mr. Leggatt on Jan. 29.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 12.)

**HANNINGTON, J. C.,** Madras C.S., reported his return from leave.

**LEE-WARNER—TURNER—MOORE—LAFFAN.**—Mr. J. Lee-Warner to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, and to act as principal asst. during the abs. of Mr. Roupell on leave. Mr. E. Turner to be special asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Madras; Mr. P. W. Moore to be asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Kistna; Mr. E. S. Laffan, asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Tanjore, is transfd. temp. in a similar capacity to North Arcot.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 13.)

**AUSTIN.**—The following promotion is made:—Madras Staff Corps—Capt. E. Austin, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the 12th Feb. 1878.

**LOVE.**—The services of Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E., are placed temp. at the disp. of the P.W.D.

**MARDALL.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the col.'s allowance, with effect from the date specified:—Col. F. Mardall, 8th Feb. 1878.

**POWER.**—The services of Lieut. Power, H.M.'s 2-16th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C.

**SMITH, Major R. C., R.A.,** Commy. of Ordnance, 2nd class, having returned from furl., the services of Capt. S. H. Desborough, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C.

**VINE.**—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Cav. Lieut. col. and Brevet major gen. W. Vine, having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. col. to be col., from the 6th Feb., 1878.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 23.)

**FORBES, Lieut. E. E.,** 43rd foot, is app. offic. squad. officer 2nd regt. L.C., and with the sanction of Govt. a probationer for the Madras staff corps.

**PASSY, Lieut. DeL. D.,** staff corps, offic. wing officer 4th regt. N.I., is app. qrmr. of that regt., v. Capt. Porteous, who vacates.

#### MEDICAL.

**BOYER, J. H.,** acting dep. tabsildar of Vythery, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

**BUSHE, Surg. C. J. L., M.B., A.M.D.,** having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 14, and report his arrival to the director gen., A.M.D., London. Surg. Bushe will travel expeditiously, on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the surg. gen., British Forces, on arrival in England.

**CORBETT, Surg. major A. P. M., M.D., A.M.D.,** having completed a tour of foreign service, will, on being relieved, proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 14, and report his arrival to the director gen., A.M.D., London. Surg. major Corbett will travel expeditiously, on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the surg. gen., British Forces, Bombay, not later than Feb. 12 for duty on board the troopship.

**FITZPATRICK, Surg. J. J., M.D.,** civil surg. and supt. of the jail, Kurnool, to be civil surg., Trichinopoly.

**GRAY, Surg. major J., M.D., A.M.D.,** from on arrival from England, to doing duty 33rd regt., Kamptee, expeditiously, on duty at the public expense.

**GRIFFITH—MACDONALD—SEVENOAKS—POWER.**—The services of the undermentioned officers, deputed for famine duty in this Presy., have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Govts. from the dates placed opposite their names:—Surg. W. E. Griffith, Feb. 5; D. J. Macdonald, Feb. 5; Mr. C. H. Sevenoaks, Feb. 6; and Lieut. J. Power, Feb. 4.

**KING, Surg. W. G.,** civil surg., Trichinopoly, to be civil surg. and supt. of the jail, Kurnool.

**MACBETH, Surg. major H. M., A.M.D.,** having completed a tour of foreign service, will, on being relieved, proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 14, and report his arrival to the director gen., A.M.D., London. Surg. major Macbeth will travel expeditiously, on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the surg. gen., British Forces, Bombay, not later than Feb. 12, for duty on board the troopship.

**MENALLY, C. J., M.D.,** to act as civil surg. and supt. of the jail, Mangalore, during the absence of Surg. A. F. Dobson, on leave.

**SHORT, Surg. major J., M.D., F.L.S., M.R.C.P.L., and L.D.S.,** Indian Medical Dept., is perm. to retire from the service from Feb. 7, on a pension of £700 per annum.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. K. Shiftmayer, asst.

supt. of the Govt. farms, Sydapet, thirty-nine days' priv. leave, from or after Feb. 20. Surg. A. F. Dobson, civil surg., Mangalore, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. N. A. Roupell, acting principal asst. to the coll. and mag. in Vizagapatam, for twenty months. Mr. A. M. MacGregor, depy. coll., Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major C. H. Grace, staff corps, depy. comr., Central Provs., for one year and eight months on private affairs. Captain G. Lecky, infy. gen. list, for one year and seven days on private affairs, and for eleven months and twenty-three days on m.c. Col. C. S. Hearn, staff corps, inspr. gen. Madras Police, for twenty months on private affairs. Surg.-major H. E. Busteed, M.D., Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, for sixteen months on private affairs. Col. W. O. Swanston, staff corps, depy. inspr. gen. of police, Trichinopoly, for two years on private affairs.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 7.)

**AITKEN, E. H.,** is app. to act as 4th grade comr. of customs and opium during the abs. of Mr. Bhaunagri on priv. leave.

**ANDERSON.**—The term of six months for which the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson has been reapp. survey and settlement comr., S.D., having expired, H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to extend the term for a further period of six months from the 5th inst. Col. Anderson will also, until further orders, carry on the duties of the Survey and Settlement Comr., N.D.

**BIDDULPH, C. E.,** probat. asst. settlement officer, Sind, joined his app. on Jan. 19.

**FINCH—JONES.**—Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., received charge of the office of supt. engr., Northern div. from Col. J. Jones, R.E. who received charge of the office of chief engr., Central div., from Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E.

**GILDER, G. C.,** has been app. substantive *pro tem.* asst. sec. to Govt. in the Judicial Dept., with effect from Feb. 1.

**JACKSON, S.,** a member of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steamboat Inspection Act—the appt. to last till the said Act is revised.

**MENAIR, Capt. A. L.,** asst. supt. in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist., is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the Upper Scinde Frontier dist.

**ROSS—MACPHERSON—HOGARTH.**—The Rev. M. M. Ross, senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to retire from the service from Oct. 10. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., is confd. in the app. of senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland from Oct. 12 last, v. the Rev. Mr. Ross, retired. The Rev. A. P. Hogarth, B.D., is prom. to the rank of senior chaplain from Oct. 12 last, the date of retirement of the Rev. Mr. Ross.

**SPENCE—CRAWLEY—BOVEY—CHARLES.**—In consequence of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, 1st asst. coll., having been app. Under Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts., H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—Mr. J. K. Spence to be 1st asst. coll. Mr. A. W. Crawley-Bovey to be substantive 2nd asst. coll., but to continue to be substantive *pro tem.* Tolukdari settlement officer. Mr. F. L. Charles to be substantive *pro tem.* 2nd asst. coll., continuing to act as 1st asst. coll.

**STEWART, T. H.,** to be 1st asst. coll., Broach.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 14.)

**ALCOCK, J. B.,** asst. coll. in the dist. of Nasik, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class in the dist. of Nasik.

**DRUITT, G.,** is app. to act as judge and sess. judge at Surat during the abs. of Mr. Macpherson; on being relieved, Mr. Drutt will revert to his present app. as acting asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat.

**LEGETT—REVES.**—Lieut. col. P. H. Legett, political agent in the Mahi Kanta, is app. to act as political supt., Palanpur, during Col. Shortt's abs. on furl.; Major H. N. Reeves is app. to act as political agent to the Mahi Kanta during Lieut. col. Legett's abs.

**MOSCARDI, E. H.,** asst. coll. in the dist. of Ahmedabad, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class in the dist. of Ahmedabad.

**MUIR MACKENZIE, J. W. P.,** asst. coll. in the dist. of Satara, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Satara.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher and Lower Standards on Jan. 25:—

Higher Standard.—Messrs. W. P. Symonds, C.S.; J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.; and J. A. Guerin, dist. dep. coll., Belgaum.

Lower Standard.—Messrs. E. H. Moscardi, C.S.; J. B. Alcock, C.S.; and Lieut. J. H. Sadler, acting asst. polit. agent, Mahi Kanta.

Lieut. Sadler passed an examination in the Guzerathi language.

Mr. F. G. Lester passed an examination in Hindoostanee according to the Higher Standard on Jan. 31.

Capt. C. D. F. Payne, supt. of police, Kolaba, and Mr. J. W. Holland, acting asst. supt. of Police, Ahmedabad, have passed an examination, the former in the Marathi language, and the latter in the Guzerathi language.

#### MILITARY WORKS.

The following reversions are made in the Military Works Branch from

the date specified, consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. S. W. Jenner, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade:—

Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent.  
Mr. A. J. P. Jones, to asst. engr., 2nd grade, permanent.  
Mr. E. LeLieve, to exec. engr., 3rd grade, tempy.  
Mr. J. E. Hilton, to exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy.  
Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent.  
Mr. R. J. Bailey, to asst. engr., 2nd grade, permanent.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 9.)

**CALDECOTT—BURGESS.**—The following proms. in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered consequent on the death of Lieut. col. F. Swanson on Dec. 1:—Capt. F. J. Caldecott to be 1st class commissary; Capt. H. M. Burgess to be 2nd class commissary, v. Caldecott.

**DUCAT**, Capt., 109th regt. and offic. wing officer 23rd N.L.I., is directed to rejoin his regt. in England.

**PEAT**, Capt. W. S., 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr. 1st L.C., v. Major Jenkins, offic. 2nd in com.

**STOPFORD**, Lieut. and Local Capt. A. B., offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., is posted to the Bombay dist.

**WARDEN**, H. B., 83rd foot, offic. wing officer 20th regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bombay staff from Dec. 14.

**WETHERALL**, Lieut. W. A., staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from Jan. 30.

**YOUNG**, Lieut. H. P., wing officer 20th N.I. and offic. squad. officer 3rd cav., to be squad. officer Poona horse, v. Lieut. Hay.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard.—Capt. C. Fulton and Lieut. F. G. A. Wiche, 68th foot; Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, 83rd foot; Sub lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, 10th N.L.I.; and Surg. R. Macmullen, Army Med. Dept.

Lower Standard.—Corporal G. Coyne, 2nd batt. 15th foot; and Capt. E. A. Butler, 83rd foot.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 9.)

**GORDON**, Capt. W., 68th foot, to be staff officer, Neemuch, v. Capt. Stopford.

**KEMP**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intended that Vety. surg. W. H. Kemp, 1 baty. 1st brig. (late B baty 9th brig.), has been app. to C brig. R.H.A. in Bengal.

**WHATELY**, Sub Lieut. W., 33rd foot, a prob. for the staff corps, to offic. as squad. officer Poona horse, v. Capt. Erskine, offic. squad. comdr.

#### MEDICAL.

**SHORTY**, Surg. major F. G., is placed on gen. duty, Presidency Medical Circle.

#### TRANSFERS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Apothy. T. Robinson, from 66th regt. to Indian Med. Dept.

Apothy. A. H. Mullen, from R.A., Ahmedabad, to Indian Med. Dept.

Asst. Apoth. A. DeSouza, from 2-17th regt. to R.A., Ahmedabad.

Asst. Apoth. S. Goveya, from Deolali depot to 2-17th regt.

Asst. Apoth. J. M. Viegas, from gen. duty, Presy., to station hospital, Colaba.

Asst. Apoth. J. Sheppard, from station hospital, Colaba, to gen. duty, Presy.

Asst. Apoth. E. J. Noronna, from R.A., Ahmedabad, to Deolali depot.

#### TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned med. officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on the 14th inst.:—

Surg. major A. P. M. Corbett, Surg. major H. M. Macbeth, Surg. major B. J. Jazdowski, and Surg. C. J. L. Bushe.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, 1st asst. coll. Kaira, for one year and fifteen days, together with subsidiary leave. Mr. A. Shewan, extra 2nd asst. coll. of Satara, political agent of the Jath State, priv. leave for three months, from March 1. Rev. F. Penny, joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, priv. leave for one month, from or after Feb. 9. Rev. W. Maul, LL.D., sen. chaplain at the Presy., for two years. Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., having returned to the presy. on the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave for sixteen months is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for seventeen days. Mr. W. Woodward, 1st asst. coll. of Nasik, priv. leave from March 13.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major H. Thom, M.D., in anticipation. Lieut. col. I. M. Greig, R.E., exec. engr., Public Works Dept., for one year. Lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav., in anticipation. Capt. V. W. Tregear, gen. list, Bengal inf., in anticipation. Col. A. Y. Shortt, staff corps, polit. supt., Palanpur, for one year. Lieut. col. C. M. Browne, R.E., supt. engr., P.W. Dept., Punjab, for eighteen months. Major C. B. F. Penny, R.E., exec. engr. for irrigation, Satara, for eight months. Col. J. Pogsou, Bombay inf., to Europe. Condr. C. D. Wise, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Bombay, for two years. Lieut. J. N. Walker, staff corps, adjt. 13th N.L., for two years, from date

of departure after the 24th inst. Col. J. W. Moffat, 15th foot, via Suez Canal. Major R. L. Dashwood, 15th foot, via Suez Canal. Paymr. (major) H. Manning, 34th foot, via Suez Canal. Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th foot, via Suez Canal. Capt. W. H. McMath, 66th foot, via Suez Canal. Lieut. A. W. Ancketill, 83rd foot, via Suez Canal. Major S. Rimington, 2nd regt. N.I. (grens.), to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. W. S. Peat, 1st regt. L.C., to remain at Matheran from Feb. 12 to Feb. 26, in extension. Surg. major T. K. Birnie, M.D., to England. Lieut. G. V. Turner, 8th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 1 to May 31, to study the native languages. Sergt. J. O'Dea, unattached list, for three months. Magazine Sergt. H. Staff, Ordnance Dept., for twelve months.

#### THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*, dated Fort William, Jan. 24.

The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to issue the following amended rules for the preparation and publication of the Indian Law Reports:—

1. A staff of reporters shall be maintained for such courts of law as the Government of India from time to time direct, consisting of one reporter for each court and as many assistant reporters as the business is found to require.

2. The Law Reports shall be published under the authority of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

3. Each reporter shall have the general supervision and control of his assistants, and shall distribute their work among them.

4. Each reporter is, from the materials collected by himself and his assistants, to select all the cases he thinks it useful to report, to reduce them into the shape of reports, to prefix a head-note to each report, to have them printed, and to transmit the proof to the Legislative Department.

5. No case shall be reported if the judge or judges who decided it desire that it should not be reported.

6. If the Court desires that the reporter shall consult it, or any committee appointed by it, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

7. The Government of India in the Legislative Department will authorise the publication of such cases as are finally determined on.

8. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or any division or judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the reporter, such case shall be reported and published.

9. Arrangements shall be made for the separate local publication of reports relating to local laws when such local publication may be deemed advisable.

10. In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles:—

(a.) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(b.) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(c.) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(d.) It is not meant that the reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(e.) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(f.) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.

(g.) The reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(h.) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(i.) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(j.) In selecting cases for report, the reporters are to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and are not to abstain from reporting a case merely because they may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BARNES**—At Umballa, Feb. 12, wife of Major Osmond Barnes, 10th Bengal lancers, son.

**BENNETT**—At Rawalpindi, Feb. 3, wife of Surg. major T. Bennett, A.M.D., daughter (still-born).

**BONNAUD**—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud, daughter.

**BROWN**—At Penang, March 4, wife of D. Brown, son.

**DANGERFIELD**—Feb. 7, wife of P. D. Dangerfield, son.

**DRYSDALE**—At Hankow, Feb. 20, wife of Thomas M. Drysdale, son.

**HARLEY**—At Cawnpore, Feb. 6, wife of G. E. Harley, capt., The Buffs daughter.

**HART**—At Mangalore, Feb. 6, wife of Henry Hart, son.

**JAMES**—At Diunapore, Feb. 5, wife of Capt. L. H. S. James, R.A., son.

KIRK—At Zanzibar, Jan. 21, wife of Dr. Kirk, H.M.'s Political Agent and Consul General, son.  
 KROKSTEDT—At Howrah, Jan. 30, wife of Capt. J. L. Krokstedt, daughter.  
 LOCH—At Bareilly, Feb. 9, wife of Dr. Loch, civil surg., daughter.  
 MARGARY—At Roehampton, Haldumulle, Ceylon, Jan. 20, wife of H. V. Margary, son.  
 PARSONS—At Muttra, Feb. 3, wife of J. D. Parsons, Inland Customs Dept., daughter.  
 PAYNE—At Palamcottah, Feb. 8, wife of John Payne, daughter.  
 TURNER—At Rawal Pindi, Feb. 5, wife of Major Turner, H.M.'s 17th regt., daughter.  
 WADE—At Igatpuri, Feb. 11, wife of J. M. Wade, Locomotive Dept., G.I.P. Railway, son.  
 WHITE—At Jabulpore, Feb. 12, wife of Surg. major W. O'Byrne White, A.M.D., son.  
 WINTERBOTHAM—At Wynaad, Feb. 7, wife of H. B. Winterbotham, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BARROW—HALDWELL.—At Bangalor, Jan. 29, James R. Barrow, to Lucy R., daughter of Hon. Surg. G. Haldwell.  
 BISHOP—REDWOOD.—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, Sydney O. Bishop, of the Lodge, Negriting, Upper Assam, to Jennet, daughter of Louis Redwood, of the Lawn.  
 COLLIS—STEWART.—At Rawalpindi, March 2, Capt. F. W. Collis, B.S.C., Wing Comdt. 21st P.N.I., to C. Mary D., daughter of Major A. Stewart, B.S.C., Canton. Mag. at Rawalpindi.  
 FISHER—BRISCOE.—At Dhubri, Assam, Jan. 31, W. R. Fisher, B.A. Asst. Conserv. of Forests, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Briscoe, Civil Surg. of Kuch Behar.  
 KILLNER—RENNY.—At Calcutta, Jan. 31, C. G. Killner, barrister-at-law, to Margaretta C., daughter of Lieut. col. Renny, C.B.  
 LYNCH—GIB.—At Madras, Feb. 13, A. H. C. Lynch, Captain, 48th regt., to Eliza A., daughter of Colonel W. A. Gib, Madras staff corps.  
 MARTIN—PETERS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Richard Martin, Bombay, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late David Peters, Perth.  
 McMULLEN—JACKSON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 28, Charles M. McMullen, to Agatha A. W., daughter of the late William Jackson, barrister-at-law.  
 MICHAEL—JONES.—At Calcutta, Jan. 31, Mr. John M. Michael, of Simla, Punjab, to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late Edward J. P. Jones, Bengal Pilot Service.  
 RICHARDSON—WILLIAMS.—At Baroilly, Feb. 6, George Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Florence Ellen, daughter of Fleetwood Williams, C.S.I.  
 SINCLAIR—EDWARDS.—At Bombay, March 4, A. L. Sinclair, 25th, (King's Own Borderers), to Isabelle, daughter of the Rev. W. Edwards, A.M.  
 SMITH—GRIFFIN.—At Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 19, J. A. Smith to A. M. I. Griffin.  
 SPENCE—LESLIE.—At Barrackpore, Feb. 9, Ramsay Spence, Lieut. Bengal staff corps, son of Major General J. K. Spence, to Jane Emma, daughter of Bradford Leslie.  
 TYLDEN—TYDD.—At Bangalore, Jan. 31, Wm. Tylden, Lieut. R.A., to Alice J. C., daughter of B. Tydd, Surg. major R.H.A.  
 UNWIN—BUCKLEY.—At Bombay, Feb. 6, Howard Unwin, Medical Institute, C.E., P.W.D., Bengal, to Mary L., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Buckley, Limehurst, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
 WADYA—WADYA.—At Lowjee Castle, Parell, Feb. 9, H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, to Himai, daughter of Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadya.  
 WILLIAMS—PETERS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 4, James Francis Williams, to Helen, daughter of the late George Peters, of Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

BECKETT—At Lordhran, Feb. 4, E. E. B. Beckett, of the Punjab Customs Dept.  
 BENNETT—At Rawal Pindi, Feb. 3, Harriet Sophia, wife of Surg. major Bennett, A.M.D.  
 BULKLEY—At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Feb. 7, Isabella, wife of Capt. H. Bulkley, B.S.C., Insp. and Adj., G.I.P.R. Volunteers.  
 BURGHALL—At Madras, Feb. 10, W. A. E. Burghall, registrar, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, aged 49.  
 EVANS—At Umritsur, Jan. 31, Leah K., child of Asst. Apoth. I. Burns, aged 7½ months.  
 CAMPBELL—At Gandi, N.W.P., Feb. 5, D. D. McIver Campbell, B.C.S., aged 29.  
 DINSDALE—On his passage from Sydney to the Mauritius, Jan. 1, Capt. Charles, son of the late John Dinsdale, H.E.I.C.S., aged 47.  
 JAMES—On Feb. 3, wife of J. R. James, bandmaster to H.E. the Maharajah of Poodocottah.  
 JOHNSTON—At Madras, Feb. 11, T. W. Johnston, late of the Public Works Secretariat.  
 JUDD—At Bombay, Feb. 3, Percy G. S., infant son of the late G. Judd, comey. of ordnance, aged one year and four days.  
 KIRKPATRICK—At Delhi, Feb. 11, Emily W., wife of C. S. Kirkpatrick, of the Punjab Education Dept.  
 MALLITT—At Allahabad, Feb. 7, Alline B. A., daughter of Mr. Malli aged 6 years.  
 MOONEY—At Dehra, Feb. 9, Ernest C., son of the late T. Mooney, aged 23.  
 RIXON—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Mrs. Agnes E., wife of A. Rixon.  
 VONGEYER—At Broach, Feb. 10, Josephine E., daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. C. Vongeyer, of Surat, aged 12 months.  
 WOOD—At Poona, Jan. 23, Col. J. A. Wood, v.c.

## Home.

**SPECIE FOR INDIA.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nepaul* has left with £435,125; £211,000 being in bar silver for Bombay, and £120,000 for Calcutta; of the balance £46,300 is in dollars for Penang, and £27,000 for Hong Kong, while of the £30,825 consigned to Shanghai £10,000 is in bar silver and £20,825 in dollars.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—As previously announced, tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 (say £500,000) in bills on India were received on March 6 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £346,400, at an average rate of 1s. 8'66d.; to Bombay, £147,600, at an average rate of 1s. 8'692d.; and to Madras, £6,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8'648d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8'3d. will receive about 6 per cent.; above in full. By submitting to a reduction of about 1½ per cent. in the rates obtained, the India Council was thus successful in selling all the bills advertised for tender. The Council states that next week it will again receive tenders for Rs. 50,00,000, or £500,000, of Bills on India, of which not more than Rs. 20,00,000, or £200,000, will be drawn on Bombay. The reduction in rates has therefore not had the effect of causing the Council to lessen the amount to be tendered for, but it is no doubt governed more by its necessities than by consideration for traders or business prudence.

**THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.**—The Select Parliamentary Committee obtained on the motion of Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, as supplemental to the late East India Finance Committee, met for the first time to receive evidence on March 7, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., in the chair, in the absence of the appointed chairman (Lord George Hamilton). Major-General Dickens, formerly Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, was the first witness examined, and he gave evidence on the operations of the Department in reference to railways and irrigation works over a period of years. Leaving the railway question for the present, he referred to the Blue-book on "East India Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76," and, with the aid of a map, described the position of all the irrigation works and projects. It appeared from the explanations given that the irrigation works are of a very extensive and costly nature, being chiefly situated in the North-Western Provinces, Madras, and the Punjab; and that, with one or two noted exceptions, the numerous works were unremunerative, although the Government had prosecuted them at enormous expense. The evidence on irrigation works lasted throughout the day, and the committee again adjourned.

**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—If the possible use of the Indian army in a European war has not been much discussed in the newspapers, it certainly is not that the idea of these troops being turned to account is new or hastily suggested. But the subject bristles with great difficulties, and there are, no doubt, very strong opinions for and against the policy and utility of employing a native force outside of India against a European enemy. It may be taken for granted that Indian officers would advocate the measure, and would gladly embrace the opportunity of leading their men against any enemy; but it is almost equally certain that they would demand an increase of European officers in each regiment, the power of weeding out and selecting their men, and the support of British troops in fair proportion. The Indian statesman who quite accepted the opinions of the British officer respecting the actual value of good Sikh, Pathan, or Goorkha regiments in warfare under such conditions, would, nevertheless, hesitate to expose British rule in India to the consequences which might flow from a campaign in which native troops had proved that they could successfully encounter Europeans. The return of triumphant native troops to India must be attended by much excitement and elation, and by the increase of a martial pride and sentiment which has its dangers; and the risk of relying on an untried factor—such as the conduct of native regiments against a disciplined European army must be—is also manifest. There is not a man too many now in India—we speak of British troops—and none can be spared for any outside work.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**MILITARY.**—Lieut. Brabazon, of the 10th Hussars, is to join the staff of Lord-Lytton, Governor-General of India, as aide-de-camp. It may not be generally known, says the London correspondent of the *Irish Times*, that this officer is the Captain Brabazon who was a few years back one of the most popular members of the "Guards." Captain Brabazon committed a not uncommon error—quitted the Service without due reflection—and deeply regretted afterwards the false step he had taken. When the Ashantee expeditionary force was being organised, he volunteered his services, which were accepted, and in recognition of his devotion he was appointed, in June, 1874, to a lieutenancy in the 10th Hussars, with which gallant corps he has seen service in India. It rarely happens, says the above paper, that two such excellent regiments relieve one another as the 6th Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars. The 11th brings home with it a character which it will, of course, maintain. Most



corps deteriorate after a lengthened sojourn in India, yet, if anything, the 11th have improved since they landed at Bombay some eleven months ago. But this improvement, as a local journal points out, has been due in a large measure to the system inaugurated by Colonel (now Major-General) Crawford Fraser, v.c., c.b., who, whilst he was in command, spared no trouble in order to raise the character of the regiment and promote its welfare. When he retired, Colonel Annesley succeeded him. Thus the 11th have enjoyed the privilege of being commanded by exceptionally good officers, so that its present condition is not, after all, surprising, when we consider how seldom a really good lieutenant-colonel of Cavalry is met with.

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—**SHEO SINGH RAI v. MUSSUMAT DUKHO AND ANOTHER.**—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces at Allahabad on Nov. 27, 1874, affirming in part a prior decree of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut. The matters in dispute were as to the laws governing the Indian sect of Jains on the subject of adoption. From the judgment of the Court below it was gathered that for upwards of eleven or twelve centuries the Jains had seceded from the creed of the Vedas, and their religious tenets had more affinity with the precepts of the Buddhists than with those of the Brahmans. They recognise the caste system of the Brahminical Hindoos, and in such ceremonies as they retain generally avail themselves of the assistance of a Brahmin. They differ particularly from the Brahminical Hindoos in their conduct towards the dead, omitting all obsequies after the corpse is burnt or buried. They also regard the birth of a son as having no effect on the future state of his progenitor, and consequently adoption is a merely temporal arrangement and has no spiritual object. The respondent, Mussumat Dukho, is the widow of one Ishq Lall, a Jain, who died in 1867; the other respondent is his grandson, by a daughter, and the appellant is his brother. He left considerable property, including £50,000 in Government notes, and he was also possessed of an estate which had been granted to him for his life by the Government. At his death that estate was purchased by his widow, who desired that the other respondent (her daughter's son), whom she had adopted, should succeed her after her death. The appellant objected that, according to the usage of his caste, the widow was not competent to adopt without obtaining the consent of her husband's relatives. The Indian Courts declared the validity of the adoption, and the right of the respondent to succeed to the estate in suit. The case was not finished when the Court rose, and was therefore adjourned.

**INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.**—On Friday afternoon the President and several directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Salisbury, at the India Office, their object being to urge the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn. Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. George Lord, and Mr. Edmund Ashworth addressed his lordship, pointing out that the present was a very suitable time, now that the finances of India were about to come under his lordship's attention, to ask that something might be done towards abolishing the duties. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying, observed that the policy which had been recommended was one the expediency of which her Majesty's Government felt quite as strongly as did the deputation, viz., the policy of getting rid of the import duties so soon as it should be financially possible. They desired to do that not only for the sake of maintaining in the view of foreign nations our own unbroken and unflinching adhesion to the principles of free trade, which was a matter of very great importance, but also because the cotton goods were not in the main articles of luxury but articles of great necessity to the whole of the millions of the population of India. Unfortunately all those who had an articulate voice in framing such public opinion as existed in India rather belonged to the class that benefited by the profits of production, whilst the enormous multitudes who would benefit by a lower price upon the articles of necessity which had been mentioned had not reached that stage of culture by which they could make their wants known to India and Europe. He was not less earnest now than he was four years ago, that those import duties should be removed, but there had been great difficulties in connection with the finances of India which had stood in the way of the accomplishment of his object. They had had two famines, which for their intensity were almost unexampled in Indian history, and they had had another calamity which, although not apparently so severe, had disturbed and crippled to some extent their resources—that calamity was the fluctuation in the price of silver. Some gentlemen had spoken of the increase of taxation; in this country it did not mean anything very terrible. It was, perhaps, very disagreeable for an extra penny or twopence to be put on the income-tax or on the price of gin, but when the payment was made, and the account was settled, they could hardly say that there had been any addition to the sum of human misery. But if in India they taxed salt or land it made all the difference between existence and starvation. All they could do was to renew the promise, taking into consideration all the circumstances of India, that the Government would do their utmost to see that the import duties were removed. With regard to the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, the abolition of which had been urged by several members of the deputation, his lordship added that the subject was one on which different opinions prevailed, and it was still engaging the attention of the Government.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 4.**—**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Sir G. CAMPBELL called attention to the difficulties resulting from the attempt to supply both the reserves in this country and the military service in India by a uniform system of enlistment for six years. In his opinion there ought to be short-service enlistment, with a view to passing men rapidly into the reserve without their being liable to go to India, except in case of extreme urgency; and long-service enlistment, to supply seasoned and experienced soldiers for India.—Mr. HARDY said it was a very great disadvantage that, whereas he should have to go fully into many of these subjects in bringing forward the Estimates, he had to discuss them partly and disjointedly now. He threw no imputation upon the universal knowledge of the hon. member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs (Sir George Campbell), but they found a difficulty in getting men to enlist for twelve years' service, though, when men had served their first six years, there was no difficulty in getting a great number of them to serve for a second term of six years. The service in India was an extremely popular service, and volunteers for another six years' service could be got there. The hon. member for Kirkcaldy had tried to persuade them that the average service of men who went out to India was only two and a half years, but those who had carefully inquired into the subject found that the average was nearly as long as before. As a general rule medical men had proved they could not keep a soldier in India for more than eight years with advantage. He proposed that they should be enabled to take volunteers, so that in no case would they have a shorter service than five years or a longer one than eight. With all the value he placed upon India, and looking to the responsibility which this country had undertaken with respect to it, he could not forget there was an England, and with colonies and great dependencies, all wanted trained soldiers just as much as India. We sent trained soldiers to India, till the effect at home was declared to be that we had to be content with "immature boys." He, however, thought our army at home was not exactly of the class which many hon. members considered. He pointed to the alacrity with which the reserves had responded to the call made upon them, which, he said, was most creditable to them. The hon. member for Kirkcaldy did not shut his eyes to the real meaning of his plan, which was more or less conscription. But in almost all our boys' schools there was now drill, and in almost every village, town, and city, volunteer corps. While the hon. gentleman would go in for conscription at home, was he really prepared to take the responsibility of finding pensions for the Indian Army? If they took twelve years in India out of a man's life they must allow him a pension. He altogether denied that the Indian Army as it existed was inefficient. No doubt there were young men in it, but it was an efficient army. He objected to the statement that soldiers should be kept in India until they were not fit for service at home. They ought to come back to the country at whose great expense they had been made into soldiers. In regard to this question of expense, though he felt immense pressure was put upon India, he asserted, without fear of contradiction, that the amount paid by England for soldiers that served in India was out of proportion to what she ought to pay. He did not go further into that subject, as we did not object to continue paying that which we now paid. The hon. member for Kirkcaldy wanted a separate army for India; but his proposal would neither secure greater length of service in India nor less illness there, and would certainly not diminish the expense. He was at this moment engaged in every possible investigation into that subject, because the India Office had its views as well as the War Office, and they were endeavouring to bring the subject to a conclusion satisfactory to both parties, and he believed they would do so. When he came into office he found the two departments corresponding, as if they belonged respectively to the Opposition and the Ministry, and they had come to a conclusion that made it impossible they should ever come to terms with respect to the army in India. He had endeavoured to remove these tremendous difficulties. He entirely agreed with the hon. and gallant gentleman who spoke of the character and ability of the non-commissioned officers of the artillery in what he said on that point, and admitted that since the change of 1871, by which adjutants were no longer taken from non-commissioned officers, these latter had lost considerably; but by the restoring of quartermasters to the artillery regiments and militia, and the changes in regard to the commissariat and ordnance staff, these non-commissioned officers would now gain a good deal.—Lord ELCHO mentioned that at a meeting of officers held at the United Service Institution a short time since an almost unanimous opinion was expressed in favour of maintaining the English existing unit of companies.—Sir H. HAVELOCK suggested, as the only practical remedy, that regiments previous to embarking for India should be made up to their full strength, and that a small graduated scale of bounty should be offered to men willing to serve for a period of seven years in that country.—The House then went into Committee of Supply.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 8.**—**MAIL CONTRACTS.**—Mr. HORGOOD asked the Postmaster-General whether the department

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"ONE HUNDRED NOTES FOR BOMBAY CIRCULATION."—We have received a copy of a beautifully-printed little publication, containing "One Hundred Notes" illustrative of the history of Bombay. The author of the notes exhibits in them the results of much careful and judicious research, and we do not know any work giving in so small a space so much curious and interesting information about Bombay and the celebrities of the island during the last two hundred years. The notes about Sterne's Eliza and Montalembert—the grandson of James Forbes, author of the Oriental Memoirs—may be cited as among the best examples of the compiler's extensive reading and genial tastes. All English and Indian literature seems to have been ransacked by him for references to Bombay; and very quaint some of them are. Whoever wants to get in small compass some knowledge of everybody of note who has visited or lived in the island, from Fryer and Sevaj down to Dr. Wilson, John Cannon, and James Taylor, should buy a copy of this little book. Its price is only two rupees, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to an excellent purpose—the aiding of the building fund of the Scottish Education Society's Fort School. Five hundred copies have been printed in Edinburgh, and will be sold at the John Cannon School Bazaar to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—This great work has made another big stride towards completion, says the *Bombay Gazette*. In addition to the fact that the excavation and the work on the dock and sea walls has been going on rapidly during the last two or three months, the delicate operation of laying the foundations of the entrance has been accomplished. The stone for this work—granite from Cornish quarries—was brought out from England, ready dressed, in pieces varying in weight from sixteen tons to five tons each, and these huge blocks have been, or are being, fitted into their places. When the stonework of the entrances is completed, temporary gates will be fitted in, and the contractors will be able to commence the removal of the immense bund which has had to be raised all round the harbour side of the dock to keep out the water. The removal of this mass of earth and stone, it is expected, will occupy about six months. The walls of the dock and the jetty are now, with a very small exception indeed, all built and coped, and the only other stone-work remaining to be done, in addition to the entrances, is the remainder of the sea wall. The coffer-damming has now been carried along the whole length, and the masons are at work on the greater part of it. The progress being made in the excavations is indicated by the fact that during last month upwards of two millions of cubic feet were removed. On an average about 400 waggons—loads a day—each load weighing from six to seven tons—are carried away to Mody Bay. The extent of ground reclaimed from the bay will be about equal to the area of the dock, which is thirty acres. The number of men and women—stone masons, coolies, engineers, drivers, overseers, &c.—now employed on the work is about 6,200; and all the labourers are paid regularly every evening. The contract time for the completion of the dock expires, we believe, at the end of June, 1879; but the contractors, Messrs. Glover and Co., expect to finish their work by the close of this year.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 14.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 15.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	84 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29 ...		86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-33 ...		86 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-39 ...	In sterling	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	equivalent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	equivalent	83 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ...	lent to	81 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ...		81 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	£100.	83 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	90 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2 1/2d.	5s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...			54d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...			53 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces ...			59 1/2 per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		103 1/2 to 103 1/2
	India 5 per cent. ...		100 1/2 to 100 1/2
	India 4 per cent. ...		83 to 83
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ...		83 to 91
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879 ...		
	India Stock Debentures, 1853 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1868 ...		
	India Debentures (1874) ...		101 1/2 to 101 1/2
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ...		100 to 102 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...		31s. to 33s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...		33s. to 35s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ...	2,3,0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	East Indian ...	100	127 to 127
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	120 1/2 to 121 1/2
20	Ditto (now) ...	12	
20	Ditto ...	6	
Stock	South of India, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	113
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	111 to 113
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	100	103 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	112 1/2 to 113 1/2
Stock	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	112 1/2 to 113 1/2
20	Ditto ...	23. 8s.	
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	
	Nizam's State Railway ...		105 1/2 to 106 1/2
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22 1/2 to 23 1/2
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29
25	Delhi and London ...	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	99 to 101
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India Office, 5th March, 1878.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, February 25; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 23; Calcutta, February 22.

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held on Tuesday, the 19th February, in the Circus Tent—the Government of Bombay having refused to lend the Town Hall for such a purpose—to protest against the Viceroy's financial policy as exemplified in the Trades Licence Tax, and to pray the Secretary of State to give the non-official community some voice in the legislation of the country. There were about five thousand people present, among whom were representatives of every section of the Bombay community, and the memorial and resolutions condemning the Government measures were adopted with unanimous acclamation. According to the *Bombay Gazette* it was the most fervent expression of public opinion that has ever been known in India. In this case public opinion means, we suppose, the opinion of the classes specially interested in the question of a licence tax. The memorial adopted will be presented to Parliament by Mr. Fawcett, and copies of the same, with reports of the proceedings, have been forwarded to a large number of members of Parliament, including Messrs. Bright and Gladstone, "who may be expected to exert themselves in securing for the non-official community a portion, at all events, of that freedom and direct interest in the proceedings of the Legislature which in England are the birthright of the people.

THE Madras Government have called upon Collectors of districts for a return of the estimated cultivation and yield of crops within their circuits, with a view of helping the Government to forecast the prospects of the current year, and determine the expediency of continuing large relief works as the best means of dispensing with regular relief measures. The latest reports from North Arkot describe the improvement in the state of the people as distinct, though gradual, but likely to continue much the same until the price of grain falls. The reports from Ganjam and Vizagapatam showed that there was no present cause for special anxiety, but that their prospects appeared uncertain. Both districts were being carefully

watched. Fresh orders have been issued by the Madras Government to insure the greatest care being taken in stopping relief, and to enforce proper control and frequent supervision by European officers, in certain cases where such measures did not seem to have been thoroughly carried out.

THE distress in some of the districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh appears to be very great. On the 15th February there were 966 persons in the poor-house at Agra, and 10,562 on the relief works. In a warning letter to the *Times of India* Mr. R. Knight ventures to "affirm plainly that masses of the labouring poor are being slowly starved to death in these provinces," and he greatly fears that "the statement is as true concerning Oudh and Rohilkand as of the districts of which Agra is the centre." He declares that three-fourths of the people, even on relief-works, are "slowly but surely starving to death. Wheat, jowari, and dhall at 10½ to 11 seers the rupee, and a daily wage of 9 pie for women and 1 anna for men coolies! *It is simply death by slow torture*, and calls for any indignation you may express upon it." In support of this view Mr. Knight quotes a letter, of February 10, from "a very high medical authority," who lately visited Agra. We give the following extract:—

I did not expect to meet with any evidence of famine in this part of India, but on my way to the Taj I stopped and inspected a number of the working gangs on the famine relief works, and this morning I have been into a poor-house where the worst cases are brought in. In regard to the people on relief works they are generally in a worse condition than our working gangs in the South were at this time of year. Their appearance betrays a long course of under-feeding. The dirty, hard dry skins and blue gums indicate a deteriorated state of health that is certain to end in high mortality. At the poor-house, in the few minutes I remained, four miserable creatures were brought in on 'doolies, and the condition of the inmates is generally very bad. I understood the man in charge to say that eighty-seven persons had died there in January, the average daily strength being from 200 to 300. I have seen none of the local magnates, nor do I know what views are entertained in regard to the extent of the distress.

THE young Maharajah of Kuch-Bahar was about to marry the eldest daughter of Keshab Chandar Sen, the great Hindu Reformer. The proposed marriage, says the *Indian Mirror*, will mark an epoch in the social history of India. It is said that the local authorities have not only sanctioned, but proposed the alliance for their ward, who is only sixteen years old. He succeeded his father in 1863, and in a few years will reign over a province of 1,307 square miles, the remnant of a dominion which once extended over great part of Assam. The young Prince, we are told, will declare himself a Brahmo, or Indian Theist, before the wedding takes place, and no compromise with Hinduism will occur in the marriage rites. He is said to be an eminently amiable and teachable person, and his marriage with Keshab's daughter may give a new impulse to the spread of the purer faith taught by his destined father-in-law.

THE *Madras Mail* hears that Sir Neville Chamberlain has proposed to Government a scheme for grading officers serving with native regiments, which will come into force without delay. Officers holding the rank of Squadron and Wing Commander will be graded according to length of Regimental Service, except when army rank and the public interests call for special consideration. The cases of those who may hereafter be posted to native corps will be specially dealt with. Officers in regiments will rank according to their regimental



grading; and temporary appointments to native regiments will be regulated on the same principle. Officers placed on staff employ for fixed periods will be seconded, but at the end of their tour of staff service will return to their regiments without loss of rank or promotion. The appointments of Commandants and Squadron and Wing Commanders are, as a rule, to be held by officers of or above the rank of captain. The appointments of Adjutant and Quartermaster are only to be held permanently by Subaltern officers, with exception for special cases. Wing and squadron officers on promotion to the substantive rank of major will not in future be required to vacate their regimental appointments. The above rules do not necessarily affect present incumbents holding the appointment of Adjutant and Quartermaster until, the captains vacate on attaining the rank of major on promotion in the regiment, or on completion of the five years' tenure of appointment.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Bayley as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, has therefore, it seems, been passed over, owing, says the *Pioneer*, to a disagreement between Lord Lytton and the India Office. According to the Allahabad paper, Mr. Thompson's successor had not yet been named; but if the Bombay papers are well informed, the choice had already fallen on Mr. Aitchison, the new Chief Commissioner of Mysor. If so, there has been a very unusual shuffling of the official cards.

A SATISFACTORY arrangement has been concluded with the Maharajah of Jodhpur, regarding the salt duties. His Highness has consented to make over all the salt-yielding places in his territory to Government, receiving in return an annual sum of Rs. 536,000, and three hundred thousand maunds of salt for the use of the people in Marwar.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES came to grief while playing cricket the other day at Kohat, his little finger having been broken in two places. He is coming home on furlough, his term of service expiring this month, when Major General Roberts, Quartermaster General, succeeds him in command of the frontier force, as a temporary arrangement, Colonel C. C. Johnson acting as Quartermaster General.

MR. R. DRUMMOND has resigned the Civil Service. Mr. Upton is appointed to officiate as Government Solicitor during the absence of Mr. Sanderson on furlough. The appointments announced in the last *Gazette of India*, of Mr. Larpent and Mr. Rivett-Carnac to Bombay and Madras respectively, are cancelled. The latter is appointed to officiate as Assistant Deputy Accountant-General, Burmah.

We learn that Colonel Fraser, Public Works Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, accompanies General Strachey, Mr. Rendell and Mr. Bradford Leslie on their tour of inspection of the East Indian Railway from Benares up to Delhi. The three last-named had already started on their tour of inspection. Among other matters of moment, they have to decide upon the question of doubling the line and other points alluded to in Mr. Crawford's speech to the shareholders at the last meeting of the company.

At the sitting of the Viceroy's Council on Feb. 9 Mr. Thornton, representing the Punjab, thus defended the licence-tax on trades:—

With regard to the Licence Bill, I have little to say, except that there has been, on the part of the district officers of the Punjab, a chorus of consent that, if additional taxation is necessary to provide insurance against famine, no classes can be more justly called on to contribute than the trader and the artisan, for none have benefited more from British rule, and none have paid so little for the advantages they enjoy. The form of the tax has been generally approved, and if, as we are assured by the honourable mover will be the case, though it does not so appear on the face of the Bill, the tax is not to affect persons with incomes of less than Rs. 100 per annum, it certainly cannot be regarded as a tax upon the very poor.

With regard to the new Land-Cess he contended that the agricultural population of the Punjab was, as a rule, eminently prosperous and thriving, and could well bear the slight additional taxation proposed; he traced the history of the land revenue administration of the province from the Sikh times, pointing out the moderation of recent assessments, and proving by

statistics the great extension of cultivation, the enormous increase of the selling price of land, and the insignificance of the proposed addition to its burdens. All the Government asks, he said, "is that a body of landowners whose property has been more than sextupled in value during the last twenty years shall contribute a famine insurance rate of one farthing per acre per annum." As to the form of taxation, he urged that it was the least open to objection, and the most satisfactory to the taxpayers of any that could be devised. But, he went on to say:—

While there can be no doubt that the landowners of the Punjab can generally now afford to pay the slightly enhanced local rate it is proposed to levy, it is equally certain that the enhancement will be regarded, like the original rates imposed in 1871, as an addition to the land revenue demand, and practically if not literally an infringement of the engagement made at settlement; and, do what you will, the Punjab landowner will continue of that opinion. Explain to him with all the lucidity a trained intellect can command that the land revenue is the share of the rental taken by the Government, as proprietor in chief, and that the local rate is a tax on rent taken by the Government as Government, and he will reply, in the present instance it is to be hoped with a smile, that this appears to him to be a "distinction without a difference."

At the same time he had no fear but that there would be on the part of the large population of the Punjab any serious discontent:—

But there will be a feeling of dissatisfaction which it seems desirable, if possible, to mitigate, even if it may not be possible to remove it altogether. And here, I think, perhaps we may learn a lesson from the past. In the year 1871 when the local rate was originally imposed, there was considerable dissatisfaction among the landowners, but this has, we are told, completely died away. And why has it died away? Because it was arranged that the local rates should be made over to district committees on which the landowners were to be largely represented, and spent before the eyes of the people in the districts for which it was raised.

Such a course could not, he knew, be exactly followed in the present case. The funds could not be made over to committees and spent in the districts for which they may be levied; but "may not something of the kind be done to show the taxpayers and the public generally, clearly and unmistakably, that 'famine insurance' is not a mere pretext for raising money for general purposes, but that the tax is *bona fide* expended on the object for which it is raised?"

In the course of his own speech on the same occasion Sir John Strachey explained the manner in which the proceeds of the new taxes were to be applied for providing permanent insurance against famine throughout India. The debt will virtually be reduced by one and a-half million each year. At the end of the next period of ten years the debt would be less by £15,000,000, and that sum could, if necessary, then be borrowed for the actual relief of famine without making the financial position worse than it was ten years before. It would, however, be absurd actually to pay off the debt while borrowing large sums for protective works. The Government will therefore reduce by one and a-half million yearly the sum otherwise to be borrowed; the ultimate financial result being the same as the actual repayment of the debt. Government will persevere in the construction of railways and canals, applying to this purpose the proceeds of the new taxes. If investment of capital be prudently limited, the growing income will more than keep pace with the charge for interest. The actual results obtained from such works during the last six years had been highly satisfactory. The net interest paid on guaranteed railway capital was one and three-quarter millions in 1871, and will in the present year be nothing. The total annual charge for interest on all sorts of debts and railway capital is now less by two millions than it was six years ago, while the net increase of income from public works is half a million, a *trough* during this period the average annual expenditure on railways and canals has been £4,000,000, and £16,000,000 has been spent for the relief of famine. The local Governments will be made agents for actually levying the new taxes, and for executing works by which the country is to be protected against famine, and responsibility for securing the due development of the income well rest on them. The available funds will, as far as possible, be distributed among the provinces with regard to the amount of their contribution.

In treating of the Licence-Tax, Sir John vindicated the policy of exempting the official and professional classes from the new burdens imposed on the trading and agricultural classes:—

These are the classes on which, as a whole, and on which almost alone, the pressure of actual famine falls. They ought, therefore, to contribute

for their own protection. In regard to the commercial and trading classes, there is also this strongest of all justifications for taxing them, that, excepting always that comparatively very small section of them which is composed of Europeans, they now pay almost nothing towards the expenses of the State. There is, moreover, this further reason, that although the trading and agricultural classes are the first to suffer when famine occurs within the limits of their own provinces, they benefit immensely, taking them as a whole, by the occurrence of famine in other parts of the Empire. The misfortune of their neighbours brings to them wealth and prosperity. On the other hand, the professional classes and those who depend on fixed incomes for their support, although they suffer from the high prices caused by famine, are seldom the recipients of actual relief from the State; under no circumstances do they derive any advantage from famine when it occurs, and they have no power of passing on to others the burdens placed on themselves. The small officials and servants receiving wages are in this country very numerous, and there is certainly no class on which it would be less equitable to impose taxation for such a purpose as this.

The objection that the rich would be taxed too little would be to a certain extent removed by the change which raises the maximum fee chargeable from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. "The change will give us very little more money, and it involves no principle; for whatever sum may be fixed as the maximum fee must be fixed in a purely arbitrary manner." As to the objection that this tax will fall mainly on the poor, Sir John contents himself with simply denying the fact. "It will touch no person whose net earnings are less than Rs. 100 a year; and if anybody asserts that in the provinces to which this Bill refers any man is poor who possesses an income of Rs. 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty, and well able to pay his contribution towards insuring the country against famine. To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor is either an error or a calumny."

LORD LYTTON spoke at great length on the same occasion in support of the policy set forth by his Finance Minister. His defence of the measures proposed for equalising the salt-duties led him into a retrospect of the various changes made in those duties since the year 1837, when the duty in Bombay was fixed at eight annas a maund. From that time to the present the duties in Southern India have repeatedly been raised on various pretexts, and the same course has been followed in the North-West Provinces. In Lower Bengal the Salt Duty, which at one time was gradually lowered from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, was raised in 1859 to Rs. 3 and two years later to Rs. 3-4 a maund. It is true that many obnoxious duties were meanwhile abolished, at some loss to the revenue; but the Court of Directors held out for many years against the proposal to raise the salt tax in Madras from one rupee to Rs. 1-8 per maund. It was left for their successors to take fresh turns of the fiscal screw, until the duty in Bombay now stands five times as high as it did forty years ago, while that for Madras has risen in the last ten years from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 a maund. The Viceroy of course declares himself unable to accept the dictum of those who assert that the present salt duties are a grievous burden to the long-suffering back of the poor rayat. "It may be in the power of the Government of India, and I hope, indeed, it may be in the power of the present Government of India, to lighten that burden, such as it is; but it is my own belief that it will never be in the power of any Government of India to devise a substitute for it which will weigh less heavily on the poorer classes, or be less sensibly felt by them. A salt tax of Rs. 2-8 per maund is a tax of less than three farthings per pound. It would be absurd to represent the pressure of such a tax as oppressive. The manner in which the tax is levied renders the pressure of it almost inappreciable." No doubt the pressure may seem inappreciable to a gentleman receiving ten thousand a year. But a rayat who has to live somehow on twenty or thirty rupees a year may be excused for thinking otherwise. To him at any rate a tax which, as our correspondent "T." has shown, raises the price of so prime a necessary of life from ten shillings to more than 130 shillings a ton, must make a sensible difference in his means of living. It is certain that for years past the tax has encouraged the illicit manufacture of salt and the sale of cheap salt adulterated with sodium and other hurtful mixtures, that it has caused a great deal of disease and death among men and cattle, and that, as "T." says, "multitudes of men, women and children," have been thrown into common jails on the charge of evading the salt laws. All this may seem very absurd to statesmen looking about for a surplus, but if the facts be as we have stated them, it is obviously absurd to deny their exist-

ence in order that the Indian Government may be saved the trouble of cutting down expenditure or trying some less burdensome method of taxation.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of March 14, the Viceroy's Legislative Council on that day passed a Bill for the better regulation of the vernacular Indian Press, enabling the Government to repress more promptly all seditious writing, extortion, and intimidation by vernacular journalists. The Bill provides that, where necessary, the district magistrate or Commissioner of Police may with the sanction of the local Government require the publisher of vernacular papers to execute a bond undertaking not to allow the future publication of such matter. Instead of a bond the publisher may enter into a written engagement to submit the proofs of his articles to an authorised officer. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot explained that the Bill would merely give power to carry it into effect where necessary. For instance, it would not at present be applied in the Madras Presidency, nor would any publisher come under its operation unless the local Government thought fit. He pointed out that seditious and libellous writing had greatly increased, even to the extent of suggesting open resistance to the Government. The existing law was found to be inadequate and unsuitable. What was needed was preventive and not punitive measures alone. Sir Alexander referred to the opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro and the members of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government in 1835, and especially Mr. Prinsep's prediction respecting the necessity of controlling the native Indian Press. The operation of the Bill, Sir Alexander pointed out, was confined to vernacular papers, which alone appealed to the ignorant classes. It was not intended for papers published in English either by Englishmen or natives, as these were read only by the educated classes, and were mostly local in character. In conclusion, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people, but argued that it was unwise to permit seditious writing to excite hatred and distrust against the Government among the ignorant masses. The measure was fully supported by Messrs. Morgan, Paul, Evans, and Thornton, and the Maharaja Jotendra Mohan Thakur, who warmly disavowed, on behalf of the educated classes, any sympathy with such writings as quoted by the preceding speaker. Mr. B. W. Colvin and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal also supported the Bill. Mr. Ashley Eden denied that the Government objected to fair hostile criticism, but the extracts before him, numbering above 150, were not of that character. He was not concerned at personal attacks, but he showed the utter licentiousness and the false ideas of liberty manifested by the native papers in question. All the better portion of the vernacular Press was quite free from these faults, and would remain unaffected by the measure, while the papers written in English showed a sense of responsibility and a desire for fair discussion.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY held that the Bill was only directed against intolerable licence and the abuse of established institutions, such as would be suffered in no country in the world any more than obscene publications. He proposed a slight verbal amendment to render the Bill specially applicable to intimidation of public officers in the discharge of their duty, and the amendment was adopted unanimously. In closing the debate, Lord Lytton said that whilst all his associations and convictions were on the side of the free utterance of thought, it was his deliberate judgment that the measure was imperatively called for by the supreme law of the safety of the State. In the vernacular Press, articles, mostly written by persons imperfectly educated and inexperienced, often undisguisedly appealed to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions, and were largely read by persons still more ignorant and wholly unable to judge for themselves. His Excellency quoted a large number of the recent utterances of the vernacular Press, openly maligning the English rule and race, and sometimes preaching open sedition and combination for the subversion of the British raj. No Government could possibly tolerate such language circulated amongst its ignorant masses. The present law was so defective that within the last few weeks two applications from local Governments for permission to prosecute seditious articles had been of necessity refused. A distinction was drawn between papers in English and the vernacular. It was not a race distinction—for many

excellent papers in English were conducted by natives—but it was a distinction between papers addressed to the educated classes and those addressing the ignorant, just as the English law allowed physiological works to be given to medical students which none would place in the hands of schoolboys, and again denunciations of the lawful Government were permitted at debating societies which would be treason when addressed to an excited mob. An important feature in the measure was the protection of native chiefs and native officials from the publicity of newspaper abuse, which was probably more galling to a native of distinction than to a European; and, moreover, the former would be unwilling to put an end to the annoyance of publicity by suing the libeller in a court of justice. Sir George Campbell had officially stated in a report urging a similar measure that there was probably no deputy magistrate who was not afraid of being attacked in the vernacular newspapers. Whilst this repressive measure was certainly necessary now, the spread of education and enlightenment would probably expedite the possibility of removing the restrictions.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT, who died the other day in her eightieth year, was not, as the papers tell us, "the last survivor of those who participated" in the imprisonment to which Pollock's advance on Kabul put a timely end. Among her fellow-prisoners, two at any rate—Sir Vincent Eyre and General Colin Mackenzie—are still alive. Nor was Sir William Macnaghten her first husband. She was the widow of Colonel McClintock when she married Mr. Macnaghten, in those days a rising young Bengal Civilian, who had not long exchanged the sword for the pen. Under Lord William Bentinck Mr. Macnaghten made his mark in the Political Department; and in 1838 Lord Auckland sent him to conclude with Ranjit Singh, at Lahor, that famous treaty which was for a time to replace Shah Sujah on the throne of Dost Mohammad. At Kabul Sir W. Macnaghten remained as Political Agent after Shah Sujah had entered the Bala Hissar, and General Elphinstone had quartered his troops in the neighbouring cantonments. He was on the point of starting for Bombay as its future Governor, when the rebellion broke out which led to the disastrous retreat from Kabul and the massacre of Jaddalak. Macnaghten himself fell a victim to the treachery or the sudden rage of Mohammad Akbar, and among the small remnant of our countrymen who fell into the hands of that chief was Lady Macnaghten. For many months of 1842 twenty officers, nine ladies, and seventeen privates, remained close prisoners in charge of Akbar's officers, first in one fort and then in another, until they were rescued and brought safely back to Pollock, at Kabul, by Sir Richmond Shakespear. In 1853 Lady Macnaghten married her third husband, the Marquis of Headfort.

ERRATUM.—In extract from "Route Book of a Subaltern 4th Troop 3rd Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery," published in our last issue, last line: "April 27th.—Cavalry and Rifle Brigade arrived;" read: "April 27th.—Cavalry and first Brigade arrived."

### Odds and Ends.

MR. A. RATTRAY, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, was going on furlough for a year from the 1st of March; and Mr. J. Posford, Joint Magistrate of Faridpur, for eighteen months from May 2.

THE REV. G. F. POPHAM-BLYTH, Chaplain of Fort William, goes on furlough for two years from the 19th February; and the Rev. B. Morrell, Chaplain of Berhampur, comes to Fort William.

MR. G. M. RICKETTS, C.B., a member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for seven months and a-half, from the 1st of March.

DR. R. G. MATHEW, Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, succeeds Dr. C. J. Jackson as Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, Dr. W. A. Gilligan, who has been in charge of the Establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway, going to Midnapur.

CAPTAIN S. D. BARROW, Squadron Officer of the 10th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir J. Brind, commanding the Sirhind Division, as a special case, in addition to his regimental duties.

WE hear that Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, now on one month's leave, intends to apply for furlough to Europe in April next; and that Mr. John

Elliott, Professor of Natural Science and Geology in the Presidency College, Calcutta, is spoken of as likely to officiate.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was to leave Calcutta about the 25th February for a fortnight's tour in Orissa.

A SURVEY lately made by the Master Attendant of Rangoon on the spot where the Kristna Lighthouse stood shows a depth of water of from four-and-a-half to six fathoms.

News from Kulu tells us that the Mandi Suspension Bridge is finished and opened for traffic; but work on the Kulu Bridge has been stopped by Government for want of the necessary funds.

DR. M. THOMSON, Chemical Examiner to Government in the North-Western Provinces, goes on furlough for twenty months from the 1st of March; and Surg. major W. Moir, Civil Surgeon of Mirat, officiates for him.

THE actual receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 65,90,510, the total receipts up to date having reached Rs. 8,08,24,880. Of the surplus receipts, Bengal opium has furnished Rs. 55,34,130, and Malwa opium Rs. 10,56,380.

THE REV. W. J. HUNT succeeds the Rev. W. Brock as Chaplain of Hazaribagh.

MR. J. D. GAEL, Assistant Magistrate of Rampur Hat, is going on special leave for six months.

CAPTAIN A. E. GORDON, late Tutor to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

MAJOR G. E. SANDFORD, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-General in the place of Lieut. col. M. H. Heathcote, whose tour of staff service has expired.

MR. W. M. YOUNG, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, is, with the consent of the Viceroy, appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Kapurthala State during the absence of Mr. C. M. Rivaz.

A TELEPHONE has been successfully worked between Masuri and Rurki.

THE REV. F. ORTON, Chaplain of Faizabad, is appointed Chaplain of the Oudh Civil Lines.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Head Quarters' Staff go to Utakamand at the beginning of April.

IT is reported that the proposed scheme of a railway to Jessor has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

MAJOR W. G. WATERFIELD officiates as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar Division.

MR. H. J. R. DESALIS succeeds Mr. Wilson as Assistant Examiner of the Famine Accounts in Madras.

MR. R. W. TRAFFORD, Judicial Assistant of Sialkot, goes on furlough for eighteen months from the 1st of March.

THE services of thirty-two officers who had been deputed to Madras for famine duty have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments.

LIEUTENANT H. M. TEMPLE is posted to the Political Department, and appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

BEYOND General Strachey, no members of the Famine Commission will be nominated at present.

COLONEL MACGREGOR, C.S.I., going home on leave, Captain J. M. Trotter will take charge of the Quartermaster-General's Office at Simla; whilst Major Sandford, R.E., succeeds Captain Trotter as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Peshawar.

MAJOR-GENERAL KEYES, whose extended term of service expires in March, has been granted furlough. Major-General Roberts, C.B., Quartermaster-General, will assume command of the Punjab Frontier Force as a present arrangement.

WHEN Major-General Donald Stewart goes on leave, Brigadier-General O. E. Rothney, C.B., of the Gwalior district, will officiate in command of the Lahor division.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—General Sir P. M. N. Guy, K.C.B., Colonel 55th Regt., at Wiesbaden, March 10, aged 73. Capt. G. Horner, 55th Regiment, at Market Drayton, March 13, aged 73. Capt. G. Montgomery, R.A., at Kilburn, March 13, aged 38. Lieut. col. G. Shriober, late 18th Hussars, at Cheltenham, March 5, aged 83.

ROYAL NAVY.—Vice-Admiral W. C. Aldham, C.B., at Assiout, on the Nile, Feb. 27. BENGAL.—V. T. Taylor, Esq., Bengal C.S., at Hazarabagh, March 9. Sir John Wemyss, Bart., at Alighur, N.W.P., March 8. Dr. Kurz, late Curator of the Herbarium of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, at Penang, recently.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. Singleton, Miss Fhaye, Mrs. Brierley and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Brydon, Mr. J. B. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. W. Cuthbertson, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Dr. A. W. Sheddon, Mr. R. Kerr, Mrs. G. B. Macdonell, Rev. D. J. and Mrs. Mackay and two infants.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. M. Rendel, Mr. Maurice Strauss, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. W. T. Berners, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. Marguardt, Mr. L. Heath, Mr. Leishman, Mr. Hawker, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson, Major J. M. Mullen, Mr. A. C. Chen, Mr. M. H. Strauss, Maharajah Suchet Sing, and Mr. J. M. Clerke and infant.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thurburn, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and mother, two Misses Fowle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crichton and two infants, Mr. J. Duffus, Miss Forde, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. G. Watt, Mrs. Peile, Major Watson's child, Mr. J. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. J. Strinthal, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. A. Hogg, and Mr. A. Pengilly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, SATURDAY, March 16, 1878.

## MANCHESTER AND THE INDIA-OFFICE.

MANCHESTER'S latest appeal to the India Office with regard to the import duties on cotton goods differed markedly for the better from the one preceding. On the former occasion the advocates of free trade showed their consistency by begging Lord George Hamilton to order Lord Lytton to make his choice between abolishing the cotton duties altogether and levying an export duty on Indian cotton goods, by way of counterpoise to the particular impost denounced by Manchester. The gentlemen who interviewed Lord Salisbury last Friday week were more reasonable in their demands. They urged that "whatever might be the exigencies of trade, there should be no divergence from the principles of free trade." They are alive, in short, to the folly of neutralising one blunder by another. They have discovered that two wrongs will never make one right; that a sound principle is better than revenge. Perhaps it occurred to them that their interests would be better served by not asking for that which no Indian Government could ever grant.

Be that as it may, they have not yet learned the whole of their lesson. They express a fear that Lord Lytton, in his coming Budget, will take off the import duty on cotton yarns, the trade in which has already been lost to Manchester, while the duty on the finer sorts of piece goods will remain untouched, to the great discouragement of English manufacturers. Lord Salisbury was therefore entreated "to decide finally against making any change in the duties, unless it be such as should be spread over all productions." In this part of their pleading our Manchester friends are hardly as wise in their generation as we could wish. If the Viceroy could see his way to get rid of all the cotton duties at one stroke, the friends of free trade and of fair play to all manufacturers would have nothing more to desire. But at this moment of recovery from a widespread famine, India cannot spare the whole of the revenue derived from these duties. Their removal would involve increased taxation, and Lord Salisbury bids us pause before adding to the burdens of an impoverished peasantry. "For example, when you increase the salt tax in India, you run the chance of making salt so dear that the peasant cannot have that which is absolutely essential for his health; or if you go to the source to which Indian legislators are naturally tempted—though they generally have the wisdom to resist the temptation where they can—if you impose an increase of burdens upon land, you run the risk of making tens of thousands

of poor rayats lose that wretched margin of profit which to them now constitutes the difference between existence and starvation." The repeal of duties which yield £800,000 a year is therefore at present out of the question. "It cannot be done," says the Secretary for India. But the duty on yarns and coarse goods brings in only £40,000 or £50,000, and its repeal might benefit Lancashire without harming the Indian revenues. Why, then, should Manchester object to a small measure of reform which would clear the way for some larger measure by-and-by? Even if she were to gain nothing by the removal of the duties on one class of goods, the fact of their removal would furnish her with a powerful lever for the final overthrow of all fiscal barriers to the progress of her Indian trade. The Indian Government are already pledged to free-trade in cotton as soon as their financial prospects will enable them to redeem the pledge. From the Manchester point of view it seems to us a mistake to oppose a half-measure which would certainly bring her many degrees nearer to the attainment of her own desires.

In urging the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act, the Manchester deputation have better reason on their side. The Act in question is an obvious interference with freedom of trade, and the frauds against which it was levelled might have been dealt with under ordinary laws. Lord Salisbury himself admits that the Indian Government "have a distinct leaning" against the Act, and it is to be hoped that the opposite views of Mr. Andrew Cassels will not avail to cause any difference of opinion between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

## Correspondence.

### NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I wish to ask the Right Honourable the Secretary of State what measures have been adopted for the protection of native Christians in the event of a rebellion.

It is quite possible that the lives, if not the property, of the majority of the Europeans and East Indians may be saved by timely retreats to fortified centres, such as Allahabad, Agra, Simla, Burachi, Bombay, Poonah, Madras, Bangalore, and Calcutta; but the lives of native Christians will be very precarious unless they be assisted in protecting themselves and their families.

Many of your readers are probably not aware that the numbers of native Christians have within the past few years greatly increased. In the Blue-book for 1872-73 they were said by Government to number 318,363 souls, exclusive of Roman Catholics, of whom there were 600,000 in South India alone.

In page 153 I find the following:—

The Protestant Missions of India, Burmah and Ceylon are carried on by thirty-five missionary societies, in addition to local agencies, and now employ the services of 606 foreign missionaries, of whom 551 are ordained. They are widely and rather evenly distributed over the different presidencies, and they occupy at the present time 522 principal stations, and 2,500 subordinate stations. The entire presidency of Bengal, from Calcutta to Peshawur, is well supplied with missionaries, and they are numerous in the southern portion of the Madras Presidency. The various missions in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are strong in labourers, and almost all the principal towns of the Empire have at least one missionary.

But my chief object is to call attention to the unprotected state of the native Christians in Tinnivelli and Travancore. In page 156 of the Blue-book for 1872-73 (in the succeeding Blue-books but little notice has been taken of them) I find:—

But it is in the southern portion of the Madras Presidency that Christianity has most largely affected the rural populations. The Province of Tanjor, first instructed by the Danish missionaries, amongst them by the respected missionary Schwartz, has long possessed a large number of Christian congregations. These continue under the care of the Lutheran and the English Episcopal missions, and are reported to be in a prosperous condition.

The Christians now number 11,000 persons in the Tanjor and Trichinapalli districts. In the neighbouring district of Madura the Americans have a flourishing mission, with 7,000 converts and a normal school.

The Tinnivelli and Travancor missions are well known, and are reported to be in every way in a higher position, and exerting greater influence than ever before. . . . Three missions have been carried on among them by the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Pro-



pagation of the Gospel, and the London Missionary Society, and a large and influential English staff has conducted the affairs of these missions. The result is reported to be highly satisfactory. At the present time 90,000 persons of all ages are professing Christians among the Shannar people; the districts are dotted over with flourishing villages and Christian Churches; there are hundreds of native teachers employed among them, of whom fifty-six are ordained, and are supported to a great extent by their congregations. Order and peace rule these simple communities, which give the Government little trouble, whether in the Madras Presidency or under his Highness the Maharajah of Travancor, while large tracts of country have been brought under cultivation, and the peasantry generally enjoy a larger share of material comfort than in days gone by.

Such being the prosperous state of native Christians in South India, it behoves the English nation to provide against their being massacred in the event of a rebellion; if Government itself cannot protect them, why not assist them with arms, advice and discipline to protect themselves and their families?

When the mutiny broke out in May, 1857, the European missionary at my station fled to another station thirty miles distant; the adult male members of his flock came to me and asked for instructions, and stated their willingness to fight for Government. As they were accustomed to the use of firearms, I suggested that they should follow their pastor, which they did; subsequently, in the following January, thirty native Christians did good service with the military levy under Captain Catania.

The native Christians are loyal; why should they not be organised so as to be able to defend successfully their wives and families from insult and spoliation?

The Christians of Tinneveli are upwards of 2,200 miles distant from Herat. Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Political Member of the Indian Council, has suggested that 5,000 of our soldiers should go to Herat, 1,000 be stationed between Girishk and Furrah, 3,000 take post at Kandahar, and 1,000 at Quetta, and in the Pisheen valley (see page 360 of "England and Russia in the East.") Now in the event of a rebellion these places would require an army of six times the strength, if it could be fed. If 60,000 troops be withdrawn from India, how are unwarlike Christians living at a distance of 2,000 miles to be protected? I ask your readers to look at the map of Asia, and judge what miracles our army is expected to perform; it is only the blindest infatuation or the most poetical idea that can here induce the Viceroy to suppose that he can conquer Herat as well as provide for the protection of 200 millions of her Majesty's subjects in India. A fearful responsibility will fall upon this nation if massacres of native converts and of their wives and children should take place. May Lord Lytton never suffer the mental agony which the Governor General must have endured on hearing the news of the total destruction of the British Army in January, 1812.

The following extract from the Minute addressed to the Court of Directors at the commencement of the first Afghan war indicates the danger of sending a portion of our army to Kandahar and Herat, in spite of the protests and resistance of the Afghan nation:—

But waiving these considerations, let us look at home. Can we safely send forth the flower of our army to a point which cannot be reached in less than three months, at a distance from its magazines and supplies, and with its line of communication liable at any time to be interrupted? What if this army should sustain a check? Can we rely with confidence on the allies whom we leave in the rear? Would they not take advantage of any disaster to our arms? Is it as easy to retreat as to advance? and is not our military reputation too precious to be hazarded unnecessarily in the prosecution of an object which presents such formidable difficulties?—Written on the 29th of January, 1839. See page 279 of "Memorials of Indian Government."

—Your obedient servant,

T.

### INDIAN TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Lord Salisbury must be well aware that it is by England that the grasp has been tightened, and that the power of the money lender for mischief is great only in the districts under English rule.—*Times*.

SIR,—Usury is the great scourge of India, and usury is sure to be rampant if the Government persists in levying taxation in silver rupees or gold mohurs on the most miserable population on the earth. This infatuated policy makes the Hindoos the victims of the usurious exactions of the Soukars and Shroffs, the most pitiless of exactors.

The remedy is, as James Wilson began to see just before his death, an issue of taxation paper money recognised by the Government as legal tender of quittance of taxation.\*

\* This paper document must declare on the face of it that it is issued by the State, and that it is legal tender for debts and taxes; the amount of issue to be fixed by Parliament. It is evident that this does away with the formula we are all familiar with, "I promise to pay."

This want of money explains the frequency of famines, the ruin of tanks, and the general depression of the population.—  
Yours,

JAMES HARVEY.

Chatham place, Liverpool, March 8.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The *Pioneer* holds that the first step towards the establishment of a better system would be to lay down distinctly the services for which provision must be made out of local rates. This is quite a distinct question from that regarding the heads of income and expenditure to be made over to the Provincial Governments. The Civil Service may be paid by the local Government, a certain grant being assigned to it by the Government of India for that purpose; and so with prisons, education, and so on. But the primary question to be settled is, what are those services with which the Imperial Government shall have no concern, and which shall be supported entirely out of local rates? When this has been settled, the sums required to be raised by local rates can be estimated, and the taxation apportioned accordingly. Thus, it may be said that the expenditure on jails, schools, public buildings (excluding those connected with the army), communications (excepting the main railways), and police are local charges, which must be met entirely from local rates. So also as to the famine fund, which is in the nature of a poor rate. The provision of funds for these purposes must be made compulsory on each province. But here we are met by the question—Can it be made compulsory? For instance, as has been said above, on Sir John Strachey's authority, in parts of Bombay the agricultural classes are unable to pay anything more than they now give to the Imperial Government as land revenue. If the people who are in this case could read the former part of Sir John's speech, in which he explains that the land revenue is not taxation, and that the agricultural classes are not unduly burdened, they would probably think the Finance Minister somewhat inconsistent. That the Government of India owns a share of the rent, and that it is not taxation to take that share, is true enough. But then the Government should not not take more than their share. When, as in Bombay, they proceed to absorb the landowner's share also, if it is not taxation, it is spoliation. It is not to be supposed, however, that such cases are the rule. Nor does it appear hard to remedy the mistake where it has been made. If, however, the Imperial Government refuses to modify its demand, it must at least assign a portion of it to local rates. It will thus be easy to put all the provinces of India on the same footing. Each will pay in its land revenue to the Imperial Treasury. Each will support by local rates its own schools, police, jails, and communications. The local rates should be assessed, not on the land revenue, but on the gross annual rental, as we have before suggested, and on the value of the land after deducting the land revenue. Great importance attaches to the complete separation of the rates from the land revenue. The rates ought to be variable with the necessities of the time, and they ought to be separated in the minds of the ratepayers from the land revenue. Such separation is impossible under the present system. Added to which, the plan of assessing taxes by a percentage on the share of the rent taken by Government is radically unsound. It lightens the rate where the value of the land to the owner is highest, and intensifies the pressure of the land revenue when it is already heavy. Hence we had the anomaly of estates in Banda and elsewhere being released from the local rates because they were pressed so heavily by the land revenue.

### FRONTIER REORGANISATION.

The *Friend of India* thinks that, notwithstanding the high terms in which Lord Lytton has written of the loyalty and obedience of the Punjab Government, it is evident that he has not found that Government so ready and pliable an instrument for the execution of his policy as he desires, and as he expects his proposed Frontier Commissioner to be. Though the Punjab Government has theoretically no frontier policy of its own, yet practically it acquires certain habits and principles of action in dealing with frontier and trans-frontier tribes which cannot be completely changed without a good deal of time spent in discussion and correspondence. And we can well believe that a strong ruler at the head of a Government like that of the Punjab might be able to retard very considerably the development of a new policy by a new Viceroy, whose knowledge of our frontier relations would necessarily be for a time far inferior to his own. We can also very well understand that this might be a source of some annoyance to an energetic Viceroy, and we need not be surprised that Lord Lytton found the necessity of acting through the Punjab Government a source of "grievous embarrassment." At the same time, if this very source of embarrassment to a new Viceroy in the initiation of a new policy, be the best safeguard of the empire from the danger of a too sudden change of policy, it may be desirable to retain it even at the expense of some personal annoyance to the head of the Government. In short, we are

of opinion that while sufficient "unity of action" on the frontier would be attained by handing the whole frontier line over to the care of the Punjab Government, the continuance of that Government in the charge of the frontier is the best guarantee we could have for continuity of frontier policy, without which mere unity of action at any particular time would be but a small advantage. We have not left ourselves space to do more than mention another reason for objecting to the severance of the frontier from the Punjab Government. It is stated by Lord Lytton himself as follows—"That the proposed separation would deprive the Government of India, *quoad* its administration of the western border, of the assistance of a Government which has cordially carried out our policy, and is best fitted by position and experience to conduct under our orders the relations of the British Government with its Belooch and Afghan neighbours." We cannot but think that this is an important consideration, in spite of the arguments by which he meets it. It is true that, if the Foreign Secretary were always a Punjab official, as far as mere knowledge of the frontier is concerned, the Supreme Government might be on a level with the Punjab Government. But the Foreign Secretary may not always be a Punjab official; and even if he were, he is but one man, and from his position more likely to be a mere tool in the hands of an able Viceroy than the head of the Punjab Government. But there is another consideration. We have long been of opinion that the Supreme Government has devoted too much, rather than too little, of its immediate attention to frontier policy, and that what we call a policy of "fretting the frontier" has been the result. This evil will probably be increased if Lord Lytton's scheme of creating a special frontier administration be carried out. We should prefer to see our frontier policy left even more than it has been in the hands of a powerful Punjab Government, acting loyally, but not blindly under the orders of the Viceroy.

#### PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY.

The *Friend of India* comments on Sir John Strachey's explanation of the way in which the annual  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million of increased taxation is to be spent. It is calculated that that sum represents about the average annual cost of famine, and it has therefore been felt necessary to secure a permanent increase to the revenue to that amount. The Finance Minister seems to say that we shall thus be able to diminish our annual borrowings for public works by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million, so that what is spent on famine will be saved on public works. It will of course be always easy, whatever amount we may borrow in any year for public works, to say that it would have been  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million greater, but for these new measures of taxation. But Sir John Strachey's own observations, as well as the course of recent events and the progress of opinion on the subject, justify us in expecting that we shall increase instead of diminishing our borrowings under this head. And as we are to borrow for future famines, as for past ones, it does not clearly appear why it should be professed that the proceeds of the new taxes will be devoted to the reduction of debt. As a matter of fact, Government wanted a good annual surplus, and this is how it is to obtain it. We are glad to see that the authorities are becoming convinced that borrowing for reproductive public works is as safe as it is necessary. Some works fail to repay their cost and expenses; and it must always be some years before a new work begins to pay; yet it is found that, taken all together, these works are remunerative. They will certainly become much more so in the future; and the cautious policy now in favour with the authorities here is that we should borrow from year to year just so much money for new works as the profits of old works will pay the interest of. As these profits go on increasing, so would our borrowings increase, while no charge for interest under this head would be thrown on the general Exchequer. This, it will be observed, involves the separation of the Public Works accounts from the general accounts of the State, a measure which we have persistently advocated. It seems also that famine charges should be included under Public Works expenditure, at least that large portion of them which are spent on works.

#### MOHAMMEDAN BACKWARDNESS.

The *Pioneer* asks, if Mohammedans are to continue ignorant and backward for ever? No; for the remedy is in their own hands. They must cease to be poor, and they will cease to be poor when they remove the causes which have made them poor. These causes are—the extravagance of the upper classes of the Mohammedan community compared with the mode in which Hindus of the same social position are content to live; their lack of energy and love of repose; the theological prejudices which prevent them from lending money at interest, and which condemn the whole system of banking; and their laws of inheritance, both testate and intestate. As to the general inertness of the Mohammedan population, which the writer in the *Aliqarh Gazette* makes the first ground of complaint against them, little need be said. The fact has been remarked by every one who knows anything of the conditions of Mohammedan society. The amount of exertion which a Hindu gentleman is capable of undergoing is in general much greater than the amount a Mohammedan gentleman can undergo. It is also true that "the

Mussulman gentleman eats better, and wears better clothes; the furniture of his house is more varied, his servants are more numerous, and his amusements more costly." The origin of these extravagant and luxurious habits may no doubt be traced in part to the dominant position which the Mohammedan classes once held in India. They owed their wealth to political services, and they looked on riches as an adjunct to power, not as an end in itself. But besides this, there is the natural tendency to ease and self-indulgence among Mussulmans all the world over. It is bound up with their religion; and, as long as their moralists and theologians hold up economy and abstinence to contempt, the lay classes can hardly be expected to cultivate these salutary social virtues. Still more direct is the effect which the Mohammedan religion has exerted on the economical beliefs of the Mussulman. The prohibition of usury by the Koran has barred to Mohammedans the more lucrative pursuits of modern life. In the early age of a society, the money-lender is always an object of popular dislike. Mohammed in this, as in other respects, was not above the prejudices of his time, and they were faithfully reproduced in what has been called "the order book" of Islam. In Europe we have grown so accustomed to the dissociation of theology, that it is hard to believe that millions of intelligent men are still withheld by the letter of a creed from banking and money-lending. The writer in the *Aliqarh Gazette* expresses his conviction that "the prohibition of interest has decidedly injured the moral as well as the material prospects of the entire Mohammedan community." The science of political economy is, he mournfully says, a sealed book to his countrymen. He has therefore had to explain at length the elementary principles of the science. Religious prejudices may and do prevent Mohammedans from lending, and thus from becoming richer; but they cannot prevent them from being obliged to borrow. The only conclusion is, that "the prohibitions about interest which exist in the Koran must be explained away as meaning something entirely different, or as applicable only to a particular society in a particular state of development and civilisation."

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### THE ROLE OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

One whom, without offence to any other Pressman now in India, we may term the Chief of Indian journalists, at the Calcutta Trades' dinner last week, most ably and correctly defined the position of the Press in this country. Mr. Robert Knight, of the *Statesman*, in responding to the toast of the Press, worthily proposed by Mr. F. Wyman, said:—"The Press of India, gentlemen, cannot healthfully assume any other functions than those of a well-informed loyal opposition to the Government. I have sometimes tried to make my meaning clear by describing our functions as those of her Majesty's Opposition. The Press of India must be well-informed and loyal, but we must not forget that its proper functions are still those of an Opposition. The Government of the country has no other check upon it whatever. It is answerable to no one for its acts, and nothing like 'representation' being possible in India, it is the first and constant duty of the Press to criticise, and, where necessary, oppose both Government measures and men. The fact that this is our proper function should make official men look, I think, with some allowance and with generosity upon the Press. You official gentlemen are always the 'ins,' we the 'outs,' and there should be a generous remembrance of this fact. The Fourth Estate is not a very strong body in India; we are in fact very weak, and official men should not be too hasty to resent our criticisms. One thing is certainly very desirable, namely, that there should be no hostile feeling between the Government and the Press. I do not know well how it came about, but it unfortunately is the fact, that down to Lord Lytton's arrival amongst us, there was a growing alienation of feeling between the Press and the Government. And I do not think it was our fault. Somehow or other, the Government had come to look upon us as enemies to the State, whom it was compelled to tolerate, but who were to be made as little influential as possible upon the course of affairs. If there were time to do so, I could give you some curious incidents illustrating the complaint. We owe much in this matter to Lord Lytton. From the day almost of his arrival amongst us there has been a steady change, and the old hostility is everywhere giving place to friendly relations. The Government generously gives us all we ask for, and I am most glad to be able to associate Mr. Eden's name with that of Lord Lytton in this respect, and to acknowledge warmly that he also gives us generously whatever information we ask for. Nothing could be more complete than the change of attitude towards us in the present administrations, both Imperial and Local, as compared with that of its predecessors. I feel that we owe much to Lord Lytton personally in the matter, and my own strong desire is that we should give both the Imperial and Local Governments all the support we can, consistently with our offices as an Opposition. If I say a word, Sir, upon politics before I sit down, I may excuse myself by the example of his Lordship the Chief Justice, and trust you will forgive me. In looking down

these tables, and in presence of so many members of the Government, will you forgive my saying, that I think the line is far too sharply drawn in India between the official and non-official bodies. It is not healthy that that should be so broadly and markedly drawn as it is. Everyone must be impressed with the great power of many of the gentlemen we see here to-night. Well, we take one gentleman from the mercantile community and put him into the Imperial Council; and we take one tradesman, and put him into the Local Council, and there we stop. Surely, Sir, it would be wise to go a good deal further. Why should we not have three or four merchants, and three or four of the great tradesmen of Calcutta in these Councils? That they want strengthening numerically, everyone feels. The exclusion of her Majesty's judges from these Councils I have always regarded as a calamity; but what seems to me very desirable is that the sharp line that is now drawn between the official and non-official bodies should give place to wiser arrangements. I suppose we all come from pretty much the same classes at home, and I cannot think it healthy that there should be the wide separation there now is between the official and non-official bodies in India, and we might do something to lessen it, I think, by opening the Councils more widely than now to the great class of non-official men such as we see here at this table.

### Miscellaneous.

**FAMINE COMMISSION.**—A Calcutta paper states that Mr. Justice Cunningham will probably be put upon the Famine Commission.

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—Mr. J. Okinealy, Officiating Home Secretary, has been offered and has accepted a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Princep's going to the High Court.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—The foundation-stone of the Albert Edward Breakwater at Mandvi was laid on the 30th January, by his Highness the Maharajah of Mandvi. The Dhond and Munmar Railway is progressing. It will work from Dhond to Nuggur with ballast from the 15th March.

**SKETCHES OF THE JAWAKIS' COUNTRY.**—Numerous clever landscape sketches of the country of the Jawakis have been executed by Lieutenant Bartram, R.E., for the Quartermaster-General's office, and they will be photozincographed. They will add materially to the interest of the report of the expedition.

**CAPTURE OF A ROBBER CHIEF.**—The recent capture of Abas Khan, with fifteen of his gang, is a matter for congratulation so far as the Border is concerned. He was the boldest and most successful of all the robber chiefs on the Hazara frontier, and his capture has been for years desired. The success has been due to the energy of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Hazara, Kazi Meer Alum.

**MILITARY EXPENDITURE.**—It is reported that the Government of India is preparing a strong protest to the Secretary of State on the extravagance of the Military expenditure in England charged against India. We understand also that the British Indian Association proposes to call a public meeting to memorialize Parliament on the above subject, as well as the necessity for a general reduction in expenditure.

**THE ANGLO-MOHAMMEDAN COLLEGE.**—The Viceroy has presented Mr. Syed Ahmed Khan with a silver salver bearing the following inscription:—"From Robert, Lord Lytton, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Moulvi Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., President of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh, in remembrance of the laying of the foundation stone of the College by his Excellency on the 8th of January, 1877, and as a token of esteem and friendship.—Calcutta, 1st January, 1878."

**ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES.**—Brigadier-General Keyes has met with an accident whilst playing cricket at Kohat, his little finger having been broken in two places. He is at present at Peshawur, but is going on furlough. His term of service will expire next month, when Major-General Roberts, at present Quartermaster General, will succeed him in command of the frontier force, as a temporary arrangement, Colonel C. C. Johnson acting as Quartermaster General.

**BRITISH BURMAH.**—Mr. J. Jardine's appointment to the Judicial Commissionership of British Burmah, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie's to officiate as Resident at Mandalay, has been gazetted. Both appointments had been previously announced.—The Letters Patent erecting the Bishopric of Rangoon, and appointing the Right Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcomb to be the first Bishop, have been published. The creation of the Right Rev. Thomas Valpy French to be Bishop of Lahor is also officially announced. Both Prelates become additional Senior Chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

**THE TIRHOOT RAILWAY.**—We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimates for the Tirhoot Railway. The total of these estimates amounts to Rs. 55,96,882, but from this has been deducted a sum of nearly Rs. 13,00,000, as representing that portion of the outlay on the temporary famine line, which was subsequently found to be incapable of being permanently utilised,

and Rs. 3,00,000 as the cost of the ferry over the Ganges. The balance representing the cost of the permanent railway itself is about Rs. 39,90,000. The cost per mile, therefore, is about £5,000.—*Times of India*.

**FRONTIER POLICE.**—During the stay of the Lieutenant Governor at Peshawar, it is stated by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that a committee, composed of the Civil and Military Secretaries to the Local Government, the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Peshawar with his district and police assistants, will be appointed to discuss the question of police organisation of the Peshawar, Hazara, and Kohat districts, the subject of border defence and disarmament, and the enrolment of new levies.

**THE INDIAN PRESS.**—The little local paper, the *Indian Spectator*, has more modesty than most of its class. Wishing to be very emphatic, it exclaimed yesterday, "Here we must beg our one reader's candid attention."—The *Statesman* understands that the editorship of the *Calcutta Review* has been temporarily entrusted to Mr. Digby, of the *Madras Times*.—The editor of the *Calcutta Review* requests us—*Times of India*—to state that he has deemed it right to tender to the Calcutta Bar an apology for certain unwarrantable imputations against the Indian Bar, which were unwittingly allowed to appear in an article in the last number of the *Review*.

**SINDIA'S ALLEGED DISCOURTESY.**—The *Decca Prakash* says:—"We cannot comprehend why Maharajah Sindia should be obliged to visit the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Native Princes have constantly to come in contact with the Governor-General who, as representative of her Majesty the Empress of India, has an undeniable claim to the respect of the Native Princes. But, therefore, it does not follow that they are also bound to visit and pay their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor. To compel them to do this by playing upon their fears would be exasperating them. Now that there are various difficulties looking us in the face from outside, it would not be reasonable to offend the Native Princes, and thereby produce internal discord. On the contrary, the British Government should do all it can to promote their good feeling."

**RAILWAYS AND THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.**—*Apropos* of the grain trade, it is a matter to be regretted, that the broad gauge portion of the Punjab Northern State Railway has not been completed. The evils of break of gauge are now being keenly felt and forcibly demonstrated. It is well known that for months past the rolling-stock on the line between Lahor and Jhelum has been totally inadequate for the ordinary traffic of the line. The consequence will be, that a vast quantity of the grain now being exported to Jummo, will be sent by road rather than by the railway, which has not sufficient carriage to convey it. Native dealers, sending in their produce from Ferozepore and its vicinity in native bullock carts, will naturally prefer sending those carts on, to breaking bulk at Lahor, especially as their doing so will involve the detention of their grain for a considerable time at Lahor, and the risks attendant upon such a delay, namely, damage by wet, &c.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

**MISMANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.**—Major C. McIntroy, the officer in charge of Amrut Mahal, or cattle breeding establishment at Hoonsoor in Mysor remarks that Mr. Robertson's belief regarding the mismanagement of grass lands by ryots tallies completely with his own experience. "It is lamentable to observe the wanton destruction of pasture on the one hand, and on the other the apathy displayed by the natives in securing the enormous quantities of excellent jungle grass which is annually burnt or otherwise lost. I cannot even get surplus kawal grass cut and stacked on the condition of giving the workers half of it for their own use. With a gang of Tamil coolies at my disposal and the use of the Government elephants I could stack any quantity. No doubt the increase of cultivation has diminished the waste lands formerly used for grazing, and eventually this will become a very serious question; but in the meantime, and for many a year to come, there ought, with the most common care and forethought, to be ample grass for the present needs of five times the number of cattle in the country, and to provide a reserve of hay for such seasons as the one through which we have just passed."

**NEWS FROM THE DUARS.**—A correspondent writes to the *Darjeeling News*:—"There is but little news to chronicle from this side of the Teesta. Major Money, the Deputy Commissioner, is at present 'starring it' amongst the planters; and has been received very well considering his seeming hostility to the planters' interests. Jungle fires are very prevalent just now. I know of one garden on which every coolie hut was burnt down except one. There are very few gardens which have not suffered somewhat in this respect. Is there no law by which the 'gentle Mechi' can get in a row for firing jungle? For really the amount of damage these senseless fires cause is beyond belief. The coolies have turned out somewhat truculent on one garden, and proceeded to go for the manager, a youth just out from home. With 'smiles that were child-like and bland' the interesting (if somewhat dirty) Paharians, with that pluck so common to them, came on the unfortunate youth, like the wolf on the fold, in a close phalanx of some sixty or eighty men. The result of all this is that the unfortunate Saheb is still in the Doctor's hands, and is, I hear, ordered home,—as he has been injured very seriously

internally. Let us hope that justice will come down heavily on the offending parties. It is quite time, too, that notice was taken of these rows, as this is the third one within eighteen months; no notice having been taken of the other two.

**NEWS FROM KABUL.**—Further advices from Kabul state that some of the Khans of the tribes residing on the Kandahar frontier have shown symptoms of disaffection to the Cabul Government, and it is reported that they have opened communications with British officers at Quettah, both by letter and in person. This, it is said, having been made known to the Ameer, stringent orders have been issued by him to his father-in-law, Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Kandahar, to prohibit any such intercourse, and to endeavour to conciliate the disaffected tribes. Very heavy snow fell in the neighbourhood of Cabul in January, and the march of two cavalry regiments from that city to Jellalabad was postponed in consequence of the roads being blocked up. Disturbances are reported at Herat. It is believed that one of the Khans, the father-in-law of the imprisoned Sirdar Yakub Khan, is fomenting them with a view of hastening the release of the latter. On the other hand, it is said that Russia has a hand in the raising of disturbances on the Afghan frontier, and has stationed a force in the neighbourhood in the hope of being able to employ them to put down any rising at a convenient opportunity. Chetan Shah, the physician in attendance on the Amir, reports the Amir to be suffering from cough and spitting of blood. His Highness will not permit Chetan Shah to leave him to return to the Punjab, as he wishes, and has offered him the charge of a hospital at Cabul, with the sanitary supervision of the town, on a thousand rupees a month. A tax was recently imposed on the Hindu inhabitants of Cabul of eight rupees per house, in lieu of military service, to which the Hindus demur.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**A NEW USE FOR TOUGHENED GLASS.**—Inventions come upon us thick and fast in these days, and many are of a very practical and useful nature. The latest we hear of is one that all who use "types" as the principal instruments of their business will assuredly welcome, and from which the reading public will no doubt indirectly largely benefit. The following notice of this invention we extract from the Paris letter of the *Pioneer*:—"In the course of the evening, in a short interval of the music, our host came up to me and put a little French brochure of sixteen pages in my hand, saying—'That's curious, isn't?' and then, some music beginning again, he went away. At first I could see nothing curious in it; it seemed only an advertising circular of some Parisian typefounders. On looking into it, however, more carefully I found that it was indeed very curious. It certainly was only a prospectus or specimen book of types, but the types referred to were not the ordinary ones, of metal, but *glass* types of the new 'toughened glass.' The brochure itself was throughout printed with these glass-types, and no printing, with metal type fresh from the foundries, was ever more beautifully clear. My host assured me subsequently that the invention would infallibly supersede all metal-type casting, inasmuch as the toughened glass-types would be found incomparably cheaper as being almost everlasting, and everlasting too in the sense that they would never deteriorate, never get dull and blunt at the edges, but remain sharp and clear while successive sets of metal types were worn out and melted down."

**CALCUTTA GOSSIP.**—My official friends may be interested to know that Mr. A. C. Lyall will probably rejoin the Home Office about the middle of March, and hold it until Mr. Stewart Bayley's hands are free from special work, in June, perhaps, when Mr. Lyall will become Foreign Secretary. But between that date and the date of Mr. Aitchison's departure from Calcutta—he is due in Mysor to relieve Mr. Saunders before March 31—there will be a hiatus, which some more or less distinguished dummy will be elected to fill; Lord Lytton himself pulling the strings and accepting all the responsibility. Mr. Howell will take up his substantive appointment as Commissioner of Jubbulpore immediately on his return from England. Of course you would like to know who is to follow Mr. Lyall in Rajpootana. So should I. It is, I believe, a matter about which even the great Jove himself is at this moment as ignorant as mortals. But I should say that Sir Richard Pollock is no longer "in it;" and that a new man, Major E. R. C. Bradford, decidedly is. He has all the tact and patience, all the knowledge of native character, the energy and firmness, the model agent, should possess: he is also well beloved of the leading chiefs in Rajpootana, especially of Jeypore: whether these qualifications will weigh successfully against his want of years, remains to be seen. The Telegraph Department still wants a Chief *vice* Robinson, but I think that a reply by wire to the despatch which has been sent home on the subject is almost full due. The arrangement proposed is that Colonel Champain, R.E., shall become Director-General in India; and Mr. Albert Cappel, who has more than once officiated here, succeeds Colonel Champain as Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Department at home. Lieutenant-General Sam Browne, head of our Indian Studs, goes home on leave at the end of April, and Colonel B. Parrot, of the Haupper Depot, takes his place. So that your announcement of this some months ago was merely discounting history. There is every prospect of Sir Stuart Hogg returning to Calcutta *en garcon* for a time next winter; in what capacity I do

not know. Lieutenant-General Daly retires in September next, when his time is up. I shall be curious to see if Colonel Watson steps into his shoes again: as though it were lawful to spoil a splendid soldier in order to make an indifferent political. It is rumoured that Colonel Keatinge intends vacating Assam very shortly, but as this has been "rumoured" any time the last two years, one need not hasten to speculate about his successor. Perhaps the planters don't know when they are well off: but they want a change. Should that change come about, then the mistake of wasting a good administration in the Financial Secretariat will be the more apparent. It may almost be said that in the choice of the next Chief Commissioner lies the making or marring of a great province. The labour question is fast becoming a critical one; so is that of improved communications. Mr. Bernard would suit both the planters and the situation. Then, too, Mr. Batten could be allowed to follow his unnatural bent for figures, as Mr. Chapman's successor. And that reminds me that no reply has as yet been received to the Viceroy's recommendations about the impending vacancy in Council. Is it possible that my Lord Salisbury is meditating a surprise? Mr. Allan Hume will resume his appointment as Secretary to Government in the Etcetera Department before long, Mr. Batten reverting to Salt, I suppose. Colonel W. M. Lees, the Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, takes furlough shortly, and of course Captain Crookshank, the 1st Assistant, officiates for him. I assume that they will continue to separate the Deputy from his chief; you may safely back custom against common-sense, as a rule. Mr. G. W. Kellner, the Military Accountant-General, retires next month, after a life-time in harness, his mantle falling upon Major O. R. Newmarch, who will soon be on his way out. When Mr. O'Kinealy ends his brief and brilliant reign in the Home Office, which will be shortly, he becomes Legal Remembrancer in Bengal, a post which ought to be well paid if the work is as dry as it sounds. I should not wonder if they put a judge on the Famine Commission, nor, in that case, if the judge were Mr. Cunningham; but I believe that the despatch which deals with the constitution of the Commission is rather a foggy one. Among big moves it seems quite on the cards, as I once before hinted, that Sir John Strachey may take six months' leave from about August next, in order to seek further advice about that ever-present trouble, his eyesight. I should not wonder, too, if there proved to be some truth in that rumour which you published about Sir Richard Temple meditating retirement at no distant date; especially when it is known that he only bound himself to his present appointment for two years. He has ample means, a sick wife at home, and soaring ambitions which Bombay will never satisfy. Sir Richard's presence of mind in providing for two members of his personal staff out of Bombay, has been generally admired.—*Pioneer.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14. Willie Reed, Liverpool.—15. Strs. Castello, London, &c.; Chanceller Liverpool, &c.; Vixen, Colombo and Galle; and Duke of Sutherland, Bombay.—16. Str. Lumly Castle, Colombo; Gingalese, Madras; str. Surat, Southampton, &c.—17. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chundabally; Wolsey. —18. Str. Francois First, Point de Galle; Aliquis, Moulmein; City of Lucknow, London; St. Mirren, London.—19. Str. Navarino, London, &c.; Hospodar, Liverpool; Blair Athole, London; Saint Malcolm, Liverpool; Star of Albion, London; Britannia, London.—20. Strs. Telford, Madras; Olaf, Singapore; and Mahraita, Bombay via Coasts.—21. Viscount, Liverpool; strs. Commalla, Chittagong; Duke of Buccleuch, London; and Sophia, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cingalese.—Mrs. Stewart.  
Per Chanceller.—Mrs. and Miss Reynolds.  
Per Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Richards and child, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Messrs. Wilson, McDermott, Collingwood, M. Smith, Huntley, Forbes, McInnes, Borwand, Gray, Beecher, Wake, and Garrick, Major Judge, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. K. Harman, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Errington, Mr. Thanet, Mr. Poppe, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Macley, Mr. and Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kenny, Mr. L. Dean, Mr. A. Hayes, Mr. C. Watson, Mr. A. C. Clerk, Mr. R. B. Claudius, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Concannon, Mr. Chiodetti, Mr. Green.  
Per City of Lucknow.—Mrs. Halley and two children.  
Per Mahraita.—Mr. E. B. Bertram, Mr. E. S. Bradford, Surg. W. E. Griffith, Mr. W. West, Mr. and Mrs. Emphradoy, Mr. and Mrs. Buttler.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Str. Benvenue, Bombay.—15. City of Calcutta, London; Rajmahal, Liverpool; str. Bourayne, uncertain.—16. Str. Orion, London, &c.; Aminta, New York.—17. Str. Goa, Bombay via Coasts; str. Venice, Straits and Hong Kong; Atlantic King, uncertain; str. Duke of Argyll, Bombay.—18. Strs. Japan, Straits and Hong Kong; Statesman, Marseilles, &c.; and Burgos, Bombay; British Commerce, Mauritius; str. Busheer, Akyab and Rangoon; str. Malura, Rangoon and Moulmein.—19. Ann, Gulls; Houghton, Gulls; str. Presnitz, Bombay.—20. Cardingshire, Durdee; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chundabally; str. Satara, Port Blair, &c.—21. Str. Ava, uncertain; City of Edinburgh, London, &c.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 95 4
1½ per Cent., 1872-...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 to 94 6
2½ per Cent., 1860-6	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 4



## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	113 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	116 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	116 8 to 116 8

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 5-16d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200 ...	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	890 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1200 to —
Coal Company ...	1410 ...	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	139 to 140
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East India Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	61 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	1824 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1075 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£24 ...	41 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124 ...	110 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	500 to 510
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	50 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 17 8 to 1 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 8 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 17 8 to 1 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.—Sir Andrew Clarke has come and gone without causing much stir amongst us. His opinions, however, of the Alpha gold works at Devalah, and of gold mining in the Wainad generally, will be valuable, for, as an old Australian, his ideas on the subject will be of importance to those who believe firmly in the success of the enterprise in question. The Managing Director, in his report to the shareholders of the Prince of Wales' Gold Prospecting Company, writing from Devalah on the 16th January, states how well matters are progressing, and after entering into details, adds:—"We have now convinced the public of the paying capabilities of the Alpha Reef, which if worked on a large scale, as it will probably be soon, the expenditure of raising stone, crushing and amalgamating, will be only one-third of what we have expended. Capital, skilled labour, and proper management are the three requirements to make the Wainad gold-fields one of the safest investments ever started in India,"—a statement which ought to be very satisfactory to the shareholders, who have certainly had firm faith in their bold enterprise turning out well. Time, however, will prove whether there is any real foundation for hope as regards Wainad gold-digging; but the late reports are certainly very satisfactory. Sir Andrew Clarke returns here on the 15th instant; he does not seem thoroughly opposed to the harbour works, and indeed appears to entertain some hopes of their being ultimately of use to the Presidency. His visit will encourage those who have had good cause to doubt of the success of the design, and although Sir Andrew has never approved of the works, he is by no means anxious to put a stop to them. A second train is being run daily by the South Indian Railway Company from the Palaveram quarries with stone for the harbour works, it being infinitely better suited for this purpose than the stone procured from Umbatoor. All kinds of hard things have been said about committees, especially of late, when committees have had an important part to play in the history of the famine year. It is on record that a committee often simply signifies a certain number of people "of different temperaments, different ideas, and different educations," who will infallibly do nothing, or almost nothing, with excessive rapidity. The age has been contemptuously called "an age of committees," and of committees which do nothing, and whose energy evaporates in talk. But to this bitterness and satire there is a certain limit. The men who lose valuable time, who expend energy and breath in trying to support what they suppose to be a good cause, are willing enough to bear their burden, and so be called "weak and inefficient." They are familiar with the word "palaver," applied to their lengthy discourses, and are inclined to forgive something and overlook a good deal more in the shape of playful banter aimed at

committees in general and members of certain committees in particular. But even the patience and endurance of committees, as I have said, have a limit. At a small station not a hundred miles from Madras there exists a local relief committee (composed entirely of English gentlemen), against which several petitions had been sent. One of the petitions was by a native schoolmaster who, after stating what complaints he had to make, calmly added that "there being no native gentleman on the committee it cannot be trustworthy!"—*Englishman Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

REFORMS IN HAIDARABAD.—It is reported that Sir Salar Jung contemplates introducing important reforms in the Nizam's dominions. He intends to have the judicial department thoroughly reorganised. A Criminal and an Appellate Court are to be established at Haidarabad, having the powers of the High Courts of the British Government; they will hear appeals from all the districts in the Nizam's territories. A committee, headed by Syud Feda Hussain Khan, is formed to draw up and consider the necessary reforms to be introduced in the judicial department of the Nizam's Government.

A PLUCKY ACT.—Mr. G. P. Clerk, Assistant Director, Revenue Settlement, did a plucky thing the other day, at Punganoor, when he plunged twice into a deep and narrow circular well in the endeavour to save the life of a girl named Seethammal, aged about ten years, who had accidentally fallen in while engaged in drawing water. The diameter of the well is not stated, but Mr. Clerk's feat must have been acrobatic as well as brave. We are glad to see the thanks of Government will be conveyed to him for his humane exertions, though he did not succeed in saving the poor girl's life.—*Madras Mail*.

CHILD MURDER.—At the last Sessions, held at South Arcot, a woman named Virammal was put upon her trial for having murdered her child by burying it alive. The prisoner, a poor famine-stricken woman, owned to the crime, and stated that the father of the child had deserted her at the time of the infant's birth, and that, being unable to support herself and the baby, she resolved to bury it. For this purpose she took the infant to the tank of the Palar river, where, having dug a hole, she placed the little one in it and covered it over with sand. The Court convicted the prisoner and sentenced her to transportation for life.

THE BANGALORE BANK.—The report of the inspectors appointed to inquire into the status of the Bangalore Bank lays bare a systematic course of irregularities, on the part of the officials of the bank, which must rather astonish the shareholders. The inspectors conclude their report by saying:—"We have to remark that the shareholders are in some measure to blame for having permitted Mr. Bain to remain in office so long. They ought to have insisted upon his resignation some two years ago. They knew him to be an old man, and that he had a severe attack of illness early in 1876, which must have weakened him in body and mind, and this was followed by a family bereavement in the death of his wife. His carelessness and neglect of duty can doubtless be traced to these causes, and ever since the 29th June, 1877, he did not even initial the register of 'Cash with the Agent.' To his credit, however, we are bound to state, that during the eleven years he was Agent of the Bank the shareholders have received Rs. 5,78,004-1-5 in dividends, which amounts to eighty-seven per cent. on the present capital, and nearly 100 per cent. on the average capital for the last eleven years. Had the loss been in due course of business, the shareholders would not have much room for complaint in now being called upon to lose nine per cent. of their capital; but the loss could not have occurred had closer supervision been exercised by the directors, and had the president and cashier attended to their legitimate duties instead of to their own interests, and had Mr. Bain not embarked in the tannery business, against the rules of the Bank."

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIR S. JUNG AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Sekandarabad correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The dispute between the British and the Nizam's Government is not of a political nature, it is simply a difference of opinion on a point of law as to who is to succeed to a Maharajaship, the last incumbent of which died about five years ago, and even if Sir Salar Jung had taken the action which he is said to have done by your 'Bellary Correspondent,' the matter is not of such importance as to cause a collision between the two Governments. I can, however, now state on good authority that your 'Bellary Correspondent' was entirely misinformed on the matter—unfortunately so, as his telegram has caused a good deal of mischief. The Nizam's Government, though holding that the nominee of the British Government is not the rightful heir, has hitherto taken no steps to dispossess him; and, in fact, nothing whatever has occurred which could give any colour to the telegram published in the *Gazette* of the 10th December, which has evoked comment not only in India, but also in England. Sir Salar Jung some time ago informed the Resident what were the views of his law officers on the case, and that the very precedents cited by the Board of Revenue in support of their decision confirmed

the correctness of the opinions expressed by the Nizam's Government. The papers in connection with this case were ultimately submitted by the Government of Madras to the High Court of the Presidency; and the judges, I believe, have expressed themselves more in favour of the decision of Sir Salar Jung than of that of the Board of Revenue. But yet the Madras Government has taken no steps to withdraw from the position it had originally assumed, and which clearly appears to be untenable. It would not be at all derogatory to the dignity of the British Government to cancel its previous order, and carry out the decision of Sir Salar Jung should that be found to be correct; I hope, therefore, this course will soon be adopted."

**LOCUSTS IN TINNEVELLY.**—We have received the following letter from the Rev. R. C. Macdonald, C.M.S.:—"As no mention has been made in your paper of the appearance of locusts in Tinnevely, I venture to send you some particulars, having this week been an eye witness of the mischief caused by these ravenous creatures. I was travelling by the South Indian Railway on Monday from Palamcotta to Madura, and when about five miles from Maniachi, observed a swarm of what seemed at first sight to be dragon flies. I was informed that they were locusts, and had been destroying the crops south of Madura, and were wending their way towards Tuticorin, I watched with eagerness for the termination of this cloud of intruders; but alas! they seemed to increase mile by mile as we travelled on, and in the neighbourhood of Sattoor were so numerous that they literally darkened the air, and formed a thick cloud. The appearance on looking upwards was similar to that of a heavy snow storm. On the ground were myriads of small ones of a brown colour without wings skipping about like tiny frogs. These, I have since heard, are locusts in an earlier stage of development. Onward we wended our way, but rapidly flew the destroyers, sometimes apparently with us, sometimes as if meeting us. Occasionally they seemed to be stopped by a broad river, and we thought that their course was impeded, but at a little distance they again appeared, nor did we lose sight of them until, within about thirty miles of Madura, the darkness hid them from our sight. On inquiry at one of the stations I learned that they only touch the dry crops, but that whole fields of cholam have been destroyed, and the bare husk alone remains on the stalk to tell the tale. In some fields the poor ryots were cutting down the straw, and now and then they stopped, lifted up their eyes, and stretched out their hands as if lost in wonder. One of the villagers remarked that the like had never been seen before, and the appearance of locusts in these parts seem to be unprecedented. The swarm extended on each side of the line of rail as far as the eye could reach, with little intermission, and the mischief caused by such millions of destroyers must greatly increase the distress of the natives, so that I much fear the sad effects of the famine will be considerably prolonged even should a strong wind arise, to send them to sea."—*Madras Mail*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14. Tynsdale, London.—15. Str. Estepona, Calcutta.—16. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Africa, Calcutta.—17. Str. Cyrene, Bombay; str. Mulda, Bombay; Maria, Moulmein.—18. Condor, Calcutta.—20. Str. Asia, Rangoon; Vincira, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Str. Mahratta, Calcutta; str. Almorah, London.—16. Str. Telford, Calcutta; str. Navarino, Calcutta; str. Moianin, Pondicherry.—17. Str. Africa, Bombay.—18. Str. Mulda, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Calcutta; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—19. Edouard, Marseilles.—20. Maria, Negapatam; Condor, Coast.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 0 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 5-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 0 3-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	33½
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	2½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1870	2 to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	4½ to 5 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS proceeds shortly to England on six months' leave, but will attend the Pan Anglican Synod in London in May. It is thought very probable that the Bishop of Calcutta may also go home to attend the Synod.

## Bombay.

### RELEASE OF MOHAMMAD BIN KALIFA.

Some time in 1869 there had been certain disturbances in and near the island of Bahrein amongst the chiefs who have a claim to joint sovereignty over that principality. Colonel Lewis Pelly, the then Resident in the Gulf, acting in his usual peremptory fashion, came down on the disputants, seizing some vessels and other property belonging to them, laid hands on the oldest members of the family of the reigning Sheik Mohammad bin Kalifa and deported him through to Bombay. Mohammad bin Kalifa is a dangerous political character, to be dealt with as such by the authorities. Along with the Sheik, we believe, two or three of his sons or nephews were brought away into banishment, also certain attendants as retainers. Some of the other prominent belligerents were put in possession of the *gadi* or *mansab* of Bahrein, according to some rhyme or reason of which we know nothing. The plea for this "Jedburgh justice" appears to have been that one Sheik Muhammad's opponents had been slain in some tumult that had arisen during or pending a conference between the disputants. It was alleged, we understand, on the part of the Sheik that the scrimmage and resulting casualty was a merely accidental or inadvertent occurrence for which Mohammad bin Kalifa was in no way responsible. It is impossible to say now what the merits of the affair may have been, as Colonel Pelly is not a man who would be likely to expend much judicial inquiry on the matter. Probably, while really acting as a dictator with full powers, the resident had used expressions of "friendly neutrality;" for it seems the Sheik and his relatives came away to India quietly enough, they being under the impression that they were being taken on a trip to Bombay to talk the whole matter over with the Government there. This anticipation was consistent enough with the policy formerly pursued in arranging the affairs of the Gulf. Whilst the British officers there had been accustomed to exercise all due firmness in suppressing disorder and in enforcing the conditions of that excellent arrangement, the maritime truce, they had always reserved to the Bombay Government the ultimate decision on contested rights. Hence that Government had in its hands all the threads of the apparently tangled politics of the Gulf and of Eastern Arabia, so that substantial justice was generally done. It was on this understanding that Sheik Mohammad bin Kalifa was willing to submit himself and the sovereign rights of his family to the arbitrament of the Bombay Governor and Council. But the old Sheik had not kept pace with the times. The regime of telegraphic orders and peremptory, therefore superficial, decisions was setting in. It does not appear that Colonel Pelly's captives—for as such they found themselves treated—had the least opportunity of stating their case before the Bombay authorities. In consequence, it must be presumed, of the reports made by the resident to the remote Foreign Office at Simla, the aged Sheik and his associates were speedily sent off to the fortress of Asirgarh. How long they remained there we do not know; but they were afterwards transferred to Chunar, where for years they have been interned. Being prisoners whose case was decided, and cut off from all communication with friends or advisers, they were left to pine away in captivity, "to dull forgetfulness a prey." At last, however, one of the old chief's sons, Sheik Ali bin Mohammad, plucked up courage to come to India, to ascertain the fate of his father and see if anything could be done towards the relief of him and his fellow captives. The grievance was brought to the notice of his Excellency Lord Lytton, and after due inquiry orders have been issued for the conditional liberation of the aged Sheik and his companions. The chief condition is that they are not to return to the Gulf, but are to reside at or near Aden under some surveillance by the resident there. We shall scarcely err in tracing the intervention in the case of these friendless exiles to the considerate attention of Colonel O. T. Burne.—*Englishman*.

## Miscellaneous.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LAHOR.—The Right Rev. Dr. French, Bishop of Lahor, preached in Byculla Church on Sunday, Feb. 10.

NAVAL.—Admiral Corbett, in the *Undaunted*, set out from Bombay for Aden, where a new crew will be taken on board the flagship.

ASTRONOMICAL.—A partial eclipse of the moon was visible in Calcutta on Sunday, beginning at about six o'clock, and lasting for half-an-hour.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.—On Monday, January 30, Sir Andrew Clarke returned to Bombay from Madras by the Raichore mail train under a salute of fifteen guns. Sir Andrew is staying at present at Government House, Malabar Point.

MILITARY.—A large number of invalids from the various corps in garrison left Lucknow on the evening of the 12th February, by train, en route to Bombay, whence they would embark on the troop-

ship to sail about the 1st of March. The Sitapur and Fyzabad detachments of invalids left on Wednesday, February 13, for the same destination.

**IMMIGRATION.**—The report of the Immigration Commission has not yet passed out of the printer's hands, but we are enabled to state that the notice of its contents as previously given was strictly accurate. A large number of witnesses were examined, and their opinions have been carefully kept in view by the framers of the report.

**GIRL UNDERGRADUATES.**—The first girls who have been permitted to present themselves at the Bombay University Entrance Examination have by their success amply vindicated the justice of the step taken by the University. Two of the three presented have passed. One, Miss Conway, from the John Connon Scottish School, Fort, has taken a very distinguished place, being sixth in the order of merit amongst a thousand and thirty candidates. The other girl, Miss Graham, was educated in the Scottish School, Byculla. It reflects much credit on the Scottish day schools that they have been the first to send girls to the examination, and that their success has been so signal.

**DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.**—The *Bombay Guardian* hears with much regret of the death of the Rev. Mr. Beynon, of Belgaum. Mr. Beynon was one of the oldest missionaries in India, having come out in 1825. Nor was it till he had been in the country forty-eight years that he re-visited his native land. He has been a resident of Belgaum for nearly the whole of his Indian career. Mr. Beynon was born in the principality. He was connected with the London Missionary Society. Since his return from Europe in 1875 he has not been actively engaged in mission work. In the last few years Mr. Beynon has suffered from failure of sight and other infirmities. Mrs. Beynon, his partner and helpmeet in his long missionary course, survives him.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Mhow, Feb. 16.—The mail train, carrying H.E. Sir R. Temple and staff, arrived at the Mhow Station on the 14th inst. A few military officers and some of the leading Parsee gentlemen were present to receive his Excellency. An address had been prepared for presentation to his Excellency by the Parsee inhabitants of the station, but as he was not to break his journey here but go straight to Indor first, and then to come back on the next day as a guest of the 3rd Hussars, the address was not read. His Excellency alighted from the saloon, when Colonel Bates, Major van Heythusen, Major Temple, Dr. Manifold, Colonel Keays, and others were introduced to his Excellency. A deputation from the Parsees waited upon his Excellency with a congratulatory address. It was read out by Mr. A. Dadabhoy, and then presented to his Excellency in a rich velvet cover.

**THE GOVERNOR'S BREAKFASTS.**—From the Volunteers to their honorary Colonel is but a short step, and that is to remark that Sir Richard, being determined to crown the edifice of his personal popularity, has done so by announcing that he will restore the dynasty of public breakfasts. These occasional matutinal ceremonies were an institution in Bombay from time immemorial until towards the close of Sir Bartle Frere's régime, when, on some plea or other not announced, they fell into disuse. Many and broad were the hints given to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that his reign would come to a bad end if he did not revive the dejeuner custom; but he refused to be charmed with the breakfast idea, though he was not illiberal in the matter of evening parties and balls. Only in Sir Philip Wodehouse's time faith had well nigh died out, and though he was an hospitable-looking seigneur, and a genial host, no one seemed to have the courage to tell him to try public breakfasts in times when his popularity was at ebb. But the pleasant custom of older times has never been forgotten; and now, in a happy moment, the Baronet of Behar has hit upon its restoration. Sir Richard will give a good breakfast, and how long he will endure patiently the much button-holding to which he will afterwards be subjected remains to be noticed. But this process is the final cause and salutary purpose of the pleasant meal, so his Excellency must school himself to suffer and be civil. Since writing the above, I see the *Bombay Gazette* condemns the revival of the Governor's breakfast parties, and avers that they are institutions suited only to the sleepy hollows of mofussil stations. The dissentient, not content with liberty to stay away himself, proceeds to warn Sir Richard that he may expect on those occasions to be mobbed by the large percentage of persons which out of a European community of 15,000 must be men with a grievance. Probably, however, his Excellency is too well acquainted with our local census to allow himself to be scared by that Falstaffian estimate of our social forces.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

**THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.**—Mr. Donald Graham, moved by the receipt from an anonymous source of Colonel Moore's pamphlet, and by your statement that the Secretary of State was still hesitating as to the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act, has done the public the service of examining the pamphlet in a long letter contributed to the *Gazette*. Mr. Graham points out how fallacious it is to argue from the fact, if it be a fact, that cotton at New Orleans has improved since the merchants, in their own interest, set up an inspecting agency, to the conclusion that Government can interfere to the ad-

vantage of the whole country in a trade which is one between experts; and then proceeds to examine Colonel Moore's treatment of the points in the public memorial, which, in Colonel Moore's opinion, are so "easily disposed of." A cavalry charge is not always as destructive as it is imposing; and the points in the memorial seem mostly to have survived the pamphlet. Let me give two instances. The merchants say that it is principally from the districts where the Act is not in force that the best cotton comes, and that, on the other hand, the worst cotton comes from the districts where the Act is most in force. Colonel Moore disposes of this opinion of experts by quoting some cases of adulteration in districts which do not enjoy the Act—as Mr. Graham says, he might just as fitly quote some murder cases from the Bombay police reports to prove that the inhabitants of Bombay are in the habit of murdering each other by elaborating a theory that good cotton is the best and sufficient proof that the Act, or something similar, is in operation; and by treating the awkward circumstance that the Act-ridden districts turn out the worst cotton, much as the clergyman did the knotty passage in Job. "Brethren," said the worthy man, "this is a difficult passage; but let us look look the difficulty boldly in the face, and pass on." Mr. Graham asserts confidently that the Cotton Frauds Department is responsible for the decay of the cotton trade of the Southern Mahratta Country. Again, the memorial says that the working of the Act has, in the opinion of the memorialists, been harsh and vexatious. This is disposed of by the assertion that it has been so to those who have offended against its provisions, or to those who have acted dishonestly, but not to others. Mr. Graham appeals to the records of the department. He wants to know why there were so many prosecutions without convictions; and why—a more pregnant question—so many of the convictions that were obtained were revised on appeal. The merchants here have been taunted before in open Council, and in the person of one of their most distinguished members, with the argument that their objections to an Act so harsh and vexatious only proved that it was serving its purpose as a terror to evil-doers. If Government wait till disinterested persons come forward to exclaim against the Act, they will wait for ever; and in the meantime they ought in fairness to shut their ears to the representations of the officers of the department. But if the merchants are to be listened to, what is to be said of an instance like this:—Broach lies between Kattiawar and Bombay, and the route via Broach for Kattiawar cotton is therefore the quickest, and presumably the cheapest. But the Broach Inspector (and from him there seems to be practically no appeal that is worth anything) will not allow Kattiawar cotton to come into Broach, on the ground that he supposes the object must be to pass it off as Broach cotton. Is it any wonder that the cotton trade of Western India cries out to be saved from a friend who dissembles his love so effectually as this Inspector, and the Act which gives him such arbitrary powers?

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Str. Coconada, Bussorah; str. Mirzapore, Shanghai; Twilight, Singapore.—19. Str. Assam, Melbourne.—20. Tamora, Bushire; Nimrod, Mouline; str. Travancore, Venice; Brambletye, Newcastle; str. Mathew Clay, Rangoon.—21. Str. Elgin, Rangoon; str. Harild Harfager, Calcutta; Sullamutty, Cochin; str. John Howard, Calcutta; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Tuscany, Glasgow.—22. Str. Adria, Akyab.—23. Str. Puttiala, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and child, Rev. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Loudon, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mr. Macculan, Mrs. Cruickshank and child, Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. Blackhall, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Layland, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Wormald, Mr. Gall, Mr. G. Dixon, Mrs. McDermott and four children, Mr. E. Holmes and child, Mr. J. E. Timber, Mr. M. Hayes, Mr. Moore, Mr. D. Harris, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Power, Mrs. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Bell and child, Lieut. G. Leslie, Miss Coles.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. Str. Marina, Rangoon; str. Bangalore, Aden and Suez; str. Euphrates, Kurrachee; Omer Pasha, Zanzibar.—19. Str. Penang, Liverpool, via Aden; str. Alethea, Rangoon; str. Geelong, China, &c.—20. Str. Persia, Genoa, &c.; str. Littlebeck, Akyab; str. Tyrian, Genoa, &c.; str. Staincliff, Akyab.—21. Str. Nor, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. Khandalla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—22. Struar, Rangoon; Stanley, Galle; str. Childwall Hall, Liverpool, &c., via Canal; str. Discoverer, Sandhead.—23. Str. Buteshire, Amsterdam; str. Galatia, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Chanda, Calcutta, via Coast; str. Castor, Trieste; str. Annie, Rangoon; Fluellin, Bassein.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. E. Palmer, and Mr. R. H. Adams. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. C. Singleton, Miss Phayre, Mrs. Brierley and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Brydon, Dr. J. B. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. W. Cuthbertson, Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. A. W. Sheddin, Mr. R. Kerr, Mrs. G. B. Macdonell, Rev. D. J. Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and two infants. For BATAVIA.—Mr. A. M. Rendel, Mr. Maurice Strauss, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. C. Marguardt, Mr. L. Heath, W. King, Mr. W. T. Berners, Mr. J. F. Thomas, Mr. C. Marguardt, Mr. L. Heath, Mr. Leishman, Mr. Hawker, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson, Major J. M. Mullen, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. M. H. Strauss, Maharajah Suchet Sing, and Mr. and Mrs. Clerke and infant. For VICTORIA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thurburn, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and mother, two Misses Fowle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crichton and two infants, Mr. J. Duffus, Miss Forde, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. G. Watt, Mrs. Peile, Major Watson's child, Mr. J. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. J. Strinhal, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. A. Hogg, and Mr. A. Pengally. For SUZ.—Mr. F. B. Sears, Mr. H. Breuschardt, Mr. R. C. Kersnede, Mr. F. Jefferson, Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Mrs. H. Anderson, Mr. Leeds, and Mr. Curtis. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. McDonald and four children.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9 -16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9½d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 3-16d. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	124
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	875
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	685
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 975
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 425 ex div.
Cooria Spinning Company	...	Rs. 990
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1200
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1100
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	286 xd.
(£20 paid up)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	980
Masagong Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	637½
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	490
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	495
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	685
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	Rs. 1075
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	1200
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	Rs. —
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	93½
" " " 1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	91
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	18-6-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-4-6

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-8-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-8-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s.	Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s.	Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**MR. MORPHEW.**—The appointment of Mr. Morpew as Manager of the Oriental Banking Corporation in Colombo has been confirmed.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. Templer has left Galle for Kandy, and is succeeded by Mr. Hume. Numerous addresses presented to Mr. Templer previous to his departure testified to the high respect entertained for him by all classes of society.

**PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**—It is generally understood that Mr. J. L. Shand will be brought forward in opposition to Mr. Gibbon for the Chairmanship of the Planters' Association, at the annual meeting at Kandy on Saturday. The name of Mr. Wall has also been mentioned as likely to be proposed.—*Ceylon Times*.

**DEPARTURES.**—The outgoing steamer will take away two well-known residents, Messrs. J. R. Hedges and T. Wright. Mr. Hedges was formerly senior partner in the firm of Lee, Hedges and Co., established many years ago by the late Mr. Lee. Mr. Hedges has been recently interested solely in coffee, the Great Western belonging to him. Mr. Thomas Wright, of the firm of Carson and Co., is the owner of a fine property in Happutella. By the s.s. *Pultala*, leaving this day for Bombay, another well-known Ceylon resident leaves the island. Mr. Downall, the planting member of Council, has done good service to the body of which he is a prominent member, and he will be remembered pleasantly by very many as an excellent sportsman, an experienced planter, and a very useful public character.—*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 14.

**PROFESSOR ROSS**, of the Maharaja's College at Trevandrum, is to be appointed Director of English education in Travankor.

**LOCAL** rumour has it that the Viceroy will probably visit Darjiling this year. Most likely the wish is father to the thought.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 16.)

**ARMSTRONG, J. P.**, exec. engr., is re-transfd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

**BEYNON—TWEEDIE.**—In consequence of the departure on furl. to England of Lieut. col. H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., 2nd class, and Resident, Mandalay, the following proms. are made in the Political Service:—Col. W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd class, and political agent, Jeypore, is app. to office as Resident, 2nd class, from the date on which Lieut. col. Duncan gives over charge to Lieut. col. Tweedie. Lieut. col. W. Tweedie, political agent, 1st class, is app. to office as Resident, 3rd class, and is posted to Mandalay as Resident, from date of assuming charge, v. Lieut. col. Duncan.

**BOYD, Capt. M. O.**, offic. dep. comr., 4th grade, is app. to office tempy. in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs., with effect from Jan. 21.

**CHANDLER—FRANCIS—JENNINGS.**—Mr. W. Chandler, supernum. 4th grade officer of the Indian Govt. hulk *Koel*, is app. to the Indian Govt. ship *Irrawaddy* as 4th grade officer, v. Mr. A. L. Jennings, resigned, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties. Mr. B. G. Francis to be a temp. 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Govt. ship *Irrawaddy*, for temp. service. Mr. A. L. Jennings, 2nd grade officer of the Indian Govt. ship *Irrawaddy*, is perm. to resign his app.

**CLAUQUE, P. E.**, is app. to office as asst. to the dep. acct. gen., British Burmah, from the date on which Mr. A. H. Anthony proceeds on priv. leave.

**COCKERELL.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate the Hon. F. R. Cockerell to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**DOWN, E. A.**, offic. asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the N.W.P., and at present attached tempy. to the Forest Survey Branch, is transfd. to the Punjab.

**HALL, W.**, exec. engr., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is transfd. to the Peninsular Estab.

**HARRIS, E. B.**, Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival on Dec. 14.

**HAYNES, Lieut. H. F. S.**, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Rajputana Railway.

**JACOB, E. F.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. to Punjab Northern State Railway (Capital).

**JARDINE, J.**, by C.S., to be judicial commr. of British Burmah.

**LARPERT—RIVETT-CARNAO.**—F. de H. Larpernt is app. to office as asst. to the Acct. gen., Bombay, and J. Rivett-Carnao is app. to office as asst. to the Acct. gen., Madras.

**MORRIS, D.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is app. to hold charge of the Sehwan div., during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Graham, exec. engr., 1st grade, tempy. rank.

**NEWTON, F. N.**, travelling insp. of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. in the same capacity in the Indus Valley State Railway.

**REYNOLDS, C. H.**, asst. supt., is app. to office as supt., 3rd grade, during absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. C. Douglas, offic. supt., 3rd grade.

**SCOTT-MONCHIEFF, Lieut. G. K.**, is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr., and posted to Punjab Irrigation Branch.

**SHAW, C. J.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Capital.

**SHONE, Lieut. W. T.**, R.E., asst. engr., Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transfd. to Mily. Works Branch.

**WALKER, G. C.**, B.C.S., reported to the Govt. of the Punjab his arrival at Delhi, to which station he had been posted, on Jan. 6.

**WILSON—DE SALIS—MCNAIR.**—The following changes are ordered in the Accts. Estab. of P.W.D.:—A. Wilson, asst. engr., is re-transfd. from Madras to Bengal. H. J. B. De Salis, asst. exam., is posted to Madras for employ. on Famine Relief Works Accts.; J. W. A. McNair, asst. exam., Northern Bengal State Railway, is transfd. to N.W.P. and Oudh.

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The following promotions are made consequent on the departure of Capt. W. B. Birch, 2nd asst. supt. and offic. 1st asst. supt. on priv. leave from the 19th inst.:—

Mr. E. H. Man, to office as 1st asst. supt.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, to office as 2nd asst. supt.

Mr. O. H. Brooks, extra 1st class, to office as 3rd asst. supt.

Mr. H. Godwin Austen, to office as extra asst. supt., 1st class.

The following further promotions are made from the 11th inst., the date of Capt. M. Protheroe's departure on priv. leave:—



Mr. E. H. Man, to offic. as 1st asst. supt.  
 Mr. F. E. Tuson, to offic. as 2nd asst. supt.  
 Mr. O. H. Brooks, to offic. as 3rd asst. supt.  
 Mr. H. Godwin Austen, offic. extra asst. supt., 2nd class, to officiate as extra asst. supt., 1st class.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 13.)

Mr. E. H. Ruddock is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in Rajshahye. Mr. Ruddock will act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.  
 Capt. A. E. Gordon is app. to act as dep. comr. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Moorshedabad. Mr. W. Cornell, dist. judge of Bankoora, is app. to act in the 1st grade of dist. and sessions judges, v. Mr. L. R. Tottenham.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Gya, from the date on which he was relieved of his app. as offic. mag. and coll. of that dist.

The services of the Rev. W. Brock, offic. chaplain of Hazareebagh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. from the 15th inst., or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties at Hazareebagh.

The Rev. W. J. Hunt is app. to act as chaplain of Hazareebagh.

The Rev. B. Morrell, chaplain of Berhampore, is app. to be chaplain of the garrison of Fort William.

Dr. R. G. Mathew, civil surg., Midnapore, is app. to act as civil surg. of Mozuferpore, during the abs., on leave, of Dr. C. J. Jackson.

Dr. W. A. Gilligan, in med. charge of the estab. of the Northern Bengal State Railway, is app. to act as civil surg. of Midnapore, during the abs., on deputation, of Dr. R. G. Mathew.

Mr. W. J. Fahie, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment div.

Mr. H. Kean, C.S., took over charge of the Chumfarun Jail from Surg. C. J. W. Meadows on Jan. 23.

Surg. G. C. Roy received charge of the Beerbhoom Jail from Dr. A. Fitzgibbon on the 31st ult.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 7.)

Mr. W. M. Young, dep. comr., Amritsar, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Kaporthala State during the abs. on furl. of Mr. C. M. Rivas.

Surg. F. J. Tuohy is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Jullundur, as a tempy. arrangement.

Major W. G. Waterfield is reapp. to offic. as civil and sessions judge of the Peshawar div.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following prom. among extra asst. comrs. :—

Mr. T. H. Homan to be extra asst. comr., 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Mr. R. Udny, asst. comr., Kohat, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hazara.

The services of the Rev. G. G. Gillan, chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Rawalpindi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, offic. additional comr., Amritsar div., is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Lahore div.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, dep. comr., Kangra, is app. to offic. as additional comr., of the Amritsar div.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, offic. additional comr., Amritsar, is app. to be an additional sessions judge in the Amritsar div.

Surg. E. Sanders, 2nd Sikh inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Dhera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. R. S. Bruere, dist. supt. of police, Hoshiarpur, is placed on special duty.

Mr. D. H. Hunter, asst. dist. supt. of police, Lahore, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hoshiarpur.

His Honour the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following proms. :—

Mr. D. N. Turnbull to be a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

Mr. A. J. Hammond, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. A. A. St. B. Browne, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. A. Goldney, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 9.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to invest Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, with the powers of a dep. comr.

Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., asst. comr., Hoshangabad, is transfd. to the Nimar dist.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. L. Gordon, asst. comr., Hoshangabad, to be a mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Feb. 9.)

Mr. G. H. Hickie, coll. of customs, Agra, is reverted from the 3rd to the 4th grade, from Jan. 1.

Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, asst. comr., is transf. from Kheri to Sitapur, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. Steinbelt.

Mr. F. N. Wright, settlement officer, is transfd. from Cawnpore to Ali-garh, on special settlement duty, as a tempy. measure.

Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman is app. judge of the Small Cause Court.

Surg. major W. Moir, civil surg., Meerut, to offic. as chemical examiner, N.W.P. and Oudh, in addition to his other duties.

The Rev. F. Orton, chaplain, Fyzabad, to be chaplain of Lucknow, Civil Lines.

## MILITARY.

[Gazette of India, Feb. 16.]

BEATSON, Lieut. S. B., 1st batt. 17th foot, offic. squad. officer, 11th (Prince

of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from Dec. 31, 1876, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

VIVIAN—ANDERSON—MARDALL.—The following apps. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force :—Major A. Vivian, squad. comdr. and 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as comdt., v. Col. L. B. Jones, on furl.; Major W. C. Anderson, squad. comdr. 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Major Vivian; and Lieut. F. Mardall, squad. officer 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as squad. comdr.

## PUNJAB CAVALRY.

The following orders are confd. :—

Dera Ismail Khan station order confd., dated Jan. 14, directing Major E. C. Codrington, 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Capt. B. Slater, 2nd Sikh inf., proceeding on leave on m.c. to Bombay.

Rajapur station order, dated Dec. 14, app. Lieut. A. M. Muir, adjt. 1st Punjab cav., station staff officer, v. Capt. D. S. Cunningham, who resigns.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 27, making the following temp. apps. on the departure of Major B. Williams, offic. comdt., to join the 5th Punjab cav. :—Capt. J. H. Broome, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Major R. C. R. Clifford, offic. 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. J. R. Campbell, offic. 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.; and Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 31, making the following temp. apps., consequent on the return from furl. of Major T. O. Underwood, 2nd in com. :—Capt. E. A. Mouey, 3rd squad. comdr. and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.; Lieut. E. Lloyd, adjt. and offic. 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.; Lieut. W. Lambert, offic. 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 1st squad. officer; and Lieut. H. A. Deane, offic. 1st squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

The following "Addendum" is made to regtl. order No. 754 of Nov. 12, confd. in Punjab Gazette Order No. 184 :—Lieut. C. G. Mansel, 2nd squad. officer and offic. adjt., to offic. as adjt., "in addition to his other duties."

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 1, making the following temp. apps., consequent on the return of Major J. C. Stewart from furl. :—Major J. C. Stewart, 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.; Capt. F. S. Carr, squad. officer and offic. adjt., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.; and Capt. W. J. Voudsen, squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., there being no qualified subalt. available.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 8, directing Lieut. W. A. O. D. O'Mealy, wing officer, to offic. as qmrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, proceeded on furl., on m.c.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Feb. 16.)

BELL, Lieut. col. T. L., 1st batt. 6th foot, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by brevet, dated Feb. 14.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. M'C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Landour to Meerut, for duty at that station.

CAPEL, Major A. W., late European L.C., returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Meerut for gen. duty.

CAZALET, Lieut., 33rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., on prob.

CONGOND, Lieut. J. J., D baty. A brigade (late E baty. B brigade), R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Meerut and rejoin his baty.

GILLIES, Capt., R.A., is directed to proceed from Attock to Meean Meer and rejoin No. 15 baty. 9th brigade, to which he belongs.

GRAVES, Capt. W. P., R.A., is directed to proc. from Peshawar to Attock, GREENWOOD, Sub Lieut., to be lieut. in 10th regt.

for duty with No. 12 baty. 9th (late No. 3) baty. 13th brig  
 MACKENZIE, Sub lieut. G. F. C., to be lieut. in 12th regt., dated Feb. 12, 1876.

REID, Lieut., wing officer 1st N.I., to be qmrmr., in suo. to Major G. R. Grylls, vacated on prom.

SHOWERS, Capt., Bengal staff corps, app. asst. garrison instr., posted to Umballa.

TEMPLE, Lieut. R. C., from the 38th N.I., to be offic. wing officer to 1st Goorkhas, on prob.

TURNBULL, Lieut. H. F., to be interp. to 40th regt., v. Cavaye, who vacates on proceeding on leave to England, dated Jan. 15.

WOODWARD, Lieut. col. W. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Kirkee, for duty with the royal art. at that station.

## MEDICAL.

JOHNSTON, Surg. major J. W., M.D., to the offic. med. charge of the 2nd N.I., v. Surg. A. B. Seaman.

O'LEARY, Surg. major E. F., 6th foot, to have med. charge Naini Tal, v. Surg. major Moffatt, who vacates.

PEDROZA, Surg. F. H., 20th M.N.I., is app. to the med. charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from Dec. 17, v. Surg. major T. G. Pardon.

WALSH, Surg. major T., 9th regt., to have med. charge of Convalescent Depot, Murree, v. Surg. major Reade, who vacates, with effect from March 1.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Dr. M. Thomson, chemical examiner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, for twenty months. Mr. H. Lushington, civil and sessions judge, Allahabad, for six months. Mr. W. Kaye,

mag. and coll., Bareilly, for twenty-one months. Mr. W. M. Tidy, offic. mag. and coll., Fatehpur, for six months. Mr. F. W. Porter, settlement officer, Allahabad, for eighteen months. Mr. C. W. Whish, asst. mag. and coll., Basti, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Dr. J. P. Cromarty, civil surg., Garo Hills, priv. leave for two months and ten days, with effect from Feb. 20. Mr. C. H. Ringwood, C.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from Feb. 25. Mr. J. D. Gael, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Rampore Haut div. of the Moorshedabad dist., special leave for six months. Mr. N. S. Alexander, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 4th inst. Mr. A. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Howrah, for one year, with subsidiary leave for fourteen days, from March 1. Mr. J. Posford, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. in charge of the Goalundo div. of the Furreedpore dist., for eighteen months, from May 2, with subsidiary leave for twenty-one days. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, joint mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, for one month, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as offic. dist. and sessions judge of Furreedpore. Mr. A. Ewbank, principal, Dacca College, reported his departure from India on Jan. 27. Dr. B. Simpson, civil surg. of Patna, and supt., Temple Medical School, for one month, from the 15th inst. Asst. surg. B. K. Dutt, for one month. Dr. C. J. Jackson, civil surg., Mozufferpore, subsidiary leave for fifteen days, prep. to furl., from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties. Mr. T. C. Orr, offic. asst. supt. of police, Manbhoom, for forty-two days, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, for two years, from Feb. 19, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. G. Silcock, asst. comr., Dera Ismail Khan, special leave for six months, with subsidiary leave for thirty days. Surg. major H. Thom, offic. civil surg. of Jullundur, subsidiary leave for thirty days. Col. C. H. Hall, comr. and supt., Lahore div., priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. H. Mercer, dist. supt. of police, Gujarat, for one year. Mr. E. B. Medley, asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for sixteen months. Mr. T. Blissett, supt. of 2nd grade, is allowed priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. H. Lilley, offic. asst. surveyor, for five months. Mr. H. Corkery, asst. surveyor, for six months without pay. Mr. R. Lydekker, asst. of the 3rd grade in the Geological Survey, priv. leave for three months, from Feb. 9.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. St. G. Brownlow, dep. judge advocate, Sirhind and Lahore circle, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. M. Cripps, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. Melville, cav., squad. comdr. 19th Bengal lancers, for one year, on private affairs. Surg. major C. J. Jackson, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major H. Thom, M.D., 3rd Punjab cav., for two years, on private affairs. Major F. Coddington, Bengal staff corps, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. D. M. Strong, squad. comdr. 10th Bengal lancers, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. J. B. Slater, wing officer 2nd Sikh inf., for two years. Capt. W. A. Roberts, R.A., remount agent at the Presy., for four months, on private affairs. Capt. T. Howard, R.E., Public Works Dept., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. R. R. Pulford, R.E., Public Works Dept., for eighteen months, on private affairs. Capt. J. A. McNeale, squad. comdr. 8th Bengal cav., for one year four months and nine days, on private affairs. Lieut. E. Lloyd, squad. officer 4th Punjab cav., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. Frith, R.A., No. 3 mountain baty., Punjab frontier force, for one year. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. A. M'L. Mills, wing officer 10th Bengal N.I., for two years, on private affairs.

**CONSULAR.**—The *Gazette of India* notifies that H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Dinshaw as in charge of the office of Consul for Portugal at Aden during the absence of Mr. D. Dinshaw.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 20.)

**BINGHAM—COOK—HUDESTON—MILLS.**—The services of the undermentioned officers deputed for famine duty in this Presy. have been replaced at the disp. of their respective Govts.:—Lieut. C. H. Bingham, Lieut. L. A. O. Cook, Mr. J. L. Hudleston, Mr. F. T. Mills.

**DUMERGUE, J. W. F.**, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of South Arcot, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

**FREETH, Capt. W.**, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, to act as depy. supt., 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. H. Gompertz on priv. leave.

**LEK-WARNE, J.**, to be head asst. to the collector, and dist. mag., Malabar, but to continue to act as principal asst. Vizagapatam, during the abs. of Mr. Cruickshank on other duty.

##### MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

**BALDOCK, Col. G.**, staff corps, is admitted to the col.'s allowance, with effect from Feb. 15.

##### TRANSFERS—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. E. de Grouilliers, exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Nellore to the North Arcot dist.

Capt. E. C. Elliston, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Kurnool to the North Arcot dist.

Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Presidency to the North Arcot dist.

Lieut. P. B. Baldwin, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Bellary to the North Arcot dist.

Mr. T. R. Roberts, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Nellore to the North Arcot dist.

Mr. E. J. Meara, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Nellore to the Coimbatore dist.

Mr. J. D. Davies, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Madura to the Coimbatore dist.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Feb. 18.)

**DESBOROUGH, Capt. S. H.**, of the supernum. list, is attached for duty to C baty. 6th (late 20th) brigade, R.A.

**DICKEN—ANDERSON.**—Order confd. by the comdt. 3rd regt. L.I., app. Major W. P. Dicken to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing comdr., v. Col. A. D. Clay, app. offic. comdt. 24th N.I., and Capt. A. W. L. Anderson to offic. as wing comdr.; without prejudice to his own duties.

**MEADE, Lieut. J. W. B.**, No. 9 baty. 8th brigade, is attached for duty to H. baty. 1st brigade, R.A.

**HOLBERTON, Lieut. col. T. N.**, B (late C) brigade, R.H.A., is posted to Bangalore for duty.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, dist. judge of Coimbatore, for one year with subsidiary leave. Mr. J. Shaw, registrar of the High Court, Original Side, for two years. Mr. E. Keys, supt. Govt. Press, for fifteen months. Mr. W. B. Leggatt, A.I.C.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, for three months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. M. Kerr, 3rd L.C., depy. asst. adjt. gen., for one year and ten months on private affairs. Major A. O'H. Clay, staff corps, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, for six months on private affairs. Major J. McMullin, staff corps, for one year and four days on private affairs. Sub comdr. D. Hensworth, for two years.

**THE KARAKWASLA WORKS.**—The following Govt. resolution has been issued:—"Read telegram, dated Jan. 30, 1878, from the Hon. Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Member for Public Works of the Council of the Governor-General, expressing great pleasure with his visit to Karakwasla, which he regards as a great work, calculated to do much immediate good, and promising future financial success. Suggests, that, as its present designation conveys no idea of what the work really is, this Government will be pleased to have it officially re-named 'Lake Fife'; in honour of its author. Resolution.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lake at Karakwasla, the head-works of the Mutha Canal, be henceforth styled 'Lake Fife.'

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

**FOULTON.**—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, of Mr. E. McG. H. Foulton, C.S., to act as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

**HART, W. E.**, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, performed the duties of reporter to the High Court, in addition to his own duties, from Jan. 19 to Jan. 27.

**SHANNON, R. J.**, received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Sholapur, from Mr. K. R. Godbole, B.A., L.C.E., on Jan. 11.

**SHARPIN—LEWIS.**—The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., garrison chaplain, is app. to act as senior chaplain at the Presy., and to be in charge of Sowree Cemetery, v. the Rev. Mr. Maule. The Rev. A. G. Lewis is app. to act as garrison chaplain at the Presy., v. the Rev. Mr. Sharpin.

**SHAW, C. F. H.**, judge and sess. judge of Belgaum, resumed charge of his office on Feb. 11.

**STEWART, T. H.**, C.S., returned to the Presy. on Jan. 30 from the leave of absence granted to him.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

**JONES, T. E. S.**, dep. supt., to act as supt., during Mr. Kingsmill's abs.

**LESTER, Lieut. W. I.**, R.E., has passed the depl. examination prescribed in Chap. I., Secs. 12 and 13, of the P.W. Code.

**THOMSON—SCOTT.**—Col. D. Thomson, R.E., to be exec. engr., Dharwar, and M. W. H. Scott to act as exec. engr., Kanara.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR 1878.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presy. town of Bombay:—

Messrs. W. P. Symonds, C.S.; J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.; E. H. Moscaroi, C.S.; and J. B. Alcock, C.S.

##### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

**BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. S.**, of the 81st foot, offic. wing officer 3rd N.L.I., is admitted to the Bombay staff corps from Dec. 27.

**COOKE-COLLIS.**—The following order is confd.:—Bombay dist. order, dated Jan. 2, directing Capt. Cooke-Collis, 83rd foot, to offic. as depy. asst. adjt. gen., v. Capt. Spencer, proceeding to England. 4

**KIRKWOOD,** Capt. J. N. S., Bombay staff corps, has undergone a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been awarded a first-class certificate.

**SPRING—CALDECOTT—MURPHY—MORTIMER.**—The following changes will take place in the Ordnance Dept. on the return from furl. to Europe of Capt. Spring, R.A., 1st class comy. of ordnance:—Capt. Spring to take charge of the Bombay Arsenal on arrival; Capt. F. J. Caldecott to take charge of the Poona Arsenal on being relieved by Capt. Spring; Capt. Murphy to take charge of the Mhow Arsenal on being relieved by Capt. Caldecott; and Capt. Mortimer, R.A., acting 3rd class comy. of ordnance, to revert to regtl. duty.

**STOPFORD.**—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major by brevet, from the date specified:—W. H. J. Stopford, Cadre 3rd Light Cav., Feb. 11.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 21.)

**FORBES.**—The undermentioned officer has been allowed to retire from the service from the date specified:—Major J. F. Forbes, staff corps, Jan. 22.

**WARDEN.**—The services of Major G. L. Warden, of the Bombay staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India for employment as an asst. to the Agent, Governor Gen. and Boundary Comr. at Baroda.

**WATSON.**—The services of Capt. J. R. Watson, 16th regt. N.I., are temp. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, mil. dept., for employment as canton. mag., Nusseerabad.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 16.)

**BLAKESLEY,** Capt. E., attached to C batty. 2nd (late 4th) brigade R.A., will rejoin his own battery, F.2, at Kirkee for duty.

**EAGER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. H. A. Eager, asst. instr. of musketry to 83rd foot from Jan. 28, v. Lieut. Walter, proceeded to join the depot companies.

#### MEDICAL.

**BEATTIE—HODDER.**—The undermentioned medical officers are placed on gen. duty, Mhow Circle:—Surg. major J. F. Beattie and Surg. F. W. L. Hodder.

**HOPKINS,** Surg. major N., civil surg., Kurrachee, received tempy. charge of the office of dep. sanitary comr., Sind Registration Dist., in addition to his own duties, on Feb. 1.

**WELSH.**—The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be surg. major from Jan. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surg. J. T. Welsh, M.D.

#### TRANSFERS—BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following transfers are ordered,—

Apothy. J. Ranger, from Indian Med. Dept., 68th foot, Nusseerabad.

Asst. Apothy. H. Mulroney, from G-2 R.A. to 3rd hussars.

Asst. Apothy. J. C. Braganza, from 68th regt. to G-2 R.A.

Asst. Apothy. S. Rebeiro, from 1.8th regt. to gen. duty, Poona Circle.

Asst. Apothy. R. Wagner, from 1.2nd regt. to 1.8th regt., Aden.

Asst. Apothy. C. H. Underwood, from gen. duty, Poona, to 1.2nd regt.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. M. Macpherson, acting judge and sess. judge at Surat, priv. leave for one month. Mr. C. P. Cooper, chief presy. mag., for three months in extension. Capt. S. Babington, supt. of police, G.I.P. Railway, priv. leave for three months, commencing on and after March 15. Mr. G. Norman, coll. of Poona, priv. leave for two months. The priv. leave granted for three months to Mr. H. Mainwaring, asst. conservator of forests, is curtailed to six weeks, at his own request. Mr. W. Allon, acting 1st asst. coll. of Kaira, for one year, from April 15, with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. J. B. Richey, extra first asst. coll., in charge Panch Mahals, for seventeen months, from April 29, with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. J. Kingsmill, supt., Government Central Press, privilege leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Picton-Warlow, Madras staff corps, in anticipation. Surg. major B. Williamson, Madras Medical Estab., in anticipation. Lieut. col. J. H. White, R.E., depy. consulting engr. for railways, for one year and 77 days, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. J. de B. Lynch, staff corps, for six months. Col. S. J. Throp, staff corps, for six months. Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., port surg., for fifteen months, from date of departure in April next with the necessary subsidiary leave. Conductor P. Regan, Bengal Ordnance Dept., in anticipation.

**COURTS-MARTIAL.**—Atan European General Court-Martial, held at Camp Aden on Jan. 22, Private James Hanley, 1.8th Regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, on the line of march while travelling by railway between Toondla and Allahabad, on or about Dec. 25, struck with his clenched fist Colour sergt. Thomas Cox, of the 1st batt. 8th (the King's) Regt., the said Sergt. Cox being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd. Having, on or about Dec. 25, been drunk on duty when on the line of march, while travelling by railway between Toondla and Allahabad. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges. Sentence: To be imprisoned with hard labour for a period of 672 days, and further to be fined the sum of £1.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Bombay on Monday, Jan. 28, Private P. Churcher, 66th Regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having, at Bom-

bay, on or about Jan. 9, been drunk. 2nd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bombay, on or about Jan. 9, struck with his clenched fist Lance sergt. C. Bell, of her Majesty's 66th Regt., the said Lance sergt. C. Bell being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges. Sentence: To be imprisoned for 672 days with hard labour, and further to be fined £1.—(Confirmed.)—C. STAVELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 12.

**15th Hussars.**—Capt. G. Luck to be major, v. F. H. Gregory, retired; Lieut. A. Smirke to be capt., v. G. Luck.

**Royal Artillery.**—Col. W. C. Russell (late Bengal), retires upon a pension; Capt. T. B. Reeves retires upon a gratuity; Paymr., with the hony. rank of major, W. Shepherd retires upon half-pay.

**1st Foot.**—Lieut. A. Smith to be capt., v. Brevet major E. F. Angelo, retired on a pension; Qrmr. H. Lonsdale, from the 25th foot, to be qmr., v. J. Swiney, who exchanges.

**2nd Foot.**—Sub lieut. H. Elston (who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian staff corps), from the supernumy. list, 54th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. A. Beale, prom.

**7th Foot.**—Sub lieut. E. J. Cooper, from the 99th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. J. R. Mallock, prom.; Second lieut. M. L. Shipley, from the 50th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. B. Manning, prom.

**8th Foot.**—Lieut. F. Hawkins has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

**11th Foot.**—The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts.:—F. C. Briggs and E. T. Stanley; Lieut. C. E. Lang to be adj., v. Lieut. D. T. Kinder, prom.

**22nd Foot.**—Lieut. col. H. E. Glass, from the 37th foot, to be lieut. col., v. H. G. Panter, who exchanges; Major W. Busfield retires on a pension.

**25th Foot.**—Lieut. A. N. Adams, to be capt., v. J. I. Dobson, retired; Qrmr. J. Swiney, from the 1st foot, to be qmr., v. H. Lonsdale, who exchanges.

**33rd Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. E. F. Chadwick to be lieut. col., v. T. B. Fanshawe retired upon full-pay; Brevet major J. H. Campbell, from supernumy. capt., to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. E. F. Chadwick; Lieut. E. Newman retires from the service, receiving the value of his com.

**40th Foot.**—Lieut. W. L. Mansel to be adj., v. Lieut. J. Brongham, prom.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. F. H. Bourne to be capt., v. St. V. A. Hammick, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. E. E. Forbes and A. G. Burn have been app. probs. for the Indian staff corps.

**44th Foot.**—Capt. E. R. Reid, from the 108th foot, to be capt., v. W. Odell, who exchanges.

**45th Foot.**—Lieut. E. C. Dowse, who has ceased to be a prob. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernumy. list, to be lieut., v. J. F. Worledge, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**54th Foot.**—The second Christian name of Second Lieut. J. Pyne, whose app. was notified in the Gazette of Jan. 29, is "Compton."

**63rd Foot.**—Capt. R. W. Bastow retires from the service, receiving the value of his com.

**65th Foot.**—Lieut. H. D. Gerrard has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**67th Foot.**—Lieut. F. B. Garfit to be capt., v. Brev. major E. A. Raymond, retired on half-pay.

**70th Foot.**—Lieut. W. A. G. Smith to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. (now capt.) J. King, who resigns that appointment.

**72nd Foot.**—Lieut. H. C. F. Macdonald, from the Renfrew Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succ. to Lieut. C. Roberts, seconded for service as adjt. of the Calcutta Rifle Volunteer Corps.

**74th Foot.**—Lieut. C. M. Macdonald to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. A. Hay, prom.

**100th Foot.**—Major M. Williams, from the 19th foot, to be major, v. H. E. Davidson, who exchanges.

#### BREVET.

Major Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., to be lieut. gen., consequent on the death, on Feb. 12, of Lieut. gen. W. R. Haliday.

Col. W. C. Russell, royal (late Bengal) arty., who retires upon a pension, to have the hony. rank of major gen.

The undermentioned officers to be majors, dated Oct. 1, 1877:—

Cpts. R. H. Dillon, 45th foot; W. R. B. Chamberlin, 24th foot; H. Elmhirst, 53rd foot; J. B. Kersteman, 100th foot; R. S. Robinson, royal (late Bengal) arty.; O. S. Murray, 72nd foot; A. G. Wynon, 39th foot; R. J. Spofforth, half-pay, late 59th regt., and staff officer of pensioners; E. Boyle, 96th foot; W. Keough, 12th foot; W. C. S. Mair, 12th foot; F. T. Townshend, 2nd Life Guards; and W. C. Smith, 78th foot; Capt. (since prom. to major) F. J. Fane, 61st foot.

Consequent on the promotion to the rank of major-general, dated Oct. 1, 1877, of the undermentioned cols. comdt. of Royal Marines:—J. W. C. Williams, G. B. Rodney, C.B., P. H. Fellowes, and C. W. Adams, C.B., the commissions of the following officers to be antedated to Oct. 1:—Brev. lieut. col. H. P. Phillips, 2nd foot; Brev. lieut. col. W. H. Davis, 10th foot; Brev. lieut. col. M. P. Blake, half-pay, late 5th dragoon guards; Brev. lieut. col. D. S. Warren, 14th foot; Brev. major T. G. Coote, 26th foot; Brev. major E. Molyneux, 7th dragoon guards; Brev. major R. J. Stewart, 66th foot; Brev. major H. M. Lowry, 12th foot.

The undermentioned promotions to take place amongst the officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. L. Barrow, C.B., Madras staff corps, on Oct. 1; of Major gen. E. E. Miller, Madras staff corps, on Oct. 10; and of Major gen. E. C. Beale, Bombay int., on Dec. 31.

To be Major Generals.—Col. G. S. Dobbie, Madras inf.; Col. A. N. Rich, Madras inf.; Col. H. A. Adams, Bombay inf.

The following promotion on the retired list to be made under Article 15 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 28, in consequence of the arrangements rendered necessary by the removal to the retired list, from Dec. 22, of Gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal cav. :—

To be General.—Lieut. gen. H. W. Matthews, Bengal inf.

The undermentioned warrant officers, Bengal estab., to be granted a step of hon. rank :—

To be Captains.—Dep. coms. and hon. lieut. P. Grice; Dep. coms. and hon. lieut. H. Smith.

To be Lieutenants.—Dep. asst. coms. M. Gaynor.

#### MARCH 15.

*Royal Artillery.*—The surname of the capt. prom. to be major, v. F. Duncan, is Moorsom, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 12.

*Royal Engineers.*—Col. H. Hyde (late Bengal), upon the supernum. list, retires upon a pension; Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. Schaw, from the supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. L. A. Hale, removed from the corps on appt. as a professor at the staff college; the prom. to capt. of Lieut. A. C. Alexander is antedated to Feb. 6, v. L. K. Scott, placed on the seconded list; Lieut. J. Matheson to be capt., v. R. H. Vetch, prom.; Lieut. J. B. Lindsell to be capt., v. F. S. Shepherd, placed upon temp. half-pay; Lieut. G. Henry is placed upon the seconded list.

#### BREVET.

Col. H. Hyde, Royal (late Bengal) engr., to have the hon. rank of major gen. upon retirement on a pension.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—At Shillong, Feb. 7, wife of Major W. F. Badgley, Topographical Survey, daughter.  
 BUTLER—At Madras, Feb. 21, wife of Capt. J. W. S. Butler, Madras staff corps, daughter.  
 CAMPBELL—At Mian Mir, Feb. 18, wife of Major Sir John Campbell Bart., R.A., daughter.  
 CHANNER—At Durmenla, Punjab, Feb. 25, wife of Major G. N. Channer v.c., 29th regt. Punjab N.I., son.  
 CLARKE—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, wife of Capt. H. Wilberforce Clarke, R.E., daughter.  
 COSSER—At Kurrachee, Feb. 20, wife of Thomas Cosser, daughter.  
 CRESWELL—At Aligarh, N.W.P., Feb. 15, wife of E. W. Creswell, son.  
 DYCE—At Rawalpindi, Punjab, Dec. 24, wife of Capt. George H. C. Dyce, B.S.C., son.  
 EDDOWES—At Dehra Dun, Feb. 12, wife of Surg. major W. Eddowes, 2d Goorkhas, son.  
 EVANS—At Agra, Feb. 15, wife of H. Farrington Evans, c.s., son.  
 EVATT—At Fyzabad, Feb. 14, wife of Surg. major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., A.M.D., daughter.  
 FARNARO—At Calcutta, Feb. 15, wife of C. Fornaro, son.  
 FRASER—At Narora, Feb. 9, wife of J. Fraser, son.  
 FURNIVALL—At Agra, Feb. 12, wife of Willoughby Furnivall, daughter.  
 GALSTAN—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, wife of M. J. Glastan, daughter.  
 GARBETT—At Mooltan, Feb. 11, wife of Hubert Garbett, daughter.  
 GAY—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, wife of E. Gay, son.  
 GREEN—At Guntur, Feb. 12, wife of Sergt. T. Green, R.E., son.  
 HEWETSON—At Trichoor, Madras, Feb. 8, wife of Major C. C. Hewetson, daughter.  
 HIGHAM—At Umballa, Feb. 13, wife of T. Higham, exec. engr., Irrigation Dept., daughter.  
 HINCHEY—At Mozuffernuggur, Feb. 12, wife of D. Hinchey, P.W. Inspector, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, daughter.  
 KEDDIE—At Darjeeling, Feb. 17, wife of J. Keddie, daughter.  
 LAWLER—At Calcutta, Feb. 15, wife of Osmond B. S. Lawler, Punjab Educational Dept., Delhi, son.  
 LEMASE—At Belgaum, Feb. 16, wife of Rev. E. LeMase, London Mission son.  
 MACLARAN—At Tanna, Feb. 17, wife of F. B. MacLaran, daughter.  
 MACNAGHTEN—At Deesa, Feb. 13, wife of Major A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd L.C., daughter.  
 MARTIN—At Mercara, Feb. 8, wife of G. Kelso Martin, daughter.  
 MORAN—At Dibrugarh, Feb. 7, wife of F. C. Moran, of Woodbine, son.  
 MORE—At Agra, Feb. 15, wife of W. H. More, son.  
 NAYLOR—At Hoshungabad, Central Provs., Feb. 12, wife of Fred. A. Naylor, supt. of police, son.  
 NORRIS—At Madras, Feb. 19, wife of Sub Condr. W. Norris, Commissariat Dept., son.  
 PHAROAH—At Madras, Feb. 13, wife of W. Pharoah, Bank of Madras, son.  
 PHILLIPS—At Umballa, Feb. 14, wife of Major H. L. W. Phillips, 12th regt., son.  
 PLACE—At Calcutta, Feb. 19, wife of Henry J. Place, son.  
 RAE—At Kilpauk, Feb. 17, wife of Rev. George M. Rae, M.A., daughter.  
 REINOLD—At Poona, Feb. 22, wife of E. D. K. Reinold, C.E., daughter.  
 RICHARDSON—At Belmont, Mazagon, Feb. 16, wife of Noble Richardson, Junior, son.  
 SMART—At Allahabad, Feb. 16, wife of A. W. Smart, asst. revenue surveyor, 6th div., Jaunpur, son.

SMITH—At Buxar, Feb. 14, wife of Joseph Smith, fitter, E.I.R., son.  
 SOARES—At Mazagon, Feb. 15, wife of H. F. Soares, daughter.  
 SUTHERLAND—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, wife of Arthur B. Sutherland, son.  
 THOMPSON—At Madras, Feb. 14, wife of E. Thompson, M.A., Principal of the Presy. Coll., son.  
 TOWNSEND—At Simla, Feb. 13, wife of Surg. major S. C. Townsend, daughter.  
 WARDE—At Simla, Feb. 5, Mrs. J. E. Warde, son.  
 YOUNG—At Hyderabad, Sind, Feb. 19, Mrs. Graham Young, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BOWLBY—JOPP.—At Bellary, Feb. 8, P. E. Bowlby, capt. 48th regt., to Annie Heywood, daughter of the late Lieut. col. John Jopp, Bombay engr.  
 FIELD—DAVIES.—At Outacamund, Feb. 12, Frederick Field, Punjab Commission, to Lucy Linwood, daughter of the Rev. Watkin Davies, Rector of Edgecote, Bucks.  
 FOWELL—KEAYS.—At Mhow, Feb. 16, N. P. Fowell, R.H.A., eldest son of the late Admiral Fowell, to Evelyn L. F., eldest daughter of Lieut. col. Keays, staff corps.  
 INGLIS—HAWLEY.—At Lucknow, Feb. 26, Lieut. col. R. H. Inglis, 6th regt. Bengal L.I., to Louisa M. T. Hawley.  
 MARTIN—PETERS.—At Bombay, Feb. 14, Richard Martin to Agnes Peters.  
 MORIARTY—IRVING.—At Dinapore, Feb. 4, Surg. M. D. Moriarty, B.A., M.B., T.C.D., of the 3rd regt. Bengal N.I., to Janet E., daughter of James Irving, M.D., offic. surg. gen. to the Govt. of Bengal.  
 OSTOCH—MATTHEWS.—At Jaunpur, Feb. 18, George Ostoch, indigo planter, to Frances, daughter of the late G. E. Matthews, of But-towrah.  
 POSNER—FEILMANN.—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Julius Posner to Wilhemine, daughter of J. B. Feilmann.  
 SPENCE—LESLIE.—At Barrackpore, Feb. 9, R. Spence, lieut. B.C.S., to J. E. Leslie.

### DEATHS.

BALL—At Lahore, Feb. 14, Frank, son of W. E. Ball, aged three months.  
 BULLEY—At Calcutta, Feb. 16, Mrs. L. R. Bulley, wife of A. A. Bulley, of the Oriental Gas Company, aged 22.  
 CHUBRY—At Julpigoree, Feb. 6, Jean Baptiste Chubry, aged 47.  
 FORBES—At Allahabad, Feb. 19, Emily V. D. H., wife of Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes, rifle brig., aged 22.  
 HECTOR—At Calcutta, Feb. 16, John Ernest, child of the Rev. J. Hector, aged three months.  
 HOLROYD-DOVERON—At Pondicherry, Feb. 17, wife of James A. Holroyd-Doveron.  
 HUSBAND—At Ajmere, Feb. 17, John W., son of John Husband, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, aged nine months.  
 ISACK—At Madras, March 12, Mary Jane Stanley, the devoted and beloved wife of Lieut. col. Lancelot Henry Isack, Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George. (Per telegram.)  
 SAVIEL—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, James H. Saviel, late of the Preventive Service, aged 69.  
 TAYLOR—At Hazarabagh, March 9, V. T. Taylor, Bengal Civil Service, aged 43.  
 TRENCHARD—At Jubbulpore, Feb. 16, mess serjt., 2nd batt. Royal Scots, aged 36.  
 WEMYSS—At Aligarh, N.W.P., March 8, Sir John Wemyss, Bart., of Bogie, Fifeshire.  
 WHITE—At Dinapore, Feb. 13, Robert H., son of Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., aged 18 months.

### NEW RULES FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE MINTS.

The following appears in the *Gazette of India* :—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the selection of officers for employment in the Assay Department shall be made in the following manner :—

I. As declared in Resolution No. 124, dated May 12, 1876, commissioned or covenanted officers only shall, as a general rule, be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

II. No officer shall be appointed substantively to the Assay Department without having passed an examination in practical and inorganic chemistry at the Royal College of Chemistry and without a certificate from the Royal School of Mines of qualification in metallurgy, specially with reference to the precious metals and their alloys, and of his ability to assay the precious metals and their alloys.

III. Whenever a want of candidates eligible for admission to the Assay Department is foreseen, the Government will permit a selected officer to attend at the laboratory of the Assay Master at Bombay or Calcutta for a period not exceeding six months, in order to prepare himself for a prescribed examination. During this period of probation the full salary of his office will be granted to the officer, on condition that he passes the examination at the end of his probation. An officer who has passed the prescribed examination may be employed in the Assay Department, temporarily, for a period not exceeding twelve months, without having passed the examination and without the certificates of qualification described in Clause II. Save with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India, no officer may be retained in the Department for a period exceeding twelve months without passing the said examination and obtaining the said certificate.

COLONEL IMPEY, Political Agent at Udaipur, has, on behalf of the Viceroy, presented the Maharawal of Dumganpur with a Delhi imperial banner.



## Home.

### THE LEVEE.

On March 11, by command of the Queen, a Levée was held at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty:—

Major gen. Lord Abinger.  
Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A.  
Moulvi Abdul-Fazi M. Abdur-Rahman.  
Lieut. A. C. Becher, 9th regt.  
Col. C. Batchelor, Bengal cav.  
Capt. Bowie, Madras staff corps.  
Col. Sir Charles Brownlow, K.C.B.  
Lieut. col. Chaine, 4th hussars.  
Lieut. col. Sir E. F. Du Cane, R.E., K.C.B.  
Major gen. Lord de Ros.  
Major gen. Etheridge, C.S.I.  
Mr. T. W. Gribble, India Civil Service.  
Lieut. col. J. G. Graham, Royal Dragoons.  
Col. G. Graham, V.C., C.B., R.E.  
Lieut. col. R. Gore, R.H.A.  
Lieut. gen. Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B.  
Major R. Graham, 5th Bengal cav.  
Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B.  
Major A. A. Johnson, Hyderabad Contingent.  
Capt. J. P. Jervoise, 3rd hussars.  
Lieut. col. E. Keate, R.A.  
Sir C. P. Layard, Ceylon C.S.  
Col. R. Mackenzie, R.A.  
Surg. Robert Manser, Bombay M.S.

Lieut. gen. Sir P. M'Dougall, K.C.M.G.  
Major the Hon. Robert Napier.  
Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee.  
Major E. L. Ommaney, Bengal S.C.  
Gen. Renney, C.S.I.  
Major gen. R. A. Roberts.  
Colonel Reilly, C.B.  
Major gen. A. C. Robertson.  
Gen. Sir John St. George, K.C.B.  
Major gen. C. Stapylton.  
Major gen. A. F. Steele.  
Surg. A. W. F. Street, Bombay M.S.  
Lieut. gen. Cameron Shute, C.B., M.P.  
Major gen. Sankey, C.B.  
Moulair Syud Abdur Rahman.  
Capt. Henry Trotter, R.E.  
Major Charles W. Wilson, R.E.  
Col. R. Warren, R.E.  
Lieut. col. L. H. Williams, Ben. S.C.  
Capt. Francis Welch, 25th Regt.  
Major C. Wodehouse.  
Gen. Sir David Wood, G.C.B.  
Col. O'B. B. Woolsey, R.A.  
Capt. A. Warry, R.A.  
Col. S. F. Wilson, 5th brigado depot R.A.  
Capt. F. Watson, 11th regt.  
Col. the Hon. F. Wellesley.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Thibet* has left for Bombay with only £25,000 in bar gold. There is no silver whatever taken by the vessel, and this fact is sufficient to prove that the Indian Council finds that the amount of bills sold each week lately has been quite up to its requirements, without having to remit silver as well.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—As if the authorities had not enough of work on hand in the Army Medical Department at home, they are about to introduce great changes into the Service in India, and to absorb the Indian Medical Service in a general, civil, and military establishment, each with its surgeon-general and staff, the officers being taken from the candidates for the army with the option of choosing which branch they will enter. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the proposed change, we may say that the *Lancet* will gain a large assent to its opinion that it is a mistake to keep up the distinction between the Sanitary and the Medical Department in India, and that they ought to be amalgamated.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.**—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons met again on Thursday at Westminster. Mr. H. E. Childers, M.P., occupied the chair. General Dickens was further examined. He said that there were many irrigation works in the Madras Presidency, and they were generally of the nature of "tanks." He knew of two tanks being made. They cost £173,000; in both cases the expenditure was greater than had been expected, and the works had not proved profitable. The debt for productive public works was £17,000,000 for irrigation; and £15,000,000 for State railways, making a total of £32,000,000; that was the estimated amount in 1874. In the future the accounts would represent only actual cash transactions. The new system of accounts lately adopted was a great improvement. General Dickens then replied to a few questions from Sir George Campbell on early failures sustained by Government in public works. This brought the sitting to a conclusion.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 (say, £500,000) in bills on India were received on March 13 at the Bank of England, and the amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £300,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d.; and to Bombay, £200,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 11 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 8½d. about 85 per cent.; all above in full. Applicants for bills on the former Presidency receive about twice the amount they did last week at the above rate, while for those drawn on Bombay on that occasion of the applications only 6 per cent. were allotted at the same rate, so that in this respect the present allotment is somewhat weaker. There is, however, no change in the price of allotment, although the average rate is fractionally lower. The India Council has again notified its

intention of receiving on March 20 tenders for 50 lakhs of rupees (nominally £500,000) in bills on India. The Council will most probably follow the same policy till the close of the financial year, which ends with this month.

**AGRARIAN DISORDERS IN INDIA.**—A meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Government in India was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir George Campbell, M.P., in the Rooms of the East India Association, Great George-street, Westminster, under whose auspices the conference had been called. The subject for consideration was the causes of and remedies for agrarian disorders in India. In an elaborate opening address, Mr. W. Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, pointed to the fact that the ryot of India is not only without accumulated resources, but is commonly sunk in debt to the money-lender; and the means by which he can be restored to independence and content necessarily formed a problem of the gravest importance to the Indian Government. Mr. Wedderburn urged that the leading remedies for the existing anarchy and pauperism were—conciliation, to heal the quarrel between the classes; improved credit, to lower the rate of interest; and a law of insolvency, to provide a means of escape in extreme cases. The main object, that of conciliation, would be best attained by the development of the ancient panchayat, or village council, so as to constitute it both a permanent board of conciliation for the settlement of class disputes, and also a court of arbitration for the prompt, inexpensive, and satisfactory disposal of suits between individuals. This proposal had the great recommendation to a State burdened with debt and taxation—it need not cost anything. At the conclusion of Mr. Wedderburn's address a brief discussion took place, in which his views were generally commended; and a vote of thanks to him and to the Hon. Chairman closed the proceedings.

**THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The directors of this company recommend the payment of a dividend for the year 1877 of three per cent., free of income-tax. The report states as follows:—The shareholders are aware that this company's line of telegraph along the Black Sea Coast was destroyed on the 12th of May last, owing to the operations consequent upon the late Russo-Turkish war, thus depriving this company of through communication with the East. The period within which the restoration of the wires could be effected was entirely unknown, as it depended upon the result of the campaign in the Caucasus, and the directors consequently forthwith applied to the Russian Government for permission to erect a wire on the Government line from Kertch, by Mineralni-Wodi to Tiflis, thus forming an alternative route. This permission was granted, and assistance afforded. The Board entered into a contract with Messrs. Siemens to do the work, and the whole 520 miles were completed, the necessary stations opened, and the company's through communication with India restored on the 22nd of August. One wire of the interrupted line along the Black Sea coast was temporarily repaired by the contractors on the 12th of January last, and it will consequently be seen that, but for the prompt steps taken by the board, the company would have been deprived of revenue for just eight months, instead of for three months only, as was actually the case. Communication by a second wire of the Black Sea coast line was secured on the 4th of February, and the repairs are being proceeded with. The company has made a claim upon the Russian Government for expenses occasioned and the loss of revenue sustained, owing to the circumstances above described. The joint-purse agreement authorised by the shareholders between this company and the Eastern Telegraph Company came into operation on the 1st of September, and has continued to work to the satisfaction of both companies.

**THE INDIAN FAMINE.**—On Monday afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund was held at the Mansion House for the despatch of business. Alderman Sir Thomas White presided; and there were present—General Sir Henry Norman, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. S. P. Low, Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, Mr. George Parbury, Mr. J. H. Crossman, Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. Charles Teede, Mr. W. J. Soulsby, (the secretary), and Mr. Winzar (the cashier). The Fund was reported to amount in all to £513,522, of which there was a balance in hand of £4,596, including £2,540, a fourth contribution from New South Wales, per the Mayor of Sydney, and £1,743, being the balance of the fund at Leeds. It was stated that the Melbourne donations, amounting to £30,000, had been sent direct to Madras. In view of the very serious accounts of the increased distress in the famine districts, the Secretary had telegraphed to the Governor of Madras and the Madras Committee, asking whether any fresh appeal was contemplated, and the following replies had been received—namely, from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras:—"Distress exists, and will increase for some weeks in parts while excessive prices last, but should be completely met by Government arrangements. Do not contemplate fresh appeal;" and from the Madras Relief Committee:—"Distress continues in special areas, and will probably intensify for a few weeks, and last altogether some months, owing to high prices. Governor does not think there is any ground for a renewed appeal, and the committee concur in this opinion; 3½ lakhs of rupees still in hand. Committee here cannot refrain from further expressing

their grateful thanks for the noble aid rendered, and especially for the efforts of the Mansion-house Committee." On the motion of Mr. S. P. Low, seconded by Mr. Parbury, a further remittance of £4,000, making £504,000, was directed to be made to the Committee in India. It was stated that during the collection and remittance of the fund the Eastern Telegraph Company had gratuitously sent the messages of the Committee to India and the Colonies, their contribution in this respect being equal to £250; and at the instance of Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot the thanks of the Committee were tendered to the company for their generous courtesy. The Committee then adjourned.

**INDIAN APPEALS.**—**SHEO SINGH RAI v. MUSSUMAT DUKHO AND ANOTHER.**—This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces at Allahabad of Nov. 27, 1874, affirming in part a prior decree of the Subordinate Judge at Meerut. The questions involved in the suit were as to the laws of adoption among the Indian sect of Jains. Ishk Lall, a Jain, died in 1867, leaving a widow and grandson, who are the two respondents, and a brother, the appellant. After his death the widow took out a certificate of administration to his estate, and obtained possession of a very large amount of movable property which had been acquired by the deceased, including Government notes to the value of over £50,000. The deceased, Ishk Lall, had been an army contractor, and having rendered good service to the Government during the Mutiny received, as a reward, a grant for his life of a Zemindari village in the district of Meerut. The estate reverting on his death to the Government, it was offered for sale to his widow, who purchased it. She then intimated to the authorities that she had adopted her grandson, and that she desired his name to be recorded as her successor. To that the appellant (her husband's brother) objected, contending that according to the custom of the Jains a widow could not adopt without the consent of the near relations of her deceased husband; that Jain law, as he alleged, was identical with Hindoo law, and that a daughter's son could not be adopted. At the suggestion of the High Court the leading members of the Jain community in Delhi, Benares, and Muttara were examined on these points. These proved that, by the custom of the Jains, a widow succeeds to the movable and immovable property of her husband in such absolute right that she can deal with at pleasure and without restriction; that she can adopt her daughter's son without receiving any authority from her husband or his relatives; and that such adopted son would succeed to her husband's estate in the same manner as her own son would have done. The Subordinate Judge at Meerut accordingly passed a decree to this effect, and that decision was afterwards substantially upheld by the High Court. From these judgments the present appeal was instituted. Their lordships intimated that they would take time to consider their judgment.

**SETH GOKULDASS GOPALDASS v. MURLI AND ZALIM.**—This was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Committee of the Central Provinces of India, in a suit originally instituted by the appellant against the respondents in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, for the foreclosure of a mortgage. Their lordships intimated that they would humbly advise Her Majesty to reverse the decree of the Courts below, and to order that, in the event of the respondents paying the appellants Rs. 4,320, together with the costs of the proceedings in the Indian Courts within a year, the village in question should be freed and the mortgage discharged. If not, the mortgage would become absolute, and the rights and interests of the respondents in the village would be transferred to and vested in the appellant. No costs of that appeal would be ordered.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 11.**—**NOTICE OF MOTION.**—Colonel MURE: After Easter to call attention to the importance, strategically, of establishing telegraphic communication between the mother-country and the Cape of Good Hope; and to the value of the Cape of Good Hope as a station for a large body of troops as a reserve for reinforcements for the army in India; and move a resolution.

**INDIAN ARTILLERY.**—Mr. HARDY, in answer to Major NOLAN, said that the officers on the lists of the late Bombay, Bengal, and Madras regiments of artillery had the same facilities as those in England for obtaining pensions; indeed, they had rather more, because they had the choice of the Indian pension also. The compulsory clause did not extend to them at present, except in the case of general officers over seventy years of age. The question of extending it to other officers was now under careful consideration.

**THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.**—In answer to Mr. Alderman M'ARTHUR Sir M. HICKS-BEACH said he believed a memorial was received nearly a year ago from the inhabitants of Ceylon to the Queen, praying for the cessation of ecclesiastical subsidies from the revenues of the colony, but he could not find that any reply was sent to it. Probably a reply was deemed unnecessary, as the public were informed of Lord Carnarvon's decision from the despatches on the subject, and also by the reply given in the House by the present Chief Secretary for Ireland.

**SILVER CURRENCY IN INDIA.**—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL gave notice

that he would that day fortnight ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether—now the United States had definitively made silver a legal tender—he would consider if it were possible to establish a common standard of value by the great silver-using countries; and if, by putting more silver into the rupee, the financial and other disturbances caused by the late depreciation in silver might be remedied.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 16.**—**THE INDIAN PRESS.**—Mr. SULLIVAN gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the new law relating to the liberty of the Press in India was correctly described in the newspapers of this morning, and whether he would lay a copy of the proposed regulations on the table.

## India Office.

March 15, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. W. H. Mackesy, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. P. Thornton, Staff Corps; Col. W. J. FitzM. Stafford, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, Cav.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major J. Jacob, Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surg. major F. H. O'Donel; Major A. H. Prinsep, Cav.; and Capt. J. M. D. Lowes, Staff Corps.  
**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. J. N. Hunter, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. W. B. Seton, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. E. H. H. Collen, Staff Corps, 1 year; and Surgeon major J. Ewart, 6 mos.  
**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. E. S. Begbie, Veterans, 2 mos.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major J. G. Gillmor, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**COURTNEY**—The wife of D. C. Courtney, R.E., of a daughter, at North Brompton, March 11.  
**FITZJAMES**—The wife of Frank Fitzjames, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter, at Westbourne-park, W., March 7.  
**MACNAGHTEN**—The wife of Major W. H. Macnaghten, 13th B.L., of a son, at Woodingdean, near Brighton, March 10.  
**MILES**—The wife of P. W. H. Miles, R.A., of a son, at Sheerness, March 11.  
**MORGAN**—The wife of F. C. Morgan, R.A., of a son, at Southampton, March 10.  
**WOOLLEY**—The wife of W. A. Woolley, H.B.M.'s Consulate, Nagasaki, Japan, of a daughter, at Kensington, Jan. 15.

### MARRIAGES.

**BERESFORD**—CONYERS.—Lieut. T. H. B. De la Poer Beresford, R.N., to H. F. Conyers, at Torquay, March 12.  
**DOWIE**—ONNEN.—Adam, son of E. J. Dowie, M.D., to H. E. Onnen, at Batavia, Feb. 7.  
**RANDALL**—HASELWOOD.—H. W. Randall to Alice Maud, daughter of N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., at Great Dunmow.

### DEATHS.

**BOARDMAN**—Elizabeth, widow of the late Major gen. E. Boardman, H.E.I.C.S., at Belgravia South, March 9.  
**EDEN**—Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B., at 9, Queen's-gate-place, March 7, aged 69.  
**HALLIBURTON**—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. J. Halliburton, H.E.I.C.S., at Blackheath-park, March 10, aged 72.  
**MONTGOMERY**—George Montgomery, Captain R.A., at Kilburn, March 13, aged 38.  
**WRAY**—At the residence of her son, Major gen. E. Wray, C.B., R.A., Mary, widow of Charles Wray, late Chief Justice of Demerara, at Woolwich, March 9, aged 87.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 6. King Cedric, Calcutta.—7. Don Quixote, Singapore; Roderick Dhu, Calcutta; Anna, Singapore.—8. Douglas Castle, Mauritius; Lord Palmerston, Mauritius; Iron Cross, Calcutta.—9. Alexandria, Calcutta; Era, Manila.—10. Str. Deccan, Bombay; str. Commander, Rangoon; Fido, Mauritius; str. Black Watch, Rangoon; Dorothy, Rangoon.—12. Str. Xantho, Bombay.—13. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Letterewe, Manila.

### DEPARTURES.

March 5. Str. Anatolia, Bombay.—6. Str. Burmese, Penang.—7. Str. Sarpedon, Penang; Stanhope, Singapore; str. Loudoun Castle, Singapore, &c.; str. El Dorado, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—9. Haddon Hall, Calcutta; Dumbarton-

shire, Calcutta; Botanist, Calcutta; Bullion, Calcutta; str. Sicily, Bombay; str. Legislator, Calcutta; California, Singapore; Prince Oscar, Cocanada; Mathildo, Singapore; Medusa, Madras.—11. Cathcart, Calcutta; Arctic, Colombo; Wm. Paterson, Colombo; Sheila, Calcutta.—12. Timour, Bombay; str. Suez, Bombay; Havilah, Colombo.—13. Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Brodick Castle, Calcutta; Dinapore, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, March 14.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For GIBRALTAR.—Major J. H. Stratton. For Aden.—Mrs. Hewlett. For Bombay.—Mrs. H. E. Young, Capt. Lewes, Mr. C. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chambers, and Mrs. George and child. Per str. —, From VENICE.—For GIBRALTAR.—Major Prinsep.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Spica, for Singapore, Jan. 25, 25 S., 29 W.  
Lutterworth, from Singapore, Jan. 20, 30 S., 5 E.  
Perigony, from Mauritius, fifty-four days out, 7 S., 17 W.  
Mysore, from Bombay, Feb. 5, 1 S., 27 W.  
Cambay, from Mauritius, Feb. 7, 2 N., 25 W.  
Cambrian Princess, from Calcutta, Jan. 18, 35 S., 20 E.  
Scindia, Manila to New York, Jan. 22, 31 S., 14 E.  
City of Berlin, for Ganjam, Feb. 14, 15 N., 83 E.  
Desdemona, from Kurrachee, Feb. 2, off Table Bay.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Yuba, from Calcutta, has left the Downs for Hull, in tow.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 21.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Forbes, and Miss Scerles.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Lieut. Lysons, Capt. and Mrs. Seton, Miss Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Homan, and Mr. Leodgard.  
SOUTHAMPTON to KAPPEL BAY.—Mr. E. G. Mayne.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Postlethwaite and Mr. Greaves.  
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Galton, Mr. H. Foulger, and Mr. W. R. Soames.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Miss Stileman, Lieut. Bromley, and Capt. Wodehouse.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Noble.  
VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Cobylin, and Capt. Schutze.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major Jamieson, Mrs. G. C. Master and two children, Miss Master, Mr. Fraut and two children.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Veasey, Mrs. McDonnell and child, Surg. Emerson, Surg. Campbell, Surg. S. J. Thomson, and Capt. Osmer.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Packer and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Messrs. Richards, Major Cathcart, and Sub Lieut. Garland.  
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mrs. A. G. Morrison and child, Mrs. Schutze and two children, Miss Schauer, Mrs. Light, Mr. H. Scott, and Miss E. Scott.  
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BRISBANE.—Mr. Forbes.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Mollmann.

MARCH 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. S. Harrison, Mr. Stoker, and Lieuts. Caunter and King.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Christie, Miss Carew, Mr. Payne, Lieut. Winter, and Surg. A. Adey.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. G. R. Westmacott, and Mr. Markham.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major C. J. Smith, and Col. and Mrs. Colley.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Sneath.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieuts. Rattigan, Vines, Humphrey, Munro, Pakenham, Tindal, Douglas, Adams, Young, and Boswell.

APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brett.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Surgs. Bennett, Thornhill, and Robinson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, and Col. Warren.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Miss Daniell, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and child, Surgs. Manser, Street, Tully, Davidson, and Sargent.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lumsdaine.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. E. Barton, Miss Barton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Young.  
VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Harper.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Carrall.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Fryer.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Browne.

APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mrs. Howick and child, and Mr. R. Lydekker.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Vouillement.

APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Wybrow.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 23.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 24.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.			
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual	86	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	Sales.	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		86	87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterl-	611	1
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	ing taking	811	1
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	Co.'s Rs.	811	1
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	1,000 as	811	1
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ...	equiva-	834	84
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ...	lent to	811	82
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	£100.	891	90

## India Exchanges.

#### BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...	1s. 8 1/2d. ...
Singapore ...	3s. 9d. ...	3s. 9 1/2d. ...	3s. 9 1/2d. ...
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d. ...	3s. 9 1/2d. ...	3s. 9 1/2d. ...
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d. ...	5s. 2 1/2d. ...	5s. 4d. ...
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	51d. ...
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	53 1/2d. ...
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	69d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100 1/2 to 101
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	82 to 83
India Encased Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	89 to 91
India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1873	...	...	...
India Stock, Encased Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	...	...
India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1868	...	...	...
India Debentures (1873)	...	...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.	...	...	100 to 102 1/2
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.	...	...	394. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.	...	...	35s.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	115 to 117
Carnatic (limited) gua. 5 per cent.	...	100	...
Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	...	23.0	...
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	125 to 127
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	...	100	137 to 129
East Indian	...	100	127 to 123
G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	120 to 123
Ditto (new)	...	12	...
Ditto	...	6	...
South of India, gua. 5 per cent.	...	100	113
Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	...	100	103
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	...	100	113 to 114
Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	...	100	108
Ditto ditto, 1871	...	10	...
Oude and Rohilund, gua. 5 per cent.	...	all	112 to 114
Ditto Debentures (a)	...	...	103 to 104
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	...	100	112 to 114
South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	112 to 114
Ditto	...	22. 8s.	...
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent.	...	100	105 1/2 to 103 1/2
Nizam's State Railway	...	...	...
BANKS.			
Agra (limited)	...	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	22 1/2 to 23 1/2
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	23 to 29
Delhi and London	...	all	...
Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	99 to 101
Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	43 1/2 to 44 1/2
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (limited)	...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	...	all	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
graph Company	...	all	20 to 21 1/2
Indo-European (limited)	...	all	2 to 2 1/2
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Tiphook Tea Company	...	all	25 to 30
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Upper Assam	...	10	3 1/2
Assam Tea Company	...	20	69
Eastern Assam (limited)	...	all	4 1/2
Leibong	...	all	12
British-Indian Tea (limited)	...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
Bombay Gas (limited)	...	all	7 to 7 1/2
Do. New	...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
Ceylon Company (limited)	...	all	...
Darjeeling (limited)	...	all	22 to 23
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	102 to 104
Madras Tramway (limited)	...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Nerbudda Coal	...	8s.	4 1/2 to 4 1/2 dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	38 to 40
Ditto New, 1807	...	20	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
National of India Land	...	12 1/2	to —
Suez Canal	...	all	21 1/2
Barnagore Jute	...	all	5 to 7

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By Public Meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1878, a Committee was constituted under the Presidency of Sir Richard Temple, to collect Funds for the Erection of a Fitting Memorial of LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, for which they require about £5,000. About £2,800 has already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Committee (named below) has been formed in London to collect Subscriptions in this country.

Subscriptions are now invited, and it is requested that they may be paid into the Bank of Messrs. Courts and Co., Strand; or to the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. TEMPER, late 35th Royal Sussex, Junior Army and Navy Club, who will give any further information.

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Colonel Windsor Parker ...	10	10	0
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Major-Gen. G. Campbell ...	5	5	0
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 1,326.]

LONDON, MARCH 25, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, March 4; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 3; Calcutta, March 2.

THE news of the public meeting held in Calcutta on March 2 against the Licence-Tax has for the most part been forestalled by the telegraph. It appears however that the numbers at the meeting were more than twice 700, all natives. The speakers urged that great reductions were feasible in the Home Military Charges, in the Local Army Expenditure, and in the cost of the Public Works Establishment, without injuring the efficiency of these services. One of them even advocated the abolition of Cooper's Hill College, and urged that the Department should in future be recruited from Rurki, and other Engineering Colleges in India. A petition in the spirit of these recommendations was adopted by the meeting for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, and a Committee was formed to carry out the resolutions.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Bombay on Friday, March 1, at which a memorial was adopted for despatch to the Postmaster-General of England, asking that the Overland Mail contract from 1880, when the present contract with the Peninsula and Oriental Company will have expired, should be thrown open to competition. It is pretty generally thought that the mails ought to be conveyed between Bombay and England in much less time than is occupied at present. The memorial, indeed, contends that it should not be more than sixteen days, which would necessitate an average speed of rather more than twelve and a-half knots an hour between Bombay and Suez, and thirteen knots an hour between Alexandria and Brindisi. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Donald Graham argued with much force that the speed required to accomplish the distance between Bombay and Brindisi in the time demanded was by no means excessive or unusual. Nearly thirty years ago the P. and O. Company ran very inferior boats at nine nautical miles an hour, and their present speed is only nine and a-half—actually less than it was before the last contract came into force.

THE latest reports from Madras show that the numbers on relief works continued to increase, whilst the prices both of rice and dry grains were slightly rising and the import trade was inactive. This inactivity is ascribed to the uncertainty of the trade as to where the chief demand will come from, whether from the south, the north, or the west. It is the general belief that high prices will prevail over large areas in the Madras Presidency, at all events until the next harvest, and it is likely that imports will be more active as soon as this is fully appreciated by the trade. The Famine Commissioner for Mysor, after a tour through the worse part of Tumkur, reports that the crops have been better than is generally believed, and that there are hardly any signs of panic or wandering or of emaciation. In fact, considering that even if the crop had been a bumper one there must still have been severe distress amongst the poorest classes, there seems to be no ground for dissatisfaction. The country is believed to be well in hand, and fairly secured against further serious suffering.

WE are sorry to learn that severe distress is coming upon the poorer classes in the Punjab, owing to the dearth of grain and the influx of large numbers of immigrants from Kashmir and Punch, where it is reported a regular famine prevails. To alleviate the sufferings of those who are willing and able to work, the local Government have started relief works in most of the districts, besides which the Punjab Northern State Railway will undertake as much earthwork as the additional grant sanctioned will admit of. This, it is thought, will for the present suffice. In a few weeks harvesting would commence, which might afford employment for all, and bring down the price also, as a plentiful harvest is expected.

A GENTLEMAN who has been travelling through Rohilkand, writes very strongly to a local paper on the distress prevailing throughout the North-Western Provinces. In Shahjahanpur, he says, there were 5,400 wretched men and women in the poor-house, besides children; and although the deaths averaged ten per day, the Collector was at his "wit's end" to feed the survivors until the Commissioner promptly decided to extend the relief works. At Bijnaur there is "the same cry, though relief works are now being opened out there." Relief works were also being carried on at Philibhit under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy, C.S. In Bareilly, the scenes of distress are described as "heartrending. The poor-house is literally a gipsy camp in a grove of trees, where there have been upwards of 4,000 half-starved creatures, with a death-rate of twenty per day."

AN elaborate scheme for the reduction and reorganisation of the Public Works Department has been drawn out by Sir Andrew Clarke, who proposes to begin with the retirement of one hundred persons by means of a bonus and better pensions. The maximum is £1,000 per annum for first-class chief engineers, and the minimum £100, which will be paid to assist engineers on retirement. "For superintending engineers the maximum is fixed at £600, and for executive engineers at £400 per annum." Other details are given of a scheme which being still "under consideration" has somehow been divulged without official sanction. The Government, of course, is very angry at the breach of confidence of which somebody has been guilty, but it is to be hoped that official resentment will not extend to the objects of Sir Andrew's beneficent proposals.



WITH regard to the terms accepted by the Jawakis, namely, a fine of Rs. £5,000; the surrender of twenty-five English and twenty-five native rifles; and the banishment, during pleasure of Government, of the four outlaws named in the recent proclamation; the *Pioneer* asserts that Government has been compelled to forego a great portion of its original demand. "The compensation required for the recent raids on British territory, which, together with the blood money, was estimated at about Rs. 70,000, has been abandoned. The fine has been reduced to one-half, and the surrender of the outlaws has been withdrawn. Yet, even after this wholesale abatement, the political officers are said to have found it very difficult to enforce the remaining stipulations; and up to a late moment it seemed questionable whether the negotiation would not fall through. There is no doubt about it that Government commenced by asking too much. If, however, they have ended by accepting too little, better that than the indefinite prolongation of a troublesome, costly, and not very creditable business."

THE Madras papers record the death at forty-six years of age, of Mr. John Miller, Administrator-General of Madras, District Grand Master of Freemasons, and Director of the Bank of Madras. He was "much respected by all classes," and his death leaves a serious vacancy in the Local Bar.

IT is announced that Colonel Johnson, C.B., will officiate as Quartermaster-General, in the room of General Roberts; Colonel Macgregor as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain F. R. Chapman as First Assistant. Major Collett, Second in Command of the 23rd Pioneers, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General.—Major P. D. Henderson, Resident in Kashmir, will succeed Major E. R. C. Bradford as Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, his own place being taken by Mr. Henvey, now Resident in Nepal.—Lieutenant-Colonel Impey, Political Agent at Meywar, Rajputana, will succeed Mr. Henvey, and Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., First Assistant at the Haidarabad Residency, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Impey.

MR. JAMES WESTLAND, C.S., of the Financial Department, has been offered the acting appointment of Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, *vice* the Hon. A. Mackenzie, who will shortly officiate as one of the Secretaries to that Government.

MR. AITCHISON having elected for Burmah, it appears that Mr. J. D. Gordon is after all to be Chief Commissioner of Mysor.

COLONEL C. H. BYERS, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has retired from the service.

EVIDENCES of suffering from scarcity in the North-Western Provinces meet us in many of the local papers. A Lucknow correspondent, writing on Feb. 4, complains that "the price of food-grains has greatly risen, and consequently the number of the indigent and the needy. Hundreds of people are starving to death. The number of beggars has increased tenfold. Only the other day I heard a woman and two children were taken up dead on the road to the railway station. Before the October rains, which did great good to the then standing crops, and prepared the ground for those that were to be sown, came down, all sorts of charitable operations were in full swing; but as soon as an abundant harvest begun to be anticipated, relief-works that had been started were stopped and the poor were left utterly helpless. Wheat, which had begun to be sold at thirteen seers for the rupee, the rascal *banniahs* have raised to ten seers. There is nothing else to fall back upon, as all other crops have been destroyed. In the streets, people are going about reduced to skeletons, fasting for days together. These are facts." The *Pioneer* declares that "nothing gives such a clear idea of the scarcity of fodder in the North-Western Provinces as seeing all the commoner trees far and wide stripped of their leaves and bark as if from a hailstorm. The *peepal* and the *babul* trees have been cleared of every leaf, and in many instances mangroves have not escaped. Every conceivable thing that can be utilised as fodder is brought into market—even the dead leaves of the frost-bitten arhar, and the cultivator carefully thins his field of all the plants likely to be unproductive of grain, even if he stays his hand at these. Grass is at famine prices, a miserable handful fetching two

annas, and at Makanpur Horse Fair a bundle ordinarily obtainable for the same sum could not be purchased under eight annas. And the *Statesman* receives daily accounts of the scarcity and consequent suffering in Rohilkand. It mentions among other things that "when the 73rd Regiment was marching down from the hills to Lucknow last month, the men of the corps were so horrified by the misery they saw that they constantly gave aid to the unfortunate wretches; and that in one village near which they halted, the soldiers bought up all the food in the shops (value about Rs. 150) and served it out to the miserable starving people who flocked round them." The Budaon correspondent of the same journal tells of numerous deaths from starvation in that part of Rohilkand.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette*, a curious question has lately arisen as to the legality of emigration from India to the Australian Colonies. An engineer who formerly had great experience on Indian railways, and now has a contract for two hundred miles of the Transcontinental line running across Australia to Port Darwin, is anxious to engage the services of several thousand Indian labourers, whom he proposes to take down to South Australia, where labour is scarce and the climate suitable to natives of India. The Government of Bombay, however, has declined to sanction the proposed emigration, on the ground that the Emigration Act makes contracts with natives of India for labour to be performed out of that country illegal, unless the emigrants are going to the English West Indies, to Mauritius, the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guiana, or the Danish Colony of St. Croix. The Governor General in Council has power, however, to sanction emigration to any other place so soon as he has satisfied himself that a good opening for emigrants really exists. That such an opening may be found in Australia is beyond a doubt, and it is to be regretted that any difficulties should be thrown in the way of a measure which would tend to foster intercourse between India and the English Colonies in the Southern Seas. There is no reason to doubt that in many parts of Australia Chinese might easily be supplanted by Indian labour. As the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, "It is a hardship on individual employers of labour to force them to undertake, on their own responsibility, in each case that arises, the herculean task of setting two Governments in motion, one here and one in Australia, before they can get permission to hire Indian labourers who are perfectly willing to emigrate. Let the Governments concerned take the initiative and frame general regulations which all contractors for native labour must respect; and the rest may be left to private enterprise."

THE Punjab Administration Report for last year reckons the fighting strength of the various independent tribes on the Panjab frontier adjoining Hazara at 7,200 men, of those adjoining Peshawar, at 27,000, of those adjoining Kohat and Peshawar 23,500, of those adjoining Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan 93,000, of those adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan 22,100, making a total of 170,200 men. A note tells us that the "numbers here given differ in many cases, and in the total from those furnished in the Administration Reports of this Government; but the present statement has been carefully compiled, and is believed to give as near an approximation of the numbers as can be attained. No census of these tribes is of course possible, and the figures must be accepted as a mere approximation. They comprise all the adult males in the tribes capable of bearing arms, and in the case of no single tribe would it be possible to bring into the field much more than half the numbers here entered, even were it not that, with the Afghans, feuds of the most deadly description between the numerous sections of a particular tribe prevent them from coalescing as a whole, except in the presence of extreme danger threatening the safety of the whole tribe."

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, pointing to the hindrance caused to the progress of the Indian Mails homewards by the need of waiting at Suez for the China and Australia mails, urges that in the new contract, if it should include the conveyance of the Southampton, China, or Australian Mails, no such delay shall be allowed, "but that when these do not arrive in Egypt before, or at the same time, as the Indian and Brindisi Mails, the latter shall be forwarded without delay and without reference to the others,

which the contractors should be bound to forward by other steamers." Another question which came up for discussion was that of speed. Under the present contract the speed is nine and a-half knots from Suez to Bombay, but the speed which the Bombay Chamber requires is thirteen knots. The Calcutta Chamber are not quite of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber in this respect, but they represent that "The speeds stipulated for in the present contract are admittedly now under those which present times warrant and demand. The Chamber, however, is not prepared to name any speeds which should be stipulated for, but would recommend, as a test of what can be had, that tenders should be called for, and that tender selected which gave the highest speed combined with a subsidy which would not make enhanced postage a necessity, and which also could give the fullest assurance of ability to carry out the contract in its integrity." The duration of the contract was the next subject which engaged their attention. The Bombay Chamber are of opinion that the contract should be for five years only, but the Calcutta committee are of opinion that it is impossible to provide for a high rate of speed unless the contract is for a longer term, more particularly, if the vessels are not to be cargo vessels; because the contractors, at the end of the five years, would, if the contract was annulled, find themselves burdened with a class of vessels for which they had no further use. On this subject, therefore, the Committee proposes that "Duration of contract should similarly be made matter of tender, as contractors would doubtless accept a long contract on more favourable terms to the public than a short one."

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of March 17, the provisions of the Act for the control of the vernacular Press have since, according to gazetted notice, been extended to Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. The immediate passing of this measure into law was deemed by the Government to be of such grave and paramount importance that the Bill was introduced without the customary notice. The standing orders were also suspended, and the Bill was carried through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council. The fact of such urgent necessity for this reactionary measure must—says the correspondent—"be a subject of grave concern to all those who take an enlightened interest in the welfare of India under English administration. With the exception of a short suspension during the Mutiny, the whole of the Indian Press has now for a period of forty-three years enjoyed absolute freedom from State control. The result is that, while the English Press has developed into a powerful auxiliary to good government, the vernacular Press has so far abused its privileges as to call forth from the Government this peremptory act of restraint. The object of the Government in allowing full liberty to the Press—namely, to promote the education of the people—has been perverted into an organ for the dissemination of sedition and exciting general discontent among the ignorant and unreasoning masses, and so endeavouring to goad them into rebellion against British rule." The Advocate-General, in the course of a remarkably able speech in support of the Bill, stated that he had in his hand a translation of upwards of 1,500 extracts from vernacular papers which he had carefully read, and that he had satisfied himself that these publications contained matter which fell under one or other of the following heads:—1, Seditious libels comprising malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusations of robbery, oppression, and dishonesty, and imputations of bad faith, injustice, and partiality; 2, libels on Government officers; 3, contemptuous observations on the administration of justice; 4, libels on the character of Europeans; 5, libels on Christians and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies; 6, suggestions and insinuations which their authors contrived should fall short of seditious libels, by reason of the absence of positive declarations. In addition to these, he found that misstatements, exaggerations, and allegorical tales, intended as sketches of real events, but having little basis of fact, had been published in support of the varied and inexhaustible calumnies. Praise lavished on the late Mohammedan rule at the expense of British rule and representations that the dominant race were debased and demoralised were also written with the same end in view—namely, to render the Government, its officers, and Europeans generally hateful to the people. These are the evil purposes which must be promptly defeated,

and their contrivers must be restrained from all further attempts to administer their subtle poison to the lower orders of the people. The moral atmosphere, at present tainted by these vicious productions, must be cleansed and restored to its normal purity. It might be alleged that the provisions of the Bill were stringent, but the means to be used for checking the evil courses to which these vernacular papers had resorted should be as powerful and effective as if the Government were called upon to deal with a plague, a pestilence, or other grievous calamity.

AFTER giving some extracts from the native papers to prove the necessity of a new Press Law, the *Times* correspondent points out that some of the most seditious of these attacks are published in Maratha papers, and that the most disloyal of all the papers is published at Holkar's capital, Indor. If this be so, surely Holkar has the remedy in his own hands, supposing that he has the will to apply one.

THE *Times* telegram quotes the following peroration of Lord Lytton's speech in support of the new Gagging Act:—

I am unwilling to hamper the diffusion of honest thought; but I recognise in the present circumstances of this country, and in the present condition of the populations committed to our charge, the clear and obvious duty of checking the propagation of sedition, and preventing ignorant, foolish, and irresponsible persons from recklessly destroying the noble edifice which still generously shelters even its viledetractors. That edifice has been slowly reared by the genius of British statesmanship utilising the achievements of British valour. It was founded by English enterprise and cemented by English blood, and is adorned with the brightest memorials of English character. The preservation of this great Imperial heirloom is the first and highest duty of those to whose charge the inheritance is entrusted—a duty owed to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the interest of our children, to the honour of our Sovereign no less than to the welfare of all her subjects in India.

All this is very fine talking, quite up to Owen Meredith's mark. But a little less haste in overthrowing that other "noble edifice" founded by Lord Metcalfe forty years ago, and left untouched, except for an exceptional twelvemonth, by all his successors until now, would have better harmonised with the present Viceroy's alleged sense of the duty he owes to the memory of our fathers, &c.

WE learn by telegram that the Viceroy on Monday evening unveiled a statue of Lord Canning at Calcutta. He and Lady Lytton afterwards left for Simla, where they were expected to arrive on April 1.

A CALCUTTA telegram of March 16, gives the following news:—

The Indian Budget is officially published to-day. The accounts for 1876-1877 show the revenue to have been £56,022,277, and the ordinary expenditure £58,205,055. The loss entailed by the famine was £3,450,000, and the deficit amounted to £2,182,778, exclusive of £3,809,288 expended in productive works. In the regular estimates for 1877-78 the revenue is stated at £56,310,900, the ordinary expenditure at £62,113,000, and the loss by the famine, virtually a deficit, at £3,431,000, excluding £4,877,000 expended in productive works. The surplus on the ordinary account, excluding famine expenditure, is £3,069,000. The net amount borrowed for 1877-78 is £8,620,000. £500,000 have been sent to Mysor, and £500,000 to Gwalior. The closing balances in India amount to £14,750,000. The Budget estimate for 1878-79 include £2,750,000 for provincial rates and taxes hitherto shown separately, thus giving the whole. The new famine taxation appears for a gross amount of £1,200,000, arrears of land revenue £671,000, ordinary expenditure £61,094,000, including £500,000, famine expenditure in Madras. The surplus is estimated at £2,156,000, exclusive of £4,555,000 expended in productive works. £600,000 are required for loans to native States. The balances in India are reduced by £1,500,000, closing at £13,000,000. It will probably be necessary to borrow £2,500,000. The loss on exchange is estimated at £3,000,000, on an amount of £17,000,000 remitted. The opium revenue is estimated at £6,000,000 net, the Malwa crop being a short one. No additional taxation is proposed beyond the measures announced in January last, which are calculated to yield to the Imperial Treasury in 1878-79 a net amount of £1,160,000. The Budget shows that the condition of the guaranteed railways has greatly improved. The net earnings for 1877-78 cover all the interest on capital. The policy of extending provincial responsibility is reaffirmed, and its results are declared to be highly satisfactory. The Budget is accompanied by an important minute from the Viceroy relative to the active prosecution of railway and irrigation works, and the prevention of famine, through the agency of the local governments, with ample precautionary measures to secure economy and financial regularity. The following articles are freed from duty:—Brushes, building and engineering materials, cabinet ware, furniture, candles, canes and rattans, and all articles made of cane and rattan, basket-work carriages, and all component parts thereof, chemical products and preparations, coir and all articles made of coir, cordage and rope and all articles made thereof, vegetable fibre, raw cotton, and the following cotton goods:—grey piece goods, if containing

no yarn finer than thirties—namely, T-cloths under 18 reeds, jeans, domestics, sheetings, drills, mule twist No. 32 and all lower numbers, water twist No. 20 and lower, flax and all articles made of flax, fruits, vegetables, hemp, and articles made of hemp, hides, skins, instruments and apparatus, except musical, leather, and all articles made of leather, including boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery, mats, military and other uniforms and accoutrements, naval stores not otherwise included, oils, oil floor cloth, wall-paper, piece goods made of jutes pipes and other implements used for consumption, tobacco, pitch, tar, damar, railway materials, seeds, soap and toilet requisites not otherwise included.

A *Times* telegram of yesterday's date, from Calcutta, informs us that the passing of the Vernacular Press Bill has created considerable sensation, and will probably give rise to agitation meetings in most of the principal cities of India. The committee of the East Indian Association have already taken the initiative, and have passed a resolution disapproving the Act. The resolution states that the Committee, while strongly condemning such vernacular papers as disseminate seditious writings, are yet of opinion that the Act is unnecessary and is calculated to restrain the legitimate freedom of discussion hitherto enjoyed by the Press. It also expresses regret at the precipitancy with which the measure was passed. The native Press, as was to be expected, has indulged in strong comment. The following passage from an article contained in the *Puna Sunbeam* exhibits both native opinion and the curious effects of prematurely grafting upon the native mind a high-class English education. After stating that a severe censorship of the Native Press established on the dawn of terror in India was the grim news flashed by the wire from Calcutta, sending a thrill of dismay through the hearts of millions, and that certain persons had sounded in England their alarming trumpets, the writer continues, in Cambyes' strain:—

Nevertheless, we could not then give credence to the reality of the danger that was fast coming upon us, for it appeared to us that such a thing could not possibly come into existence so long as the British Parliament cared to sail the Indian gubernative ironclad on the same principles, legal and constitutional, as have been proved, by the scouring and crucial test of hard and even hurricane times, to have the efficacy of securing peace and happiness to England and her colonies, and perpetuating their connecting ties.

## Odds and Ends.

MR. W. J. HAM, late Mail Agent between Bombay and Suez, and at present on special duty with the Director-General of Post-Offices, is to be sent to Europe on matters connected with the Postal Union arrangements.

THE amount of cash in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 6th February was Rs. 1,50,49,948.

It is reported that, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, another Commission is to be appointed on the very important subject of loss by exchange.

MR. G. N. BARLOW, C.S.I., is appointed Commissioner of the Patna Division in the place of Mr. E. W. Molony, who retires; but Mr. F. M. Halliday officiates whilst Mr. Barlow acts as Commissioner of Bhagalpur.

A FRONTIER report mentions the death of the Akhund of Kohatta in the Yusufzai Subdivision of the Peshawar District. This man was the head of the Wahabis, and his loss is said to be greatly lamented by his religious followers.

MAJOR A. VIVIAN officiates as Commandant of the 3rd Panjab Cavalry during the absence of Col. L. B. Jones on furlough, and Major W. C. Anderson as Second in Command.

MR. J. JARDINE is gazetted as Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

MR. W. CORNELL, from Bankura, succeeds Mr. Tottenham as Judge of Midnapur.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS was expected to start on a tour in the Kistna District in the middle of February.

THE HON. F. R. COCKERELL has been reappointed a Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

MAJOR T. O. UNDERWOOD officiates as Commandant of the 4th Panjab Cavalry when Colonel C. J. Godby goes on furlough.

THE salt merchants at Karachi have taken advantage of the passing of the new Salt Act to raise the retail price of salt from two to five pice per seer; so the merchants will benefit more by the increased duty than the Government.

THE nett amount of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue (exclusive of Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the current financial year was Rs. 1,85,20,886, as compared with Rs. 1,67,54,258 during the corresponding period of last year.

According to the Lahor paper, if the Amir of Kabul is not dead he is sick nigh unto death, for he is said to be suffering from disease of the liver and kidneys, together with gout.

THE Reformatory Schools Act came into force in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa from the 1st of March.

SIMLA was visited by a slight shock of earthquake, the second this year, about one o'clock in the morning of the 15th February.

MR. E. B. EASTWICK, C.B., has been on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham at Madras.

MR. D. NORTON, Assistant Magistrate of Contai, has been granted leave for six months.

MR. J. M. LOWIS, Judge of Bhagalpur, goes on furlough for eight months, from the 17th of March.

MAJOR G. G. YOUNG, Additional Commissioner of Jalandhar, has been appointed an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ambala Division, in addition to his other duties; and Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Additional Commissioner of Amritsar, is similarly appointed an Additional Judge in the Lahor Division.

THE Medical Officers selected to do duty at the Hill depots during the ensuing hot season are:—Surgeon J. F. Supple at Marri; Surgeon-Major W. Temple at Dalhousie; Surgeon-Major G. Whitla at Naini Tal; Surgeon-Major H. Harrison at Landour; and Surgeon-Major H. J. O'Brien at Kasauli.

ONE of the local papers tells us that, owing to large purchases of rice by both Europeans and natives in the Dhaka market, prices are approaching famine rates.

MR. H. W. WARDEN, Executive Engineer, with his staff, has completed the survey of the proposed new line of railway in Eastern Bengal from Archia, opposite Goalando, to Mirpur.

THE Bellari-Hubli Railway, which was undertaken as a Famine Relief Work in Madras, has advanced to the stage of being ready for the rails to be laid from Bellari to Hospett.

MAJOR R. S. ROBERTSON, of the Staff Corps, officiates as Second in Command of the 4th Native Infantry, while Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchel acts as Commandant.

THE HON. D. F. CARMICHAEL and the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur have been reappointed Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

BABU MOHINI MOHAN ROY, a Vakil of the High Court, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in the place of the Hon. Ramsankar Sen; and Mr. Amir Ali, Barrister, a Member in the place of Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.

GENERAL KEDAR NAR SINGH BAHADUR, of Nepal, had the honour of a private interview with the Viceroy on Friday, Feb. 15.

It is stated that no more members, besides General Strachey, will be appointed to the Famine Commission till April next.

MR. W. O. LAW has been appointed Government Prosecutor at Maulmain during the absence on leave, for twelve months, of Mr. C. W. Law.

DR. MURRAY, Civil Surgeon, Ajmir, will, in all probability, continue in the discharge of his present duties for a further period of two years.

THE Government of Bombay has published a resolution, thanking a long list of officials and some non-officials for "efforts and exertions, rendered ably and zealously," during the Famine period.

THE Bank of Bengal has had to cash notes to the amount of a lac and a-half of rupees (£15,000), which had been kept for forty years locked up in the box of an old up-country zemindar, lately deceased.

MR. DALGLEISH, of the Central Asian Trading Company, was still at Leh; his journey onward to Lahor was being delayed by the almost unprecedented severity of the weather.

COLONEL CLEMENT BROWNE, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi, was about to take furlough to Europe.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON makes over charge of the Naga Hills Political Agency to Mr. Maxwell, who acts temporarily until a successor to Mr. Carnegie is selected.

NEWS of the fall of Kashghar has reached India, but apparently from St. Petersburg. The city is said to have been taken on the 7th of December.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—H. M. Ford, Esq., late of the 20th Regt., at Jermyn-street, March 19. Capt. R. A. L. Furneaux, late 14th Regt., at Stoke, March 13. Lieut. col. Beaufoy, recently, in London. [This officer served early in life in the East Indies, with his regiment, the 17th Foot.] Rev. S. B. Windsor, Chaplain of H.M.'s Forces, at Fores-row, March 18. Capt. G. Montgomery, R.A., at Kilburn, March 13, aged 34. Capt. R. G. Scott, R.E., at Chatham, March 16. E. S. Vidal, Esq., late of the 57th Regiment, at Brighton, aged 29. Lieut. col. Edward Skipper, in London, March 17, in his 73rd year. Henry Elton, Esq., formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons, March 14.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral G. Evans, at Englefield-green, March 15, aged 83. BENGAL.—John P. H. Ward, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Ottawa, Canada, March 12. Edward Allen, Esq., late of the Bengal Artillery, at Luncheon, Tasmania, Nov. 17, aged 57. Villiers Thomas Taylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Hazarebagh, Feb. 9.

MADRAS.—John Miller, Esq., Administrator-General of Madras, at Madras, March 2.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Wm. W. Goslin, Bombay Army, retired, at Poona, Feb. 22.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. Howard-Brooke, R.A.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Col. C. M. MacGregor, Mr. M. Durst, Dr. R. M. Wall, Mr. A. W. Darke, Mrs. P. P. James, Dr. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Cook, jun., and Capt. A. J. Bannerman.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Rev. D. J. Thomson, Mr. J. M. Heiman, Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Mr. F. F. Atkins, Mr. and Miss Putis, and Mrs. Wordsworth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 25, 1878.

## THE NEW INDIAN PRESS LAW.

The discussion which took place last Tuesday in the House of Commons, on the new Indian Press Law, shows the temper in which that startling piece of headlong legislation has been received by thoughtful Englishmen in this country. Even Sir George Campbell, with his long training in the ways of Indian officialism and his inborn love of high-handed measures, avowed his astonishment at the summary methods employed by the Indian Government in dealing with a subject which he had always rather shirked, as "involving, in fact, our very position in India." Mr. Gladstone, while declining to prejudge the Indian Government on a question of such "extreme gravity," declared that the reasons must be "very strong indeed" which could induce him to believe that the Government had acted wisely in hurrying through a measure which it had given him the greatest pain to hear of. Mr. O'Donnell, who started the discussion, described the new law as having for its apparent object "the suppression or the official editing of all the newspapers published in any native language," and asserted that no such engine for the suppression of free speech had ever been set up even in France. Lord G. Hamilton himself could only plead that the new law was intended to mitigate the severity of one already embodied in the Indian Penal Code, and that further discussion was premature, while the India-office had still to learn the full particulars of what had happened in Calcutta.

For the present therefore public opinion is requested to hold itself in suspense. But it seems hard to believe that the further information for which we are asked to wait will reconcile us to a measure which offends against every instinct of free-born Englishmen, and seems to recal the worst days of French or Russian despotism. It appears from the telegrams that a new and arbitrary control over the vernacular press of India is to be placed in the hands of the District officers, subject only to the sanction of the Provincial Governments. The publisher of an article which the Collector may deem seditious or scandalous is to bind himself under a penalty fixed by the Collector to refrain from repeating the offence; or else he must lay the proofs of each number of his journal before a censor appointed by the Government. It is obvious that such a law will tend to make the District officers complete masters of the native vernacular press. It is hardly

in human nature, still less in the nature of Anglo-Indian officialism, to withstand the temptation to abuse a power which will virtually rest on the individual discretion of him who wields it. The reasons given for this amazing inroad on the freedom secured to Indian journals by Lord Metcalfe forty-three years ago seem to be that the vernacular papers indulge in libellous attacks on native officials and men of rank, and in highly seditious language towards the masters of India, and that no other means of checking the mischief thus engendered can be put in force. It is true that the Penal Code provides for the punishment of slanderers and utterers of sedition, but the natives, we are told, decline to avail themselves on various grounds of the redress afforded them in a court of law, while the Government are loath to prosecute offenders without some sure prospect of ultimate success. Meanwhile the seditious journals are said to have become a serious danger to the Indian Empire; and the only way of meeting that danger is to bring them under the reign of a stronger despotism than was ever wielded by any of Lord Metcalfe's predecessors, or even by Lord Canning in the darkest days of 1857.

In support of such reasons for a measure which could only be justified by the presence of a danger as great as that which India's rulers had to confront in 1857, a few choice samples of so-called sedition have been set before us from the papers quoted in the Viceroy's Council. "The English," says one paper, who "live at a distance of 5,000 miles, have, by their smooth, deceitful policy dragged us into the mire and reduced us to poverty." Another complains that "England has reduced India to poverty, and has assisted America, Russia, Turkey and Egypt with money which there is no hope of her getting back. England in this war has acted the part of a timid soldier." "What," asks a third, "has become of the friends and well-wishers of natives? Englishmen of these days, with few exceptions, are selfish, rough-tempered, mean-spirited, and hostile to natives." The Mohammedans, we learn, "did not squeeze the people as sugar-cane is squeezed in a press; but now the whole of India is squeezed, and the rayats have been made spiritless." Elsewhere we are told that the Indian Government is "not a just but a monstrous Government. As monsters are said to eat their own children, the English Government is destroying its own children—namely, its subjects." It is also "hypocritical and deceitful; the people have discovered this now." The Hindus, according to a Bengali paper, "have borne, and do still bear, the hardships and misery which follow the downfall of the prestige of a nation. In every bone, vein, and pore of our bodies this sense of national degradation works as a slow consuming fire. God forbid that even our deadliest enemy should suffer as we do!" The Government is accused of "continually breaking its promises." One writer points to the "significant fact that the reputation of the British nation for valour has steadily declined of late years, especially from the time of the Franco-Prussian War, both in Germany and Asia. England now possesses but little influence in the politics of Europe." Another journal ascribes the increase of intemperance to the encouragement given to drinking by the Abkari duties. "A foreign nation," says another journal,

Has thought it worth while to conquer the country, though with enormous bloodshed. Even if thousands of our countrymen are starved to death, any attempt on our part to write on their behalf will be imputed to partiality. The rule of our country has passed into the hands of foreigners, and we have lost all our independence. All this must be quietly acquiesced in as the decree of Heaven. However, we must buoy ourselves up with hope under present calamity and not despair. Seeing that such mighty Kings as Vikramaditya, Ramchandra, and Rawapa have passed away, the short-lived Kings of the present time can have no stability. All the authorities, from the highest Viceroy to the lowest peon, evince a love for arbitrariness.

A paper published at Indor states that "Nana Sahib is about to invade India with a Russian army, and will establish



once more, through the auspices of the Czar, the dominion of the Peshwa; Sattara, Baroda, Nagpur, and Jhansi being formed into feudatory kingdoms, acknowledging the Suzerainty of the Peshwa." And a Delhi journal congratulates the Turks on their "good luck in having been so long able to maintain their position amidst such cunning and deceitful tribes. As the times change and the Christian Powers are reduced to a state of helplessness, let all the world bear in mind their frauds and deceits; let none pity them, but let all exult over their misfortune and ruin."

No doubt there is much "objectionable matter" in these distempered tirades against an alien Government. But even at the worst they are little more than echoes of the language sometimes used by Englishmen about themselves, and the wildest of them could be matched by many an outburst from the other side of St. George's Channel. Every blessing has its drawbacks, and the freedom of the Press is prone to run into licence in other countries besides India. But in England we have learned to tolerate much of evil for the sake of the outweighing good, and we are slow to believe that the same principle will not hold good for India also. And yet, after forty-three years' experience of the working of a free Press, the Indian Government shows its zeal for the political and social well-being of its native subjects by dealing a heavy, if not a fatal blow at the liberties it professed to guard. In aiming to repress the licence of native journals, it can think of nothing better than a policy which would uproot the wheat together with the tares. The boon of free speech granted by Lord Metcalfe, and confirmed by the wise policy of successive Viceroy, has suddenly been taken away, because the rhetorical extravagance of a few silly journalists was supposed to endanger the existence of an empire which had just been secured afresh by the visit of a Royal Prince and the proclamation of a special Empress of India. The haste with which the new law has been swept through the Viceroy's Council can be justified only on the plea of some dire necessity which either does not exist or is known only to the Indian Government. Under any circumstances it is hard to see why any distinction should have been made between the vernacular journals and those printed in English for native readers. Some at least of these, as Mr. O'Donnell pointed out, indulge in language quite as intemperate as their vernacular rivals. He might have added that some of the journals edited by Englishmen ought to be included under the new censorship as being given to abusing the natives when they are not employed in abusing the Government. It would almost seem, indeed, as if the Government were resolved to show its vigour, like some policemen, by raiding only against the weak. It is probable that anyone of the London dailies could show a larger circulation than all the vernacular Indian journals put together. And it is certain that any mischief which these latter can do will not cease with their outward suppression. They will simply reappear in new forms, and be circulated as letters through the post. The nuisance will have been put out of sight, but it will continue its old work in secret; and one means of gauging the flow of native opinion, and thus forearming itself against future dangers, will have been lost to the Government by its own act. It is not generally considered a wise proceeding to sit upon the safety-valve when the engines are in full play.

**ASTRONOMICAL.**—We understand that Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer, Madras, has lately completed a laborious series of observations of the planet Mars in opposition, made with a view of determining the true mean distance of the sun from the earth. The Secretary of State, to whom the report has been submitted, considers that the investigation, reduction, and publication of these and other kindred researches form a work of obvious importance and magnitude, and desires to know how Mr. Pogson proposes to provide for them.

## Correspondence.

### NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Throughout my service in India I always found it easier to deal with an open antagonist than with a secret enemy. In his efforts to gag the vernacular Press the Viceroy must be prepared to see the country disquieted by the *secret diffusion of seditious printed papers*. If the Viceroy had had a little experience of native life he would have known that seditious writing cannot be prevented except by exemplary punishment; the Penal Code has for many years past legalised a severe punishment, namely, two years' imprisonment with hard labour, in addition to a heavy fine.

What Sir A. Arbuthnot means by declaring that the existing law is unsuitable I know not; it may be inadequate; if so, give the British Courts power to sentence to ten years' transportation to the Andaman Islands, with confiscation of all of the offender's property. No punishment can be too severe for those who, while inciting others to treason and to a shameful death, take good care with cowardly craft to avoid putting their own heads into the noose.

It was only in October last that Government published a Blue-book, in page 63 of which your readers will find the official opinion on the conduct of the vernacular Press in India. The Bengal vernacular Press had for two years been decidedly loyal and favourable to British rule; confidence was felt in the good intentions of the Government, and the gratitude of the natives was expressed with the greatest warmth and impressiveness for external security, religious freedom, material prosperity, and English education. Sir Richard Temple observed that the increasing querulousness noticed in many cases must not be mistaken for disloyalty, as at heart the Bengalees were thoroughly loyal, and show under all circumstances a steady law-abiding spirit.

In Bombay the general tone of the publications was reported to be unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty, but they contained criticisms on the action of the police courts, and on the faults of the railway and municipal authorities, and on the merits of the Deccan riots.

I beg you to present to the English public an article showing what a high opinion Government has had of the vernacular Press, and referring especially to page 77 of the Blue-book for 1874-75 and to page 63 of the Blue-book for 1875-76.

How is it that in four months all this is changed, and that high officials appear to have been suddenly agitated by wild alarms? Do they remember the inability of Government to trace the circulation of the chuppatties in March and April 1857? If so, how do they propose to check the secret dissemination of seditious rumours?

No time should be lost in providing for the security of native Christians, numbering nearly one million of souls. Any massacre, say of only one thousand, of them would raise such a storm of indignation in England as would make the position of a negligent Government very unpleasant. Russia has put her foot into Bulgaria and Rumelia on the pretence that the Christians have not been sufficiently protected; let her not have such a plea for interference in India.

When Lord Lytton sent a military force out of India to Quetta the seditious in India saw their opportunity. *Our greatest danger in India arises from internal commotions*. To prevent them we must always have a force at hand sufficient to crush and to punish in an exemplary manner all treasonable practices against H.M.'s Government.

Lord Salisbury has not informed the English public on whom the responsibility rests of stretching our military forces over land upwards of 2,000 miles in length. This extension movement reminds one of a cloth manufacturer who stretches his cloth to increase its length, and then fills up the interstices with paste. The ill-used threads are the Indian army, and the paste represents the raw levies made by Civilians, the worthlessness of which is proved by the first washing.

It is noticeable that the new law to gag the Press is directed chiefly against the Hindoos; the anger of Government is excited against their subtle arguments and ingenious insinuations, so that the present Government of India has succeeded

in alienating the respect formerly displayed towards her Majesty's Government both by Hindoos and Mohammedans.

In the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for this month discontent is expressed by Sir William Hill and others, interested in the prosperity of India, at the withdrawal of annual grants-in-aid by Government for the education of the middle and lower classes (see page 149). That discontent will not be allayed by the knowledge that no sufficient measures have been adopted for the safety of nearly one million of native Christians :—

Our fear is that, in the present emergency, there will be retrenchment at the wrong end, and that primary, not the higher, education will suffer. There are already some evidences of this. The schools of the Church Missionary Society in the North-Western Provinces have already suffered by the withdrawal of the grants-in-aid, and we have already adduced evidence from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction to show the retrogression in elementary education exhibited in that important part of India. There is a fear lest other Local Governments, on which retrenchment has been pressed, should follow the same course.—Page 148.

—Your obedient servant,  
March 19.

T.

ERRATUM.—In page 246 of *Allen's Indian Mail*, the twenty-second line of the first column, for *accustomed* read *unaccustomed*.

### THE INDIAN PRESS LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Press Law which has just been passed at Calcutta, enabling the authorities to gag the vernacular Press, will, doubtless, dispel the dreams hitherto indulged in by many about the inestimable benefits by which our paternal Government won the affection of our Indian fellow-subjects. Few have taken the trouble to become acquainted with the actual condition of things in India, and are, therefore, aware that the financial difficulties of the Indian Government have, for a number of years, led it to impose taxation of the most oppressive kind; that vast tracts of land lie uncultivated in India, because the cultivators have been unable to satisfy the increasing demands of the Collector; that the mass of the agricultural population in Madras, Bombay, and a great part of the North-Western Provinces, harassed by the tax-gatherer, constantly threatened with new taxes, and most cruelly oppressed by a corrupt police, are well nigh driven to despair.

In justification of the enactment, it is stated that fifteen hundred extracts from vernacular papers were translated and submitted to the Advocate-General, who found that their publication fell under one or other of certain heads, such as seditious libel, calumnious attacks on the Government, accusations of robbery and oppression, and imputations of bad faith, injustice and partiality. The state of things in India would therefore certainly appear to be alarming: at the same time there is every reason to doubt that the remedial measure which has been adopted will improve matters.

In the course of the short debate which took place last night on the subject of the Press Law in question, Lord G. Hamilton read a passage from the Indian Penal Code showing that the Government had already full powers for dealing not only with cases of seditious libel but with any attempt to excite dissatisfaction with the Government; and his Lordship stated that the new law had been passed because the Indian Government were anxious to mitigate the severity of the Penal Code, while putting down the growth of seditious libel in India. But it must be borne in mind that the Code only fixes the maximum punishment which may be awarded for seditious libel, and that the judge may mitigate its severity by making the sentence lighter, according to the circumstances of the case, and that, to leave the existing law inoperative and to resort to the extraordinary expedient of placing the vernacular Press of the country under censorship, is not only to do a grievous wrong to the people, but also, by stifling the expression of popular feeling and opinion, to deprive the Government of the only safe guide it possesses for steering clear of surprises and danger.

Some of the extracts which were read in the Legislative Council at Calcutta, in justification of the proposed law, run thus:—"It is as bad for a Government to oppress the people as it is for a shepherd to slaughter his flock or for a cultivator to set fire to his crops." "The apathy of our rulers towards the sufferers arises from the fact that they are foreigners professing a different creed. The Government loves the money more than the lives of its subjects." It is obviously an error

to treat such writings as endeavours to goad the people into rebellion; they only reflect the popular feeling which already pervades the country; and a careful and impartial inquiry will show that the complaints, although expressed in exaggerated language, are by no means groundless. The new Press law may, in a measure, prevent the publication of similar writings but it will certainly not lessen the intensity of the popular feeling expressed in them; while repression may add to the intensity of that feeling and induce its expression in other and more undesirable forms.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DACOSTA.

16, Manson-place, March 20, 1878.

### PERILS TO BRITISH INDIA AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the present critical aspect of public affairs, and whilst many of our countrymen appear to be not unwilling to incur the risks of war, on account of supposed British "interests" in the East, or elsewhere, it would be well if a few of the more certain dangers of war were generally considered, and irrespective of mere party questions. The remark is often heard, "If we fight Russia we can obtain thousands of troops from India," whereas the very reverse would pretty certainly occur. India would be a chief point of Russian assault and intrigue. A Russian officer said to a friend of mine, "If England goes to war with us we shall chiefly look to injure her in two directions—through India, and through privateering everywhere on the ocean." At the present time it is admitted that Afghanistan, with her large army (50,000 to 100,000), well supplied (through English money) with modern weapons, is hostile to us and very friendly to Russia. Further, it is known in usually well-informed quarters that in case of war between England and Russia the latter will not only supply hundreds of able officers to Afghanistan, but by her agents, already and long ago at work in India, will devise means for mischievous uprisings, especially in the Punjab and the Northern Provinces, the repossession of which by native rulers will be held out as a powerful inducement to the latter. In short, there can be little doubt that in India alone Russia would be able to give immense trouble to England, involving a heavy strain upon her resources. Thus war would incalculably add to the perils of our interests in that country. Even as to the Suez Canal, although the Russian navy would be powerless for direct mischief, yet at some most inopportune moment a liberal commission to some neutral ship might suffice to procure, by "accident," a stoppage of the Canal, by the sinking of a vessel or two, long enough, at least, to secure mischievous delays. On the ocean, again, the Russian war fleet would probably disappear, but widespread damage to British commerce and navigation could be effected by privateers fitted out under the auspices of certain powerful "neutral" rivals. The influence of the *Alabama* on America shipping (though American sailors are no chickens) is not yet forgotten. As to English warfare on European territory with Russia, it is obvious that the practically inexhaustible hosts of Russia's legions, aided by the sympathies and help of millions of Oriental fellow religionists, would be most formidable if not invincible obstacles, and on their own soil, to the little armies at best which non-military and commercial England might, at vast expense, bring in dribblets from a distance of thousands of miles. Wise men should look before they leap.—Yours truly,

London.

WILLIAM TALLACK.

### ROYALTY AND ORPHANS.

On the outskirts of Richmond Park is situated the little village of Ham, a quiet nook, apart, as it were, from the world, and forming a contrast to the comparatively gay and busy neighbouring suburb, which is rightly considered one of the sights of England; indeed, of the many who stroll on the terrace at Richmond, and scan the winding river as it rolls sluggishly along through field and meadow, how few are aware even of the existence of the hamlet, concealed by trees, which contribute in no small degree to the beauty of the scene. Yet, in spite of its comparative obscurity, Ham, in one respect, is entitled to high rank amongst the villages of this land, for it is the home of one of the noblest of England's charities—the honoured spot where an effort has been made, and with considerable success, to foster and nurture those orphan girls in the humbler spheres of life, who, added to the misery of

poverty, possess a claim which appeals to the sympathies of every Englishman. The National Orphan Home at Ham is evidence that the cause of the "fatherless and widow" touches chords of the heart, ever ready to vibrate when misery and suffering can be alleviated. This institution, originally called the Cholera Orphan Home, was established in 1849, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In that year a fearful epidemic for the first time visited our land, and raged with dire severity; as a consequence, there were many orphans left in complete destitution. To meet so pressing a crisis a certain philanthropic clergyman, who had long been anxious to found a home for the orphan children of domestic servants, as well as for the working classes generally, in co-operation with another gentleman, well known for his benevolence, made a humble beginning, and thirty-six girls, whose parents had died from cholera, were admitted to the Home thus started. Such was the commencement of the noble society which now receives within its walls, from 100 to 140 children.

Of the many benevolent institutions which are honoured by the patronage and support of Royalty not one possibly is more privileged than the National Orphan Home; not only are their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Christian patrons of the Society, but other members of the Royal Family have from time to time graced this village home with their presence when meetings have been held in aid of the funds, and now no less a distinction has fallen to its lot than the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to preside at the twenty-eighth anniversary dinner, supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. That under such circumstances a goodly array of friends should be present was inevitable; in fact, the room was filled to overflowing. The company, too, was no less select than numerous, including persons of considerable note.

Invariably felicitous in his remarks, the Prince of Wales has seldom, perhaps, been more happy in this respect than on the present occasion; nor is the cause difficult to divine. It may be gathered, indeed, from his Royal Highness's own words:—"It has always been the wish and endeavour of myself, no less than of other members of our family, to aid and assist the benevolent institutions of which this country has just reason to be proud." Noble words, and the hearty sincerity with which they were uttered, betokened how deeply they were felt. The Prince, in proceeding to lay before his hearers the claims of the society to public support, urged that on mere selfish grounds the National Orphan Home, as educating and training girls for domestic service, was entitled to the gratitude of each member of the community. "Moreover," added his Royal Highness, "if domestic servants serve us faithfully, is it not a pleasure, nay, more, is it not a duty for us to do something for them in return, when misfortune befalls them; and what better, what more charitable and kind than that at a period when death renders them widows, we should befriend the fatherless children and bring them up as intelligent, useful members of society?" Even so minute a detail as toys did not escape notice, and, in a few expressive words, H.R.H. suggested that playthings might be sent from home, where in all probability they would not be missed, to a home where many little hearts would be rendered happy by such toys, albeit broken, damaged, and may be, discarded as worthless. Then followed a few words by the respected Treasurer, Mr. Kingscote, who, connected with the Society from its foundation, has done more than anyone to promote its success; in a few earnest and singularly impressive sentences he thanked the Prince of Wales for the honour he had done the Home in presiding at the anniversary dinner. "You have sown," said he, "the seeds of loyalty in the hearts of many a young orphan now present in this room, and not improbably—nay, most probably, they will carry to their grave the recollection of this evening, and of your Royal Highness's kind words."

As a *finale* to this most interesting evening came the all important question of finance. It was announced that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had given the handsome contribution of one hundred guineas; equally gratifying were the subscriptions obtained through the instrumentality of the treasurer and stewards; the efforts of the former were unusually successful, he himself heading his own list with a very considerable donation; but he was well seconded by the indefatigable organising member of the Committee, Mr. S. P. Low, who may be said, in a measure, to represent the Indian element, and who was enabled to hand over a list of subscriptions which well sustained the character of our Anglo-Indians for liberality and generosity. The contributions were understood to have reached a total of little less than £2,000, and right merrily was the worthy secretary, Mr. Taylor, cheered when he proclaimed the result; handsome as is such a sum, and much as it will contribute towards the income of the society, it could be wished that even a few out of the many thousands who, at any rate during the summer months, ramble so near the village of Ham would avail themselves of the opportunity which the Committee so freely invite of a personal inspection of the arrangements of the Home; in such case, so admirable is the institution managed, so carefully are the interests and welfare of the children consulted, and so bright and cheerful are their merry little faces, that without doubt the income of the charity would be increased to overflowing, and a still further impetus be given to a society which contains within its walls many a happy heart, many a happy home.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE NEW ORDER FOR LADIES.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the text of the warrant establishing the Ladies' Order, as published in the *Gazette of India*, is curiously ill-worded, if the original idea of the Order is to be acquitted of absurdity, while if the wording is to be excused, the original idea is indefensible. We read that the Order is to "be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House, and the wives or other female relatives of Indian princes and others." This idea about wives is repeated in two other passages, one of which runs:—"It shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India." Such a distortion of what ought to be the idea of a Ladies' Order renders it ridiculous. It is glaringly obvious that the wives of eminent men of rank already enjoy, as such, the titles and honours properly accruing to them on account of their husbands, but since titles, as a rule, can only be given primarily to men, a special Order for Ladies would be an admirable idea if it had been exclusively reserved for such ladies as are not mentioned in the warrant, and expressly denied to those who are there marked out as its recipients. Ladies of high rank in their own right, and ladies who play a prominent part in ceremonial life in such a way that the special grace with which they play it comes to be noticed, and ladies who show fine qualities in a great crisis, like the mutiny, for example (and are of adequate social rank to receive a decoration), those would be the proper recipients of a genuine Ladies' Order. How this can have been overlooked in connection with the present Order is quite unintelligible. Excuses could easily have been invented for giving the Order to any lady on whom the Government might wish to confer it, for of all imaginable qualifications, there is only one which it should have been absolutely inadmissible. But that is the one which has been paraded in the warrant as the qualification which is to rule the gift in the majority of cases.

### THE NEW FINANCE MEASURES.

The *Pioneer*, referring to the meeting held at Bombay to oppose the licence-tax on trades, thinks it is not pleasant to see the subject dealt with in this sectional spirit. There is a great deal to be said against the financial measures in question, but so far as these endeavour to obtain some contribution from the commercial classes, in mitigation of the burden which presses with unfair weight on agriculture, they can only be applauded. In little details the design of the licence-tax may be open to criticism, but in principle it is unassailable. Nor is the dignity of the position taken up by the Bombay meeting enhanced by its protest against what it calls the exemption of the official and professional classes. That the independent professional class ought to be made to pay taxes just as much as the trading community may perhaps be reasonably urged. As well as the traders, professional men who come to India come here to *exploit* the country, and it would be right enough to tax them. But the form the Bombay meeting gives to its protest makes this analogous to a plea for the income-tax, and that is a singularly unwise line to take up, besides being unsympathetic. The income-tax is chiefly to be condemned because it is an engine of cruel oppression in the hands of subordinate native agents. But the Bombay meeting seems to treat the whole question as one of rivalry between the selfish interests of different classes of Europeans. This is a debased and ignoble view to take. Again, as regards the so-called "exemptions" of the official class, the complaint is inherently absurd. The European official is a man who may or may not be paid too highly, but he is brought out to this country on certain pay to do certain work for Government. Government has no right to cut that pay on the pretence of equalising taxation. The official when making his original bargain did not undertake to come out to this country to contribute to its revenue, but merely to give it service in return for defined sums of money that cannot fairly be curtailed in the way proposed. On the whole, the proceedings at the meeting, as far as the rough epitome given by the telegraph enables us to judge, do not inspire one with a conviction that Indian affairs would be managed more wisely or more justly if the great commercial cities sent to the Legislative Council those representative members they so kindly offer to supply.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

LAHOR, Feb. 18.—In the course of these letters I have incidentally mentioned the Punjab Sugar Company, but I have an idea that the project is not so well-known as it deserves to be, both from its economic importance as introducing a vital change in the production

of a staple article of food and the opportunity it offers for remunerative investment. The works of this nature in operation up to this time, of which those at Shahjehanpore and Cossipore are types, are rather sugar refineries than manufactories on a large scale, and the new project may be said to leave off where they begin. In the centre of a sugar-cane-growing area of some 150,000 acres, extending over four districts, occupied by a dense population eager to dispose of its crops, where labour is abundant and cheap, and communications are good, and where unlimited water power is available, machinery is being set up, the cane-crushing power of which is equal to producing sufficient juice to make ten tons of sugar per diem. This, it will be seen, is not a project for supplying the European community with refined loaf sugar for its afternoon tea, but for the supply of the native market on a large and comprehensive scale. The native consumption of sugar, there is good reason for believing, is limited only by the supply, and when the sugar duties in Rajpootana are removed, it is probable that the demand, already practically unlimited, will be largely increased. No contrast could be more complete than that between the creaking little *belna* or *kolū*, and the feeble trickling that results from the bullocks slowly pacing their monotonous round, and the new company's cane-mills driven by a water wheel of a hundred-horse power, transmitted from the Bari Doab Canal. The machinery, by Messrs. Mirrlees, Tait and Watson, of Glasgow, is the most perfect that has yet been exported from the United Kingdom, and the arrangements generally, especially those which concern the rapidity of the processes of granulation and separation from molasses, &c., are unlike anything yet seen in India. The cane-juice, after expression in the mills just mentioned, is pumped into clarifiers heated by steam, in which it is defecated; and from these it passes into a series of open boilers, where its watery particles are partially evaporated; thence into a receptacle called an Aspinwall pan, where the already concentrated juice is deprived of such water as may remain by a final course of steaming, whence it travels into coolers continually surrounded by cold water, which causes rapid granulation. Twenty-four hours afterwards the sugar is dug out and passed through machines with a centrifugal motion, which expel the molasses and leave the sugar fit for the market. The molasses are run into tanks, and presently, in the still, undergo a transformation, rich and rare, into rum. I fear I have not with any precision explained the action of the Aspinwall pan and the centrifugal machines on which so much turns, but the whole process is so rapid in its operation that the sugar-cane may be one day waving its green spears of foliage in the sun, and thirty-six hours afterwards its juice will be ready for despatch to market as firm, dry sugar, while the fibrous refuse is drying to feed the boiler fires withal. So surely as the Briton will not be robbed of his beer will the native eat as much sugar as he can get, nor can he find a better food. And it is the certain and ever-increasing demand for sugar which puts the Punjab Sugar Works Company in such a safe position. The whole of its machinery has arrived, and is being fixed, and work will be begun next October. At present I believe some of the larger kinds of cane are not crushed at all, and it was only the other day that a cultivator banking up his stock with earth to keep it fresh and safe from frost till he found a market for it told me he thought the railway works, where they had all sorts of "injins," might crush it for him. The action of the company upon the cultivators cannot but be beneficial, for there is great room for improvement in sugar-cane cultivation.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.**—Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning, Feb. 24.

**ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.**—Major Malcolm, H.M.'s 34th Regiment, has met with an accident at Ferozepore. His horse put his foot into a hole and came down, Major Malcolm dislocating his shoulder in the fall; it is added that he is progressing very favourably.

**FRONTIER NEWS.**—Our Lahor contemporary tells us that Muhammad Akbar Khan and Muhammad Hassan Khan, sons of the late Chief of Lalpura, have come into British territory with about 100 Mohmand followers, dissatisfied at the non-payment of their allowance, and with the position assigned to their half brother, Muhammad Sadik Khan, by the Amir of Kabul.

**THE BOZDARS.**—Another frontier tribe is showing signs of hostility, and we are informed that the Deputy Commissioner at Dera Ghazi Khan has been obliged to blockade the Bozdars. The cavalry portion of the Mungrota outpost has therefore been slightly increased, to guard against any raids which may be attempted, though little apprehension of them is entertained.

**GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO SIKKIM.**—Count Bela Szechanvi's expedition arrived in Darjeeling on Feb. 9th and started for Sikkim on the 14th. This gentleman's principal object is the investigation of the glaciers and glacial formations to be found in such abundance in Independent Sikkim.

**RETIREMENT OF AN OLD CIVILIAN.**—We understand that in consideration of his long and meritorious services to Government, ex-

tending over a period of forty-two years, the Government of India have concurred in the recommendation of the Financial Department that Mr. Twaling, the Registrar of that Department, be allowed to retire on a pension of Rs. 400 a month.

**REGIMENTAL RELIEF.**—H.M.'s 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, under command of Colonel Dillon, arrived at Ferozepore on Sunday, the 24th February, and relieved H.M.'s 34th (Cumberland) Regiment, which marched away from that station, under command of Colonel Paget, for Loodhiana on the 26th, en route for Shahjehanpore and Ranikhet.

**CIVIL AND MILITARY BALL.**—A ball was given in the Ferozepore Station Library and Institute building, on February 10, by the officers of the Civil Service, the Royal Artillery, the Staff, and the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment, to the 30th Punjab Native Infantry, who are very popular in the station, by reason of their extensive hospitality. About eighty sat down to supper, and dancing was kept up till near four A.M. The ball was a brilliant one.

**SALT FROM TIBET.**—The salt tax is to be abolished—in the case of salt coming from Tibet. Probably the revenue will not suffer from vast importations. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the arrangement to encourage the trade with Tibet. It is curious to see how modern English Government will bow to the ground before any idea which promises an advantage in the way of business, however small. For the higher good that is barren of profit it will seldom stir a finger. Is the instinct of the people really as base as this sort of prudence would assume?—*Pioneer*.

**KABUL.**—A report from the frontier states that some of the independent tribes, such as the people of Terah and Khyber, lately addressed the Amir of Kabul, attributing the ruin of the Jawakis to him, as it was through his instigation and promises of aid that they commenced hostilities against the British Government. They are further reported as having said that if the Amir does not now assist the Jawakis he need not expect aid from them in maintaining the fort at Ali Masjid.

**THE NAGA HILLS.**—Samaguting is, after all, to be abandoned as the head-quarters of the Naga Hills. Kohima is likely to be the future head-quarters station, and Wokha the sub-divisional head-quarters. While at Wokha the Chief Commissioner has been prospecting for a good site, and has pitched upon one which seems to satisfy all requirements; height about 4,600 feet; water supply, capital; good aspect—in fact an eligible site in every way. On the 12th the Chief Commissioner and party were to have left Wokha for Golaghat and Shillong.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 23.

**INDIGO CULTIVATION.**—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* from Tirhoot:—"One of the first fruits of the late reforms in indigo planting in Tirhoot is that it is to cease in some places altogether. A planter holds an agreement from a ryot, in which the latter agrees to cultivate a beegah of indigo at the old rate of, say, Rs. 6. The planter comes forward voluntarily, and raises the rate to Rs. 12. The ryot (not being a member of the Association) does not understand why this should be done, immediately suspects something below the surface, and forthwith refuses to cultivate the indigo at all. The Lieutenant-Governor promised to meet the planter halfway in his reforms, and in this case certainly some measures might be adopted to ensure the planter fair play.

**A CRIMINAL APPEAL.**—A sepoy belonging to the 3rd N.I., who shot a bugler at Dinapore in October last, was placed on his trial at the Patna Sessions Court a few days ago, on a charge of having committed wilful murder. He was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. A subscription has been raised by his friends in the regiment, to the extent of Rs. 125, with the object of submitting an appeal on his behalf to the High Court, Calcutta. The unfortunate man for some time attempted to pass himself off as a lunatic, and it will be on these grounds that an application for a remission of the sentence will be made to the High Court.

**ATTEMPT TO POISON BY A NATIVE.**—An account has reached the *Civil and Military Gazette* of an outrage perpetrated at Palampur, in the Kangra district, of which the Civil Surgeon of Dharmasala was the victim. Noticing an unusual and unpleasant flavour about the first spoonful of pudding, the doctor was led to examine the dish more carefully, and perceived that it had been dusted over with a white powder, not unlike arsenic—for which, however, as well as for other familiar poisons, the pudding was tested in vain. The obnoxious matter at last turned out to be sulphate of quinine. It appears that the cook had adopted this somewhat unusual flavouring, in consequence of a certain want of appreciation of his culinary skill, which the doctor had of late displayed in a somewhat marked degree.

**THE P. AND O. COMPANY.**—The resolutions regarding the contract for the conveyance of the Overland Mails passed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last contrast most favourably, as regards moderation, with the representations made by the Bombay Chamber on the same subject. As regards both speed and duration of contract, indeed, these resolutions are entirely in accord with the views we ourselves some time since expressed on the same questions. For tropical seas, and under all the circumstances of the voyage, thirteen knots was, we pointed out, an unreasonable



average speed to demand, while the proposition of the Bombay Chamber to limit the contract for five years does not allow sufficiently for the costliness of the arrangements which any new Company would have to make for the purpose of conducting the service, or even of the alterations in their fleet which reasonable conditions as to speed would entail upon the P. and O. Company. The effect of limiting the contract to five years would simply be to prevent effective competition for the contract, and leave us entirely in the hands of the present contractors, while it would at the same time justify them in asking higher terms than they could otherwise hope for. As regards the separation of the Indian service from the China and Australian services, on which the Bombay Chamber insisted, the Bengal Chamber pronounces no opinion, merely stipulating that, in case the proposed separation should not take place, conditions should be inserted to protect the Indian service from delays on account of the late arrival of China and Australian mails. We ourselves incline to the separation of the services, on the ground that, apart from any other advantages that might result from it, it would so far reduce the magnitude of the undertaking as greatly to favour competition. There are probably very few existing companies,—if there is any existing company—that could undertake the vast responsibilities involved in the performance of all these services, while there are several who might undertake the Indian branch alone.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Str. Pomba, Moulmein and Rangoon; str. City of Carthage, Liverpool; str. Enterprise, Rangoon; Muzio E. Seed, Bombay.—23. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chembuddy; str. Crusader, Madras; str. Cyrene, Bombay via Coasts; Omara, Bombay.—24. Str. Maida, Bombay via Coasts.—25. Str. Queen Margaret, London, &c.; str. Merkur, London, &c.; str. Melina, Point de Galle.—26. Intrenes, Bourbon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Star of Albion.—Mrs. Hughes and child.  
Per Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. and Mrs. Benneritz and two children, Miss Pearson, Mr. Bonch, and Mr. Peseck.  
Per Pomba.—Mr. W. E. Doyle, Mr. Ballard, Mrs. Rossemado and child, Rev. J. W. B. Coles, Mr. J. F. Cohen, Mr. J. F. Pifford, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bryan, two Masters (Lke, Mrs. Gray and child, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. W. Herty).  
Per City of Carthage.—Mrs. Steins, Captain T. O. Wingate, Mr. McJones, Mr. Felix W. Denton, Mr. C. Persey, Mr. E. Finches, M. A. Krugour, Mr. Moncur, and Mr. W. E. Hunt.  
Per Muzio E. Seed.—Mrs. Whiting and son.  
Per Pomba.—Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong and child, Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Baker.  
Per Merkur.—Captain and Mrs. Ogden, Miss Saan'ers, Mr. Lazarus, Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Grane, Mr. Buitell, Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Williamson, Dr. Murdoch, Mrs. Rix, Mrs. Merk, Mr. T. W. Scott, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Rainsdon and child, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Hart and two children, Mr. Weir, Mrs. Murray and son, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Leslie and four children, Mr. Presswell, Mr. Steward, Mrs. and Mr. Daly, Mrs. Rock and two children, and Mr. Shannon.  
Per Merchantman.—Dr. Bone, and Dr. Housaie.  
Per Hindaya.—Miss Highton, Miss A. Highton, Mr. C. W. Law, Mrs. C. W. Law and two children, Mr. Battrum, Mr. R. Greeve, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, and Mr. W. G. Leffer.  
Per Argyll.—Mrs. D. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Ozorio.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. Zuleica, Bombay.—21. Str. Hydaspes, London, &c.; Philosopher, Domesara; Geraldine Paget, London.—23. Str. Clive, Bombay; str. Ethiopia, Bombay via Coasts; str. Palatin, Bombay; Lady Octavia, Dunlee; Str. of Italy, London.—21. Fezrahane, Gulf; Saratoga, Bombay.—25. America, London; Bolton Abbey, Bombay; Fattay Moombaruck, Gulf; str. Calcutta, Chittagong, &c.—25. Glen-corso, Bombay; Fazel Garson, Gulf; str. Merkur, Uncertain; Simla, Mauritius; str. Enterprise, Sandheads; str. Maharatta, Uncertain; Lancydon, False Point.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 to 94 6
5 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5 per Cent. 1878-8 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 12 to 103 0

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1884 ... (1884)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1885 ... (1885)	112 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1886 ... (1886)	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1887 ... (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ..	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d.
	at 4 months' sight ...	1s. 9 5-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal...	500	690 to 692
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1200 to 1210
Coal Company...	1410	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	209 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	135 to 136
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Debi and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to —
H. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company...	£20 or 218	92 to —
East India Tea Company...	0	62 to —

Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Groat Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	182 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1090 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£261	41 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£124	109 to 110
Panjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	500 to 510
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltetre, per ton ...	£0 17 6 to 1 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—All Government House entertainments at Madras have been cancelled, owing to the news received by telegram of the death of Lady Elizabeth Pringle, aunt to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN INDIA.—The Secretary of State has expressed to the Government of Madras a desire to be informed of the results of the experiments which the Collectors of certain districts in that presidency were some time back directed to make in the manufacture of paper from the prickly pear; and also that the results of experiments which, it is understood, have recently been made for the utilisation of this plant as fodder for cattle may be reported to him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SILVER.—Brig-Gen. Silver, M.N.I., Commanding the Northern District, is likely to be promoted to Major if not Lieutenant-General under the new warrant, and will in that event have to resign the command of his Brigade. He succeeded Sir Alfred Wilde in the Military Secretaryship of the Madras Government; and Sir Alfred Wilde was summoned to the Council of India to represent the Madras Army, to which he belonged. The death of that distinguished General has created a vacancy, which, it is possible, General Silver will be invited to fill.

GOLD IN WYNAD.—The gold mines in Wynad appear to have turned out lately an average of 3 dwts. of gold per ton. Larger returns than seven dwts. have been obtained at times, but without regularity. It is considered that three dwts. per ton should be sufficient to make the works pay while the cost of working is small and water-power employed. The companies are at present working nearly at the surface, where native workers have been before them, and the machinery is inefficient and poor. The question is whether the richness of the "underlie" is sufficient to cover the expenses of working, by skilled hands, valuable and expensive machinery for deeper mining.

CHINGALPAT.—Surgeon-General Van Someren reports on the Chingalpat Relief Camp that the total admissions have amounted to about 10,000, but there have never been more than 2,000 inmates at any one time. On the 23rd January there were only 258 in camp, and of them fifty under treatment in hospital. The number treated in hospital since May 1877 was 1,688, among whom 347 deaths occurred, showing a mortality of 25.5 per cent. Thirty-nine deaths took place out of hospital, bringing the total up to 386 among about 10,000 admissions into the relief camp, which gives a mortality rate of 3.86 per cent. He states that a large expanse of the district looks green with promising crops, but still large tracts of arable land are uncultivated even where water seems abundant.

THE INDIAN MAILS.—We see that the Secretary to the Post Master-General has replied to the memorial of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the P. and O. Mail contract as follows:—"I am directed by his Lordship to state to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, that he has already given notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of his intention to terminate, on the 1st February, 1880, their contract for the conveyance of East India and other mails. His Lordship desires me to add that no time shall be lost in considering the conditions under which tenders for a new service shall be invited, and that, at the proper time, due consideration shall be given to the suggestions made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce."

A VICEREGAL PRESENTATION GIFT STOLEN.—Sir Madhava Rao's watch and chain, presented to him by Lord Northbrook, were stolen from him on the third day of his arrival at Trevandrum. It seems that he was invited by his brother-in-law and son-in-law to supper, and before the meal was ready the wakil engaged the service of a few songsters to wile away the time. The knight spent some time at this diversion, and when the hour arrived for supper he placed the watch, &c., in a private room. A goldsmith who was close by, and who was one of the songsters, had an eye on the watch, and before the meal was over he ingeniously stole the trinket and made

off. The goldsmith was afterwards arrested, when he made a full confession. The offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and two dozen lashes at the time of his liberation.

**THE KOTAGIRI MASSACRE CASE.**—This case will be fresh in the memory of our readers, says the Ootacamund paper. There were two factions of Coorumbars at Keel Kotagiri, one headed by Chenna and the other by Sella. These two headmen, as was shown, were reputed to have been at enmity for a long time. The object of the massacre, it was proved, was to destroy Chenna Coorumber's brood, and the bloody crime was planned and carried out on Oct. 27, 1875. About this time Chenna was murdered, and simultaneously Sella Coorumber's brood committed a frightful massacre of the inhabitants of three Coorumber villages, in which the lives of several men, women, and children, were ruthlessly taken by the cowardly murderers. Most of the culprits were captured at the time, and received their just punishment. Since Dec. 18, 1875, Government has been offering rewards for the apprehension of Sella, the ring-leader, and four of his accomplices. Mr. Shortt, Chief Inspector of Police, succeeded in capturing him a few days ago, after a sharp resistance, in which two constables were wounded.

**PROSPECTS IN MADRAS.**—From the latest published district reports from Madras, it appears that in almost every district in the presidency, except Tanjor, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, the crops have been more or less damaged by insects, blight, or locusts. Grain continues to be imported into Ganjam; pasture and water supply are diminishing in Vizagapatnam; the crops are generally good in the Godavery district, though suffering from blight in some places. Public health is indifferent in the Kistna district, and the crops are still suffering from insects. In Nellor the crops are doing well, but insects and blight are doing their work of destruction. The standing crops in Bellari are generally promising, but white cholera, the chief article of food in the district, has been damaged by insects; and of oil-seeds, horse gram and korra, the outturn has been less than anticipated. Fever is abating in Karnul, where the harvest is progressing. In North Arkot the outturn of crops is poor, and blight and insects are doing much mischief. The crops in the northern taluqs of Tinnevely have been attacked by an extraordinary number of locusts, and in some taluqs have been damaged by flies. The result is a poor harvest. In seven taluqs the crops have been damaged by insects in Coimbatore, and the yield has been poor. In Salem there is still a want of work for labourers, and employment will have to be afforded the poor people for at least the next three months. In Malabar the yield of the grain crops has been above the average, and in South Canara a good second crop of rice has been obtained. In the Chingleput district the crops are fairly good, except in places where they have been damaged by insects.

**THE BANGALOR BANK.**—The report of the inspectors appointed to inquire into the state of the Bangalor Bank lays bare a systematic course of irregularities on the part of the officials of the bank which must astonish the shareholders and confound honest folk in general. The inspectors conclude their report by saying—"We have to remark that the shareholders are in some measure to blame for having permitted Mr. Bain to remain in office so long. They ought to have insisted upon his resignation some two years ago. They knew him to be an old man, and that he had a severe attack of illness early in 1876 which must have weakened him in body and mind, and this was followed by a family bereavement in the death of his wife. His carelessness and neglect of duty can doubtless be traced to these causes, and ever since June 29, 1877, he did not even initial the register of 'Cash with the Agent.' To his credit, however, we are bound to state that during the eleven years he was agent of the bank the shareholders have received Rs. 5,72,004-1-5 in dividends, which amounts to 87 per cent. on the present capital, and nearly 100 per cent. on the average capital for the last eleven years. Had the loss been in due course of business the shareholders would not have much room for complaint in now being called upon to lose 9 per cent. of their capital; but the loss could not have occurred had closer supervision been exercised by the directors, and had the president and cashier attended to their legitimate duties instead of to their own interests, and had Mr. Bain not embarked in the tannery business against the rules of the bank.

**THE OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE.**—The appointment by the Punjab Government of Mr. Henderson, a Junior Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, to officiate as Government Advocate during Mr. Rattigan's absence on leave, has called forth a strong and not unreasonable remonstrance from the members of the local Bar. Of course the barristers have no claim to the appointment, as civilians, under the existing system, have a claim to the appointments reserved for them by their covenant. A barrister is a free lance to whom Government is under no obligations. But as a matter of public policy, it is a mistake for any Government to try and do without a trained legal adviser; and the Punjab barristers are thus entitled to feel that a prize has been taken from them for no good reason. It is true Mr. Henderson is himself a barrister, but he has never practised, and has therefore no experience of the Courts in the capacity of an advocate. Although the Punjab bar is a small one, yet it cannot be said that it has hitherto failed in turning out good material. One of the former Government advo-

cates, Mr. H. S. Cunningham, is now a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta; and another, Mr. H. M. Plowden, has recently been raised to the bench of the Chief Court with the approval of all who know him. There still remain among the ranks of the Bar gentlemen who are in the enjoyment of a practice and an income which a Commissioner might envy. Surely the Punjab Government might have been able to make a worthy selection from among these, instead of passing them all over for a civilian absolutely unversed in the practice of the Courts.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Africa, Calcutta.—17. Str. Cyrene, Bombay and Southern Ports; str. Malka, Bombay and Southern Ports; Maria, Mouline. —18. Condor, Calcutta.—20. Str. Asia, Rangoon; Vimeira, Mauritius.—22. Str. Merkara, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Africa.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. H. Brooks. From Vizagapatnam.—Master Seaton, Mrs. E. Douglas and child. From Cocanada.—Miss Tush and Mr. Richardson. From Masulipatam.—Mr. J. Rivett Carnac. Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Vlnsto, Hon. and Mrs. J. Pitt-Kenney, Messrs. T. P. Vlasto, G. Comyns, E. Daluocet, A. Andreal, J. Ba-hell, A. Pomoyrol, and J. H. Cartright. For ISMAILIA.—Mrs. Riso and three children. For GALLE.—Messrs. Grant. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. de Lavareille, Miss E. Kemble, Mr. C. Bayet, and Mr. Spielman. For Madras.—Archbishop of Goa, Rev. A. Jose de Mando, Rev. Vicar, Rev. R. Remedios, Rev. G. L. Allantero, and Mr. J. S. de Souza.

Per str. Malka.—From Cocanada.—For Madras.—Miss Johnson. Per str. Asia.—From Rangoon.—For Madras.—Major G. D. Straker, Mr. P. Horner, Mrs. Smith and child, Professor Vank and son, Dr. Ross, Conductor C. Wigham and five children. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. E. G. C. Thomas. From Masulipatam.—Mr. H. G. Turner.

Per str. Merkara.—From London.—For Madras.—Major P. A. and Mrs. Van Homrigh, Miss G. Chandler, Mr. P. U. T. Chetty, Mrs. Moorhouse, Mrs. E. Cassy, Mr. T. H. B. Young and two children, Mr. G. Barclay, and Mr. W. Mackenzie. For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Ogden, Misses Saunders, Mrs. Lazarus, Miss Lazarus, Mrs. Graeven, Mr. E. Buliel, Rev. H. D. and Mr. Williamson, Dr. J. Mardach, Miss G. W. Bix, Miss BeMerck, Mr. T. W. Scott, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. J. S. Davidson, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Rindar and child, Mr. T. Campbell, Mrs. E. Hart and two children, Mr. W. Weir, Mrs. Merry and child, Miss Steward, Mrs. M. A. Leslie and four children, Mrs. Presswell, Mr. Steward, and Mr. and Mrs. Daly.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Str. Telford, Calcutta; str. Navarino, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle. —17. Str. Africa, Bombay.—18. Str. Malka, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Calcutta; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—19. Edonard, Mauritius, via Coast. —20. Maria, Negapatnam; Condor, Coast.—22. Str. Asia, Rangoon and Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. L. Souez, L. Gordon, and A. S. van Roeseum.

Per str. Malka.—From Madras.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. J. Friar. For Gopaulpore.—Col. Jenkins. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. P. Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong and two children.

Per str. Asia.—From Madras.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. P. Power, Mrs. MacNamara and child, Mr. D. Anantham, and Rev. A. W. Poolo. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. T. E. Vincent and Mr. C. H. Sharkey. For Rangoon.—Surge. N. Chatterjee, Col. A. D. Clay, Mr. D. McKoy, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. Drake, Lieut. J. W. Thompson, Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Hospital Asst. J. Francis, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, and Mrs. Chatterjee. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. J. L. Darling.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 3, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 1/4d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	33 1/2
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.						
5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	2 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	2 to 2 1/2 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	4 1/2 to 5 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	4 1/2 to 5 1/2 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**BOMBAY, Feb. 18.**—I ought to have taken notice in my last letter of the Volunteer Ball given in the Town-hall. Sir Richard Temple, the honorary colonel, led off the first dance with the commandant's wife at half-past nine, and the last was, I believe, danced between four and five next morning. The old hall, which holds its place well with the best of the rooms in any of our new buildings, was tastefully draped—organ and all—with flags, and the scene from the small balcony at the end was a very pretty one. On the following day there was a large and fashionable gathering in the afternoon at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, attracted by the intimation that Mr. Cooke, of the Poona College, would deliver a lecture on "Use-

ful Applications of Electricity," and that the Governor would introduce the lecturer. One of the useful applications which formed the subject of the lecture struck me as being excessively ingenious; and, in the hope that it may be new to your readers, I should like to describe it at some length. It is well known that one of the chief difficulties in coining operations is that of turning out blanks or bits—as the round silver plates are called, before they receive the impression that makes rupees of them—of the exact weight required. True there is an allowance for error or remedy, as it is technically called, and blanks which fall short of or exceed the proper weight, but keep within the remedy, are not rejected. But, notwithstanding, there are generally a good many pieces which are definitely either too light or too heavy to be made into rupees. Hitherto the latter have been sent to be filed, a process which necessarily involves some loss and no small amount of time and trouble, while in the case of the light coins there has been no remedy but to send them back to the melting-pot, thus sacrificing all the labour previously spent upon them. Now, it sounds like magic, but the authorities at the Bombay Mint—the credit of the idea is due to Mr. G. L. Hynes, who, however, warmly praises the way in which its execution has been furthered by Mr. Peterson—have actually in operation an arrangement by which a sufficient quantity of silver is taken off a heavy blank and deposited on a light one, leaving both ready to receive the stamp, and all without the intervention of a workman's hand. The ordinary galvanic bath used in electro-plating is the means employed. As you know, in that process, by electrical action silver is carried from a plate of that metal suspended in the bath and deposited *equally* over the surface of the article to be electro-plated. Mr. Hynes puts the heavy rupees where the manufacturer puts his plate of silver, and the light rupees where he puts the article to be plated, passes the current through, and in half-an-hour it is found that ninety-five out of one hundred of the rejected blanks have mutually righted each other. I think you will admit that this is a very neat "application of electricity;" while of its usefulness there can be little doubt if it be true, as I hear it is, that the practical result will be to increase the output of the Mint by about five per cent.—Dr. Wilson's book on "Indian Caste," of whose forthcoming appearance I advised you some weeks ago, was published here last week, and will, I suppose, have a ready sale in India with the scientific reader. It must suffer from the lapse of the twenty years that have passed since Dr. Wilson laid down the lines of what he intended to be his *magnum opus*. But the volume that treats of caste generally contains a great deal of interest to those who, with no pretensions to be scholars, desire to have, in an accessible shape, all that is known or believed about the knotty but important question which is its theme; while the enumeration and description of the Brahminical castes throughout India, which is all that the author lived to write of the second volume, will have permanent value. It seems a pity, however, that the contributions Dr. Wilson made to the permanent section of the administration report and the *Gazetteer* of Bombay, and which were really studies for his own work, were not incorporated with this second volume.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOP-SHIP "CROCODILE".**—Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, Captain P. R. Sharpe, sailed on Feb. 28 for England with 55 officers, 10 ladies, 17 children, 946 men, 88 women, and 185 children.

**LEGAL.**—Mr. A. D. Pollen, LL.D., who was called to the Bar a year or two ago, is to act for Mr. Naylor, the present Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government, when Mr. Naylor goes home next month.

**ACCIDENT TO DR. DOOLITTLE.**—On Feb. 14, at the Bombay races, one of Dr. Doolittle's horses became very restive, and that gentleman, while trying to pacify the animal, was struck on the right jaw by its head. The blow broke a bone and disunited some teeth. The doctor is laid up, being unable to converse, but it is hoped that he will soon recover.

**NEW SILVER MINE IN PERSIA.**—M. Hubel, the mining engineer employed by the Persian Government, has made an important discovery of silver near Zingan. He reports that he has found a vein of Galena of unusual thickness, containing in many places three per cent., and in all parts more than 1½ per cent., of pure silver. It is asserted that at a comparatively small outlay these mines may be made to produce an enormous revenue.

**ESTATE OF THE LATE COLONEL BAIGRIE.**—An application made a short time since by Mr. Newcome Fox, the Officiating Administrator General of Bombay to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court, for a grant of letters of administration of the estate of the late Colonel Robert Baigrie, C.B., Acting Quartermaster General of the Bombay Army, and honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. Colonel Baigrie died at Poona in September last. On the 20th instant letters of administration were granted to the Administrator General of Bombay, the estate being sworn under Rs.12,250.

**DEATH OF THE REV. MR. BEYNON.**—The *Bombay Guardian* announces the death of Rev. Mr. Beynon, of Belgaum. Mr. Beynon was one of the oldest missionaries in India, having come out in 1825.

Nor was it till he had been in the country forty-eight years that he revisited his native land. He has been a resident of Belgaum for nearly the whole of his Indian career. Mr. Beynon was born in the principality. He was connected with the London Missionary Society. Since his return from Europe in 1875 he has not been actively engaged in mission work. In the last few years Mr. Beynon has suffered from failure of sight and other infirmities. Mrs. Beynon, his partner and helpmeet in his long missionary course, survives him.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN GOSLIN.**—Captain Goslin, one of the oldest soldiers in the Bombay Army, died on Feb. 15 at Poona. He came out as drummer in the forces of the East India Company more than sixty years ago, and was present at the battle of Kirkee, the siege of Satara, and in pursuit of Bajee Rao in Berar and Malwa, and throughout the Pindaree campaign. He was engaged against the Wahabees at Rasel Khina in 1824 in the forces under the command of Sir W. Grant Keir; and after the conquest of the Mahratta dynasty was attached to the Commissariat Department. In this department he gradually rose to the rank of honorary captain, and on taking his pension a few years since he elected to take up his permanent residence in Poona.

**THE NEW DIOCESE.**—The Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay has issued the following letter:—"From the Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay to the Clergy in Sind.—Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have received information from the Bishop of Lahor that, according to the new arrangements of the Indian Dioceses, Sind now forms part the Diocese of Lahor. This is the first notification from authority of the new arrangements which I have received. His Lordship wishes me to mention to you in writing that it is his wish and purpose on his arrival in India, which may be soon expected, to go up the Indus to Lahor, and to visit the civil and military as well as mission stations on the route or lying off it, if possible; and to hold confirmations if such seems desirable or needful after the Bishop of Bombay's late visitation. As a former Chaplain in Sind, I may be pardoned the expression of regret that the province of Sind is severed from this diocese, and of sincere hope that the severance by which nearer episcopal supervision is secured to the province will be found ultimately to promote the cause of Christ and his Church.—I am, &c., S. STREAD, Acting Archdeacon and Commissary.—Poona, Jan. 31."

**SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.**—On Thursday, February 14, at the Races, one of Dr. Doolittle's horses became very restive, and that gentleman, while trying to pacify the animal, was struck on the right jaw by its head. The blow broke a bone, and disunited some teeth. The doctor is now laid up, being unable to converse. It is hoped that he will not be confined to his room very long.—On Saturday Feb. 16, Mr. Noble Richardson, a son of Mr. Richardson, proprietor of the Iron Foundry and Engineering Works at Byculla, met with a serious accident. Observing a snake on a tree in the compound of his bungalow he ordered his gun to be brought, and discharged the contents of one of the barrels at the reptile, after which he handed the gun to a butler who was standing by, and went towards the tree to observe the effect of the shot. A few minutes after, the second barrel, which was also loaded and cocked, went off accidentally, the contents lodging under Mr. Richardson's right shoulder-blade. It is supposed that the servant handled the gun carelessly, and so caused the accident. Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was in immediate attendance, and, in conjunction with Dr. Blanc, performed an operation yesterday on the unfortunate gentleman, who is still in a very precarious condition.

**SIR R. TEMPLE.**—Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Capt Rivett-Carnac and Dr. Waters, visited Mhow on Feb. 15. He arrived by mail train from Indor at eleven o'clock. A guard of honour was ready at the station to salute him. He was escorted by a detachment of 3rd Hussars to the mess-house of the regiment, as, owing to the absence of Major-Gen. Forbes, the Hussars invited him and his staff as their guests for the day. At twelve o'clock Sir Richard held a levée. Afterwards the Parsi community of Mhow, headed by Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonji, Honorary Magistrate of Mhow, and Mr. Aderji Dadabhai, presented an address to his Excellency, and subsequently Sir Richard visited the 3rd Hussars, barracks and hospital, also the site proposed for the water supply of Mhow. A grand full-dress review of the garrison followed, after which his Excellency and staff returned to Indor by train. On Feb. 16, at Indor, his Excellency received visits from the Maharajah Holkar and his two sons, the Maharajah of Dhar and the two Chiefs of Deevas at the Residency. Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Sir Henry Daly, paid return visits. In the evening there was a grand banquet at the Residency, to which all the ladies and gentlemen of Mhow were invited. On Feb. 17 his Excellency attended divine service at Christ Church, Mhow, afterwards returning to Indor. On the 18th his Excellency was to leave for Nimach, proceeding by train as far as Oojuria, and from there through Rutlam and Jowra, where he would be the guest of the Rajahs of Rutlam and Jowra.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Feb. 23. Winona, Liverpool.—24. Str. Seriborne, Rangoon; str. Cosmopolitan, Rangoon.—25. Str. Euphrates, Currahee; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool; str.

Punjab, Bussorah; Faune, Bordeaux, via Mangalore; str. Naples, London; str. St. George, Cochiti; str. Propontia, Liverpool; str. Polam, Calcutta.—28. Str. Ben Venue, Calcutta; str. Agnes, Shields; Alverton, Marlborough; str. Sumatra, Genoa.—27. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Merioneth, Liverpool; H.M.'s Malabar, Portsmouth.—28. Str. North Britain, Newcastle; str. Nizam, Suez; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—March 1. Str. Pachumba, Aden; str. Austin Friars, Rangoon; str. Ganges, Cardiff.—2. Str. Good Hope, Rangoon; str. Burgos, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY. Captain and Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Torin, Miss Edwards, Mrs. N. H. L. Fraser, Lieut.-col. J. G. Smith, Mr. Kebble, Mrs. B. T. Clarke and two children, Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Coddington, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Daubeny, Mr. H. F. Wilson, Mrs. A. A. Currie, Mrs. W. Cobb, Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. A. Pryer, Mr. T. Guilmartin, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Jamieson and child, Miss Wightman, Miss L. Wightman, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. J. J. Bolton, Mr. H. L. Duncan, Mr. R. Jones, Mrs. W. Jones, Mrs. De N. Lucas, Mr. J. W. Larnack, Mr. Conne, and Lieut. F. G. Stoppford, R.N. From BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Leggart, Mr. Howell, Mr. J. F. Briddon, Mr. Bouanjee, Mr. A. R. Maude, and Captain Stewart Mackenzie. From VENICE.—Mr. Conroy, Mr. T. Forrest, Col. and Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mr. Marcel. From ADEN.—Syed Muthar S. H. Ben Salum, Mr. Ingram, Jafferbhoy, and Yossuffally.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. Str. Oriassa, Hong Kong; str. Mirzapore, Southampton, &c.—28. Str. Tagus, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. Puttiala, Kurrachee and K. Coast; Abbie Carver, Calcutta.—27. Jenny Otto, Rangoon, via Coast.—28. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; str. Lady Frances, Marseilles and Barcelona; str. Bengal, Calcutta; str. Cocanada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—March 1. Str. Australia, Genoa, &c.; Nenuphar, Mauritius; str. Elgin, Rangoon; str. H. Haarfager, Calcutta; str. Rosa Mary, Rangoon; str. Matthew Cay, Akyab; str. Assam, Australia; str. John Howard, Calcutta.—2. Jurna, Bussorah; Albuera, False Point; str. Bellona, Liverpool, via Canal; str. Romulus, Trieste and Venice, via Canal; str. Euphrates, Calcutta via Coast.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Buckland, and Mrs. Rose and child. For VENICE.—Mr. F. H. C. Lewis, and Lieut. Walk. r.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. H. Howard-Brooke, R.A. For BRINDISI.—Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Col. C. M. MacGregor, Mr. M. Durst, Dr. R. L. Wall, Mr. A. W. Darke, Mrs. P. F. James, Dr. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Cook, jun., and Capt. A. J. Bannerman. For VENICE.—Rev. D. J. Thomson, Mr. J. M. Heimauh, Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, Mr. F. P. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pittis, and Mrs. Wordsworth. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Riddell, Mr. A. Lawrence, Mr. D. L. Pickman, Mrs. Elmslie, and Miss Clay.

## Commercial.

Bombay, March 4, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9½d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 7-16d. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	124
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	875
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 695
Bank of Madras (all)	...	685
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 970
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 425
Cornwall Spinning Company	...	Rs. 990
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1150
Fraser Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Fraser Land Company (all)	...	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1100
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (250 paid up)	...	285
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	695
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	695
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	94½
" " " 1854-55	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	9½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	103
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-8-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	18-6

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-9-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-7-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the administration of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Calcutta.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 23.)

COTGRAVE, H. F., dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, to be dist. supt. of police, 2nd class.

CUMBERLEGE, N. R., dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., to be dist. supt. of police, 1st class.

DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S.

GUNTHER, Capt. E. J., asst. dist. supt. and offic. dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, to be dist. supt. of police, 2nd class.

HOBSON, E. A., supernum. asst. dist. supt., to be asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Capt. Gunthorpe.

LARPERT—RIVETT-CARNAC—Notific. dated Feb. 11, app. Mr. F. de H. Larpet to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay, and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Madras, is cancelled.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C. J., is app. to offic., until further orders, as asst. to the dep. accountant gen., British Burmah.

UPTON, R. L., is app. to offic. as solicitor to Govt.

WRIGHT, F., dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., to be dist. supt. of police, 1st class.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 20.)

Mr. H. M. Tobin, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.

Mr. R. Porch, offic. mag. and coll., Noakholly, to act until further orders in the 3rd grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. G. S. Park, mag. and coll., Sarun, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. Jones, offic. mag. and coll., Tipperah, is prom. to the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. R. H. Pawser, offic. mag. and coll., Mymensing, to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell is prom. to the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Julpigoree, to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and coll., is posted to Julpigoree.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, dist. supt. of police, Jessore, to act in the 4th grade of dist. supts. of police.

Mr. E. Bicknell, sub engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Buxar div.

Mr. R. B. Claudius, overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Soane Circle.

Mr. A. Clerke, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 16.)

Mr. H. G. Blythe, head clerk, Upper Godavari dist. police, is app. to have charge of the dist. police, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, canton. mag., Jubulpore, is app. to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Feb. 16.)

Mr. W. P. V. Horst, asst. engr., attached to the Bhongauon div., Lower Ganges Canal, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 14.)

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to app. Major G. G. Young, addl. comr., Jullundur div., to be an addl. sess. judge in the Umballa div., in addition to his present duties.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to app. Mr. J. D. Tremlett, offic. addl. comr., Amritsar div., to be an addl. sess. judge in the Lahore div., in addition to his present duties.

The services of Surg. major H. Thom, late offg. civil surg., Jullundur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 23.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. R. LeG., Bombay staff corps, wing officer 8th Bombay N.I., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, to be an asst. mily. accountant, on prob.

BYERS.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) O. H. Byers, Bengal staff corps, on an ordinary pension of £456. 5s. annuum, and an annuity of £531. 7s.



**CARGILL**, Capt. S. R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to be comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Capt. C. Cowie.  
**COOMBS**, Capt. J. R. R., Invalid Pension Estab., is perm. to retire from service on the half-pay pension of his rank.  
**COWIE**, Capt. C. R.C., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to be comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Major C. Hunter, placed on the second list of the dept., on app. as supt. of mil. supplies at the India Office.  
**FLETCHER**, Capt. A. F., R.A., asst. supt. foundry and shell factory at Cossipore, to be a comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, v. Capt. S. Cargill.  
**ROBERTS**, Major gen. F. S. Roberts, C.B., v.c., qrmr. gen. in India, to offic. as comdt. of the Punjab Frontier Force, v. Brig. gen. C. P. Keyes, C.B., proceeding on furl.  
**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**.—The services of Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.  
**WATSON**.—The services of Capt. J. R. Watson, Bombay staff corps, wing officer 16th regt. Bombay N.I., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

#### ADVANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish the following rules regarding advances of pay to officers under the furlough rules of 1868 and 1875:—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance equivalent to three months' furlough pay. Officers returning from furlough will similarly be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return:—

For a subaltern ... ..	£65
For a captain ... ..	100
For a field officer ... ..	150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, Feb. 16.)

**DEERING**—BROMFIELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. J. Deering to offic. as adj. 2-22nd foot, with effect from that date, v. Lieut. A. Brett, prom. Dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. F. W. Bromfield to offic. as adj. to the left half batt., with effect from that date, v. Deering, app. offic. adj. to the batt.  
**GREENWOOD**, Sub lieut. C. S., to be lieut. in 10th hussars, dated Feb. 12, 1877.  
**HUNTER**, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 6th N.I., consequent on the departure on furl. of Lieut. col. Inglis.  
**HUTCHINSON**, Capt. H. M'L., 1st batt. 14th regt., to be station staff officer at Ranikhet, v. Straton, who vacates on the departure of his batt.  
**IRVING**, Lieut. and local capt. J. C. S., 39th regt., to be station staff officer at Jhansi, v. Wynen, app. a dep. asst. adj. gen.  
**MEIN**, Lieut. A. B., 22nd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 42nd N.I., on prob.  
**MILNE**, Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, app. Lieut. R. L. Milne to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry to 72nd foot, in add. to his other duties as interpreter, with effect from the above date, v. Lieut. R. H. Brooke-Hunt, on leave.  
**MITCHELL**—PIGOTT.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. R. A. Mitchell, 9th regt., to be capt. from Jan. 26; and Capt. R. G. F. Pigott, 14th regt., to rank as capt. from Aug. 4, 1875.  
**MONTANARO**.—The candidate named below has been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee:—Lieut. A. Montanaro, offic. wing officer 35th N.I.  
**ROBERTSON**, Major R. S., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th N.I., v. Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchell, offic. as comdt.  
**ROBINSON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, app. Lieut. G. H. Robinson, 1st Goorkhas, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., v. Major G. N. Chamber, v.c., app. wing comdr. 29th Punjab N.I., from Jan. 26.  
**SANDES**, Lieut. C., to be adjt. 10th hussars, v. Cavendish, prom., dated Jan. 25.  
 (Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 20.)  
**ANDERSON**—YATE.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following apps.:—Lieut. P. E. Anderson, wing officer 25th N.I., to be qrmr., in succession to Capt. J. N. Steel, prom. Lieut. W. G. Yate, offic. wing officer, on prob., will continue to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, until Lieut. P. E. Anderson rejoins.  
**MARTIN**, Lieut., 4th batt. 60th rifles, is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase comrs. as the value of his commission.  
**STOPFORD**—LUBY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentd. officers, R.A.:—Lieut. A. B. Stopford to be capt. from Jan. 12; Lieut. M. B. Luby, 39th regt., to be capt. from Oct. 10.  
**WARD**—BUTLER.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified:—Lieut. F. M. Ward, 4th batt. 60th rifles; and Lieut. L. W. G. Butler, 1st batt. 60th rifles.

#### MEDICAL.

**HASSARD**—Surgeon major H. B., (at present offic. depy. surg. gen., Lahore Circle), is directed to proceed to Rangoon, to take up his administrative duties in Burmah, on being relieved by Dep. surg. gen. T. E. White.  
**HOPWOOD**—Surg. major E., doing duty with 13th hussars, will assume charge of the office of dep. surg. gen., Lucknow Circle, in addition to his other duties.  
**REID**—Surg. major T. B., to offic. with tempy. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Lucknow Circle, v. Dep. surg. gen. T. E. White, M.D., C.B., transfd. to the Lahore Circle.

**ROBINSON**—Surg. T., M.B., offic. med. officer, Sikh inf., to be med. officer, 4th Punjab inf.

#### ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Dept. are app. to do duty at hill depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Murree.—Surg. J. F. Supple.  
 Dalhousie.—Surg. major W. Temple, M.B., v.c.  
 Naini Tal.—Surg. major G. Whitla.  
 Landour.—Surg. major H. Harrison.  
 Kasauli.—Surg. major H. J. O'Brien, M.B.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. H. Davis, asst. comr. of forests, Chittagong, for fifteen months. Major T. W. Hogg, offic. canton. mag., Jubbulpore, priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., member of the Board of Revenue, for seven months and fourteen days. Major I. Low, asst. comr., priv. leave for one month. Mr. W. A. W. Brind, exec. engr., Ganges Canal, for six months, on private affairs. Mr. G. G. Dey, offic. joint mag. and dep. col. in charge of the Tajpore div. of the Darbhanga dist., for ten months. Mr. A. Clerke, asst. engr., for nine months. Mr. C. Sanderson, solicitor to Govt., for eighteen months. Mr. B. Rees, sub. engr., for six months without allowances.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major F. C. Elton, G. baty. A brig. (late C baty. B brig.) R.H.A., from date of embarkation. Major A. DeVic Tupper, L baty. A brig. (late D baty. B brig.) R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. M. C. Wood, 10th hussars, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major gen. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., for two years, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major H. A. Tracey, No. 15 baty. 9th brig. R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major G. B. Macdonell, No. 7 baty. 11th brig. R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. T. W. S. Stansfeld, No. 9 baty. 8th brig. R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. Paterson, 2 1st foot, to Bombay, for one month. Sub lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 1-3rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. G. W. B. Collis, 1-6th foot, to port of embarkation, for fourteen days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Sub lieut. E. A. Travers, 1-25th foot, to Calcutta, from Feb. 15 to Aug. 15, to study the native languages. Second lieut. F. A. Biddulph, 34th foot, to Bareilly, on private affairs, pending the arrival of his regt. at that station. Captain and brevet major P. B. Simpson, 72nd foot, from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. F. A. Blyth, 73rd foot, to remain at Dum Dum, from Feb. 16 to April 15, in extension. Surg. major A. W. Shedden, for four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. R. Blood, M.D., to Bombay. Capt. J. B. Symes Bullen, 15th hussars, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. W. H. Young, 19th foot, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. and local major F. S. S. Brind, 17th foot, to Simla and Umballa, from Jan. 10 to April 10. Capt. and brevet major J. Dunn, 89th foot, for nine months, on urgent private affairs. Major J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Lohardugga, Bengal, for one year six months and twenty-three days on private affairs. Capt. (brevet major) D. C. Carnegie, late 4th European light cav., for one year and thirteen days on private affairs. Capt. V. W. Tregear, wing comdr. 41st N.I., for two years on private affairs. Capt. C. C. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, for one year five months and thirteen days on private affairs. Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, squad, officer 16th Bengal cav., for two years on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) B. Parrot, supt. Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, for six months in India on private affairs. Lieut. Webbe, 15th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. Angelo, 2-1st foot, from 1st March to date of retirement from the service. Paymaster and Hon. major F. B. Forster, 1-5th fusiliers, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. Field, 1-17th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence to England, pending retirement from the service. Capt. O'Brien, 43rd foot, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. Chads, 62nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence for fifteen months on private affairs. Major G. S. White, 92nd highlanders, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence for fifteen months on private affairs. Lieut. col. Mitchell, 4th N.I., from date of availing himself of such pending retirement from the service. Lieut. Barrett, 42nd N.I., to Calcutta, until the 20th July, to study the native languages.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 26.)

**BADDELY**, Lieut. W. L. C., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, was relieved of his duties in the Presidency on 20th February.  
**JOPP**, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of his duties in the Godavery dist. on Jan. 5.  
**JOSEPH**, Mr. H. G., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Trichinopoly, in the district of North Arcot, is app. to be mag. of the 3rd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on mags. of that class.  
**STEVENSON**, J., B.A., to offic. as Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side during the absence of Mr. John Shaw on leave.

YOUNG, B. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of his duties in the Godavery dist. on Dec. 5.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 20.)

BALDOCK.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the col.'s allowance, with effect from the date specified under the provisions of paragraph 61 of G.O.G.G. No. 808, dated Sept. 26, 1866:—Col. G. Baldock, staff corps, Feb. 15.

BENDLE, Lieut. A. W., H.M.'s 65th foot, offic. wing officer 22nd N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from Jan. 29, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BIRD.—The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of major by brevet:—Capt. H. W. Bird, Cadre 6th regt. L.C., from Feb. 20.

COOKE, Col. A. H., staff corps, wing comdr. 23rd R.N.I., to offic. as staff officer and supt. of details, Fort St. George, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. L. H. Isacke.

ROBERTSON—SIMPSON—WHITLOCK.—The following proms. are made from Feb. 20, in the Madras staff corps:—To be lieut. col., having completed twenty-six years' service—Major W. Robertson. To be majors, having completed twenty years' service—Capt. R. J. B. Simpson and Capt. C. J. T. Whitlock.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Feb. 26.)

BATLEY, Capt. W. C., from wing officer 33rd N.I., to wing officer 10th N.I., as a special case.

BROWN, Lieut. G. F., 48th foot, has been granted a certificate as instr. in army signalling.

CARR.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 1.21st fus., app. Lieut. E. E. Carr to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave, resigned.

McGHEE, Capt. R. J., staff corps, attached to the 27th regt. N.I., is app. to offic. as qmrr. of the regt., temp., until a qualified subaltern is available, v. Robinson, relieved from that duty.

RIACH.—The following order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. centre dist., app. Col. W. A. Riach, 10th regt. N.I., the next senior officer to com. the troops in garrison, from the 21st to 23rd Jan., during the abs. to Vellore of Major gen. T. Raikes, c.b.

VINE, Major gen. W., cav., is permitted to reside and draw pay in India.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. J. P. Sparling, 67th foot.

Lieut. W. E. Stokes, 14th hussars.

Lieut. G. P. M. Pritchard, 56th foot, probationer staff corps.

Qmrr. C. Costeloe, 43rd foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Sub lieut. A. R. Duncan, 43rd foot.

Sub lieut. R. C. Andrews, 33rd foot, probationer, staff corps.

Sub lieut. H. Wharry, 70th foot, probationer, staff corps.

Sergt. instr. in fencing W. Barrowdale, 14th hussars.

Passed hospital apprentice E. Peacock, Subordinate Medical Dept., doing duty R.A.

Gunner J. Robertson, D baty. 6th brig. R.A.

Lieut. L. A. McChintock, O baty. 1st brig. R.A.

Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, 43rd foot.

Surg. U. J. Bourke, British Medical Service.

Surg. H. H. F. Nailer, Indian Medical Dept.

## MEDICAL.

BOURKE, Surg. C. J., A.M.D., from doing duty 67th foot, to gen. duty, Presidency circle.

DWYER, Surg. C. E., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 28, and report his arrival to the director gen., A.M.D., London.

MAITLAND, Surg. J., of the Indian Medical Dept., is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

MAITLAND, G. O. G. dated Feb. 19, permitting Surg. J. Maitland to resign the service, is cancelled at his own request.

PRICE, Surg. W., M.D., civil surg., Vellore, to be med. officer, Ootacamund.

BENDLE, Lieut. A. W., 65th foot, offic. wing officer, 22nd N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from the 29th Jan.

## POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Dep. surg. gen. T. C. O'Leary, M.B., A.M.D., from Hyderabad circle, Secunderabad, to Mysor circle, Bangalore, when relieved.

Dep. surg. gen. C. D. Madden, from Presidency circle, Madras, to Secunderabad circle, when relieved.

Dep. surg. gen. A. H. Fraser, from Rangoon, to Presidency circle, Madras, when relieved.

Surg. major C. E. M. Shaw, from doing duty R.A., St. Thomas's Mount, to med. charge Ramendroog depot.

Surg. major W. A. Gairdner, doing duty 1.21st fusiliers, Secunderabad, to med. charge 2.16th regt., Secunderabad, expeditiously on duty.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. K. Puckle, director of revenue settlement, for one year, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. R. Davidson, acting collector of Kurnool, for four months, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Col. J. Mullins, R.E., chief engr. for irrigation and joint secy. to Govt., Public Works

Dept., Irrigation, priv. leave for three months. Mr. R. J. Lowry, exec. engr., 4th grade, priv. leave for two months and seventeen days, from Feb. 4.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. G. Coleman, Madras Volunteer Guards, for three months, on private affairs. Major A. O'H. Clay, staff corps, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, for six months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Col. C. P. Keyes, c.b., staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Major J. Picton-Warlow, supt. of police, South Canara, for one year and twelve days, on private affairs, and m.c. for eleven months and eighteen days. Surg. major B. Williamson, 2nd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, for one year, five months, and twelve days, on private affairs, and on m.c. for six months and eighteen days. Condr. T. Mellor, Ordnance Dept., for six months. Surg. major W. Doyle, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., civil surg., Cochin, for six months and sixteen days, on private affairs, and on m.c. for eleven months and nineteen days. Sub lieut. J. S. G. Mauera, wing officer 27th regt. N.I., from March 1, or date of departure for six months, to Madras to study. Lieut. B. H. Pollard, wing officer 19th regt. N.I., to Neilgherries, on private affairs for six months, from March 10.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 21.)

ASTON, H. F., is app. to act as judicial asst. to the polit. agent, Kattywar, during the abs. of Mr. Candy.

FERNANDEZ, L. G., to be 2nd class, 2nd grade, sub judge at Erandol, in the Khandesh dist., but to continue to be substantive *pro tem.* 2nd class, 2nd grade, sub judge at Deoghar, in the Ratnagiri dist.

JARDINE.—The services of Mr. J. Jardine having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. E. T. Candy in the appt. of the judicial asst. to the polit. agent, Kattywar.

PARSONS, H. J., is app., on his being relieved by Mr. Watt at Ratnagiri, to act as judge and sess. judge at Hyderabad, in Sind.

POLLEN, A. D., to act as judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad during the abs. of Mr. Tagore on leave.

SALMON—FITZGERALD—GIBBS.—Consequent on the departure of Capt. J. M. Hunter, 2nd asst. polit. agent in Kattywar, on furl., the following appts. are made:—Capt. W. A. Salmon to act as 2nd asst. polit. agent in Kattywar; Mr. P. V. S. Fitzgerald to continue to act as 3rd asst.; and Mr. H. M. Gibbs to continue to act as 4th asst.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 28.)

ADAMS, J. B. D., asst. supt., Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th January.

BULKLEY—HATCH.—Mr. H. G. Bulkley and Mr. H. F. Hatch, asst. supts. Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, passed the prescribed examination in Gujarathi on the 18th inst.

FORMAN, W. S., to act as judge and sess. judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

GOLDIE, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., is app. to act as exec. engr., Nasik.

LAKE, C., is app. to act as supt. of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side, with effect from Feb. 21, during the abs. on leave of Mr. H. Maxwell.

MOOR, Major C. A., cant. mag. at Ahmednagar, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

VIDAL.—H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that on the return from priv. leave of Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. G. W. Vidal should act in the 1st grade of asst. colls., v. Mr. W. A. East continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 2.)

DOWN.—The following order is confirmed: Malegaon Station Order, dated 16th Feb., appt. Lieut. C. B. Down, 13th N.I., Supt. of Bazaars, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Walker.

KETTLEWELL—HAWTHORN.—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonels from the date specified: Majors Thomas Kettlewell and G. S. Hawthorn, 20th Feb. 1878.

MURPHY—TENGREE.—The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered from the 14th February, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Captain Spring, R.A., first class commissary of ordnance:—Captain C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., acting first class commissary of ordnance will revert to second class. Lieutenant H. H. Pengree, R.A., acting second class commissary of ordnance, will revert to acting third class.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Feb. 16.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, Bombay staff corps, wing officer 8th N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Military Dept.

FORBES, Major J. F., staff corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 22.

MAHON, Lieut. C. E., 34th foot, a probationer for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 12th N.I.

**REILLY.**—Consequent on the departure to England on furl. of Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following prom. in the Commissariat Dept. is ordered, to have effect from Jan. 2:—Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

**SINCLAIR.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, 1st batt. 25th foot, offic. wing officer 27th N.L.I., Jan 17.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., port surg., Aden, for fifteen months, from date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. J. de Luch, staff corps, for six months, in extension. Col. S. J. Thorp, staff corps, for six months, in extension. Lieut. col. Bolton, Bombay staff corps, exec. commissariat officer, is permitted to proceed to Bombay. Lieut. C. M. Keighley, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. W. G. Mansel, 8th B.N.I., in anticipation. Condr. R. Lyons, Ordnance Dept., Bengal, in anticipation. Surg. R. M. Wall, M.B., Bombay med. estab., for two years. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation. Capt. A. J. Bannerman, Bombay staff corps, 2nd squad. comdr. 1st regt. Central India Horse, for one year and four days with the necessary subsidiary leave. Lieut. col. F. J. Herce, 2nd foot, to Bombay, for twenty-one days. Col. R. H. Travers, 48th foot. Sub lieut. C. H. Seddon, 28th N.I., to Bombay, for six months, to study the native language. Major de V. Tupper, 1 baty. A brig. (late D baty. B brig.) R.H.A. Capt. J. B. S. Bullen, 15th hussars. Capt. (brevet major) R. W. B. Crowther Beynon, 1st foot. Lieut. F. R. W. Stainforth, 65th foot. Major F. S. S. Brind, 17th foot. Capt. W. S. Peat, 1st L.C., from Feb. 27 to March 8, in extension. Sergt. T. Robson, commissariat dept., for nine months.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. B. Prescott, dist. supt. of police, Panch Mahals, for one year, from April 29 next, and subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the 15th idem. Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery, priv. leave for twenty days, from March 2. Mr. A. K. Nairne, to act as coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery during Mr. Arbuthnot's absence.

#### BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At the half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, Jan. 30, the report presented notified that the committee had admitted to the benefits of the fund the following families:—

The widow of the late Mr. G. E. Makgill (an invalid annuitant of 1872), who died in England on Aug. 3 last. Mrs. Makgill is entitled to the one-fourth pension, or £75 per annum, her husband having, at the time of his retirement, made up his subscription balance to Rs. 6,250.

The widow and child of the late Mr. J. Geoghehan, who died in England on Oct. 2 last.

The widow and eight children (five daughters and three sons) of the late Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, who died in England on Oct. 3 last.

The widow of the late Mr. H. S. Boulderson (annuitant of 1851), who died in England on Oct. 28 last.

The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. G. P. Leicester (annuitant of 1862), who died in England on Nov. 3 last.

The widow and daughter of the late Mr. S. J. Becher (annuitant of 1866), who died in England on Nov. 21 last.

The widow and four children (three daughters and one son) of the late Mr. V. H. Schallch (annuitant of 1877), who died in England on Dec. 3 last, provisionally admitted pending the receipt of papers.

The Managers submit for the consideration of the meeting the case of Mr. R. Evans:—

Under article eight of the rules, subscribers who resign the service and wish to secure to their widows and children the full, three-quarters, half, or one-fourth benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up their subscription balance to Rs. 25,000, Rs. 18,750, Rs. 12,500 or Rs. 6,250, as the case may be, and must continue their contributions on their annuities at half the rates levied from subscribers in the service. Mr. Evans resigned the service from 1st March, 1877. On the 24th April last he was informed that he must at once pay Rs. 4,433-0-10, if he desired to retain an interest in the Fund by making up his balance to the sum of Rs. 6,250. He is anxious to keep up his interest, and he urges the three following circumstances which made it impossible for him to pay the money at the time specified:—(1.) During his term of service, extending from 1867 to 1877, he never got beyond the grade of Assistant Magistrate at Rs. 500 a month. (2.) When compelled to take leave on medical certificate in 1876, he had not completed the three years' residence after return from previous leave necessary to entitle him to the ordinary furlough allowance of £500. Instead of £500 per annum for two years, he could only claim £300 for one year. (3.) His health was so bad when he returned home that he could neither raise money by insuring his life, nor increase his income by obtaining employment. Mr. Evans states that he will be prepared to pay the amount, with any fine that may be imposed within a fortnight after the decision of the subscribers is intimated to him.

The Managers recommend Mr. Evans's application to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

In accordance with the request of the Managers, E. F. Harrison has been in personal communication with the Actuary regarding the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund. He reports that it would be impossible to place the inquiry in the hands of any one more capable of doing justice to it than Mr. Hardy. Mr. Harrison was to have had a further interview with Mr. Hardy in December, and the Managers have thought it advisable to await the result of his projected visit before taking any further steps regarding the valuation.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 19.

**9th Lancers.**—Gentleman cadet J. Hunter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. G. Butson, prom.; Gentleman cadet E. H. de J. G. Bell-Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Fife, prom.

**10th Hussars.**—Capt. M. M. Slade, from the 18th hussars, to be capt., v. H. S. Gough, seconded while serving on the staff.

**7th Foot.**—Second Lieut. G. A. C. de Trafford, from the 105th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. Angus, seconded for service on the staff.

**14th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. S. Thomson retires on half-pay.

**22nd Foot.**—Sub Lieut. W. K. Richardson to be lieut.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. P. T. Clark, from the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. H. Bourne, prom.

**72nd Foot.**—Capt. and Brevet major P. B. Simpson retires on a pension.

**99th Foot.**—The second Christian name of Second Lieut. Jones is Dally, and not Dalby, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 20.

#### BREVET.

Major gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., to be lieut. gen., consequent on the death, on Feb. 22, of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Jones, K.C.B.; Capt. and Brevet major P. B. Simpson, 72nd foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring upon a pension; Capt. J. J. C. Irby, half-pay, late 47th foot, and adjutant of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to have the hon. rank of major; Capt. J. McLoughlin, half-pay, late 11th hussars, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on full-pay; Paymr. and Hon. Capt. J. Campbell, 36th foot, to have the hon. rank of major.

#### MILITARY DECORATIONS.

Further directions as to the mode of wearing decorations have been issued from the Horse Guards. They are as follow:—

1. Officers of the Army who are Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, or of the Order of the Star of India, or of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, will, when in full-dress uniform, wear the ribbon of the Order, or the ribbons of the Orders, to which they belong, over the collar of the tunic, on all occasions when the Sovereign is present, or the representative of the Sovereign, on the parade in celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign, and on all State occasions, including *levées*, drawing-rooms, and balls.

2. The buckles which are attached to the ribbons of the third class of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George should be seen when suspended from the horizontal bar referred to in Paragraph 1 of General Order No. 51 of 1875.

3. The Victoria Cross, when suspended from the bar, will come immediately after the badge of the Order of the Indian Empire.

4. The straight horizontal bar from which decorations and medals are suspended, is to be placed between the first and second buttons from the bottom of the collar of the tunic.

5. The undermentioned medals will be worn as specified against each distinction:—The medal for "distinguished conduct."—On the left breast, and immediately after the war medal commemorative of the war during which the act of gallantry took place for which the "distinguished conduct" medal was granted. The "meritorious service" medal.—On the left breast, after all orders and medals. The "long-service and good-conduct" medal.—As in the case of the medal for "meritorious service." It may be repeated here that the "long-service and good-conduct" medal cannot be held together with the "meritorious service" medal. The "best shot" medal.—On the right breast.

6. Non-commissioned officers and men who may be in possession of any of the distinctions quoted in the preceding paragraph are to be required to conform to the regulations laid down therein, and they are to adhere to the same if promoted to commissioned rank.

7. The above regulations extend to officers who have retired from the Service, or from the Indian Army, provided that under the regulations they be allowed to wear uniform.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BADGELEY.**—At Shillong, Eastern Bengal, Feb. 7, wife of Major W. F. Badgeley, Survey of India, daughter.

**BAYLEY.**—At Hazaribagh, Feb. 11, wife of H. Bayley, Bengal Police, daughter (prematurely).

**BEATSON.**—At Sitabuldi, Feb. 24, wife of Surg. major W. B. Beatson, civil surg. of Nagpore, daughter.

**BROOKES.**—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, wife of O. H. Brookes, asst. comr., Andamans, son.

**CAMPBELL.**—At Meean Meer, Feb. 18, wife of Major Sir J. Campbell, Bart., R.A., daughter.

**CHANDLER.**—At Sholapore, Feb. 11, wife of G. J. Chandler, Govt. Telegraph Dept., H. and N. S. Railways, son.

**CHANNAR.**—At Punjab, Feb. 23, wife of Major G. N. Channar, v.c., 29th regt. P.N.I., son.

**CHARLES.**—At Calcutta, Feb. 22, wife of T. E. Charles, M.D., son.

**COSSER.**—At Kurrachee, Feb. 20, T. Cosser, daughter.

**COWHAM.**—At Raneegunge, Feb. 24, wife of W. B. Cowham, daughter.

**DALLAS.**—At Yokohama, Feb. 6, wife of Charles H. Dallas, daughter.

**DASAI**—At Sakkur, Upper Sind, Feb. 19, wife of F. R. Dasai, asst. conservator of forests, daughter.  
**EVANS**—At Agra, Feb. 15, wife of H. F. Evans, B.C.S., son.  
**FINNIS**—At Edwardesabad, Feb. 11, wife of Major J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab inf., son.  
**GAY**—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, wife of E. Gay, son.  
**GLASS**—At Jabulpore, Feb. 21, wife of J. G. H. Glass, exec. engr., D.P.W., daughter.  
**GRAY**—At Tezpor, Feb. 15, wife of Lient. M. A. Gray, asst. comr., son.  
**GRAVES**—At Nowgong, Feb. 19, Mrs. T. W. Graves, son.  
**HUTTEN**—At Nattore, Feb. 20, wife of W. Hutten, sub engr., N. B. State Railway, daughter.  
**LAMB**—At Wyndad, Feb. 19, wife of R. Lamb, son.  
**MELLOR**—At Bareilly, Feb. 16, wife of C. W. Mellor, C.S., son.  
**MEPPEN-WALTER**—At Rajamundri, Feb. 2, wife of E. Meppen-Walter, daughter.  
**MITCHELL**—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, wife of J. D. O. Mitchell, son.  
**O'LEARY**—At Tuticorin, Feb. 22, wife of Asst. Apothecary D. O'Leary, daughter.  
**REDDIE**—At Calcutta, Feb. 25, wife of Thomas Reddie, son.  
**REINOLD**—At Poona, Feb. 22, wife of E. K. Reinold, C.E., exec. engr., Irrigation Dept., daughter.  
**RYVES**—At Belgaum; Feb. 22, wife of C. M. Ryves, capt. 2nd grenadiers (Prince of Wales's Own), son.  
**SALISBURY**—At Trichinopoly, Feb. 27, wife of G. A. Salisbury, pleader Dist. Court of Trichinopoly, daughter.  
**SYMINGTON**—At Agra, Feb. 25, wife of Condr. J. Symington, Ordnance Dept., son.  
**THADDEUS**—At Delhi, Feb. 17, wife of T. Thaddeus, son.  
**WAKEFIELD**—At Nagpur, Feb. 22, wife of Lient. col. T. Wakefield, Madras staff corps, son.  
**WALTON**—At Shabjehanpore, Feb. 26, wife of F. T. G. Walton, C.E., son.  
**WILKERSON**—At Hazareebaugh, Feb. 23, wife of J. Wilkerson, jailor, Central Jail, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BIRCH-NIEBEL**—At Darjeeling, Feb. 21, Horace H., son of the late Rev. G. R. Birch, London, to Grace L., daughter of the late Rev. Charles Niebel.  
**BOWLBY-JOPP**—At Bellary, Feb. 18, P. E. Bowlby, capt. 48th regt., to Anne H., daughter of the late Lient. col. John Jopp, B.E.  
**BOYCE-KITE**—At Calcutta, Feb. 16, Joseph H. Boyce, to Jeannette J., widow of the late J. J. Kite, of Salisbury, Wilts.  
**INGLIS-HAWLEY**—At Lucknow, Feb. 26, Lient.-col. R. H. Inglis, 6th Bengal L. I., to Louisa M. T., daughter of the late H. J. T. Hawley, of Ockham House, Twickenham, Middlesex.  
**JEFFRIES-SHANDLEY**—At Madras, Feb. 27, Thomas J. Jeffries, Permanent-Way Inspr., South India Railway, to Lydia M. Shandley.  
**MCBRIDE-MIDDLETON**—At Salem, Feb. 25, Charles H. McBride, to Florence E. J., daughter of Mr. John Middleton.  
**SIDDONS-LONG**—At Calcutta, Feb. 16, Frederick L. B. Siddons, to Amelia J., daughter of the late R. C. Long.  
**WEBSTER-BROWN**—At Ferozepore, Feb. 20, Henry W. Webster, Major, 30th P. N. I., to Angela M., daughter of Colonel G. R. Brown, R.H.A.

## DEATHS.

**BADCOCK**—At Cawnpore, Feb. 27, Ethel, daughter of Capt. A. R. Badcock, aged 4 weeks.  
**BATLEY**—At Hazaribagh, Feb. 15, Ariana J., the infant daughter of H. Batley, Bengal police.  
**BLACKBURN**—At Allahabad, Feb. 25, Charles R. S., son of W. S. Blackburn, late of Agra, aged 47.  
**CAMPBELL**—At Meeran Meer, Feb. 19, Emmeline J., the infant daughter of Sir J. Campbell, Bart., R.A., and Lucy Campbell.  
**EMERY**—At Howrah, Feb. 26, wife of J. Emery, of Howrah, aged 40.  
**FORBES**—At Allahabad, Feb. 19, Emily V. D. H., wife of H. F. G. Forbes, Lient. R.B., aged 23.  
**GOSLIN**—At Poona, Feb. 22, Capt. W. W. Goslin, in valid establishment, aged 77.  
**GRANT**—At Madras, Feb. 21, J. Grant, aged 51.  
**INGLE**—At Bombay, Feb. 28, J. H. Ingle, son of the late J. Ingle, master pilot, Bombay, aged 16 years.  
**INGLIS**—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, Sarah F. L. Inglis, daughter of the late J. Inglis, of Sylhet, aged 12 years.  
**MANUEL**—At Delhi, Feb. 17, Maria R., wife of Clement H. Manual, of Calcutta.  
**MARTIN**—At Mapuca, Feb. 23, Luis F. Martin, aged 42.  
**MAYNARD**—At Middle Colaba, Feb. 24, infant son of S. B. Maynard, aged 4½ months.  
**McKENZIE**—At Lahor, Feb. 11, George F., son of G. K. McKenzie, of the Agra Bank, aged 12 months.  
**MORRIS**—At Barrackpore, Feb. 21, Thomas C. G., son of Sergt. major W. Morris, aged 1 year.  
**MORRISON**—At Naini Tal, Feb. 23, Edward F. A., infant son of E. Morrison.  
**RABAN**—At Gotoonga, Feb. 22, Herbert Raban, son of Gen. H. Raban.  
**RANKIN**—At Masulipatam, Feb. 13, Grace E., wife of John Rankin.  
**SCANLAN**—At Dubri, P. H. Scanlan, aged 75.  
**SMITH**—On board the s.s. *Duke of Buccleuch*, Feb. 4, Julia, daughter of C. S. Smith, aged 21.  
**THOMAS**—At Colaba, Feb. 25, Alfred W. Thomas, late station-master G.I.P. Railway, aged 51.  
**VALETTA**—At Calcutta, Feb. 21, Spyridion Valetta, child of Paul J. Valetta, aged 1 year.  
**WIBROW**—At Chowringhee, Feb. 24, Robert M. Wybrow, aged 41.  
**WILLMEN**—At Mazagon, Feb. 24, Winnifred I., daughter of F. Willmen, G.I.P. Railway, aged 6 months and 25 days.

## Home.

## THE LEVEE.

On March 19, by command of the Queen, a Levée was held at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following presentations, amongst others, took place:—

Major gen. E. G. Bulwer, c.b.	Major gen. F. Marshall.
Mr. C. T. Buckland, Bengal C.S.	Major H. Manvers Moorsom, R.A.
Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, k.c.b.	Major the Hon. R. Napier.
Capt. G. F. Bryant, Bombay S.C.	Lieut. gen. Sir Henry Norman.
Col. W. L. Cahusac, Bombay S.C.	Lieut. gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, k.c.s.l., c.b., v.c.
Gen. Sir Frederick Chapman, g.c.b.	Capt. A. N. Phillips, Bengal Army.
Major W. Staines Daniell, 105th regt.	Lieut. col. F. D. Plowden, Madras inf.
Lieut. gen. Sir Charles Daubeney, k.c.b.	Major gen. Patterson.
Major gen. Elkington.	Lieut. gen. Raines, c.b.
Col. C. B. Ewart, c.b., R.E.	Lieut. col. F. G. Ravenhill, R.A.
Capt. Augustus Fitz-George, Rifle Brigade.	Col. H. A. Smyth, R.A.
Gen. Hope Gibson.	Lieut. gen. Stanus, c.b.
Gen. Sir Edward A. Holdich, k.c.b.	Major gen. J. N. Sargent, c.b.
Col. Shurlock Henning, c.b.	Gen. Schomberg, c.b., R.M.A.
Lieut. gen. Lord Mark Kerr.	Lieut. gen. Warre, c.b.
Capt. Ellis Lee, 65th regt.	Major gen. R. M. Westropp.
Major C. E. Luard, R.E.	Lieut. col. L. S. Warren, 65th regt.
	Gen. Yorke, c.b.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE FAMINE COMMISSION.**—Mr. James Caird, c.b., has been requested by the Government of India to serve on the Commission to inquire into the subject of famines, and with that object will join the Commission in India early in October.

**THE COMMAND IN CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—Major-General E. W. Donovan, formerly of the 33rd Regiment, is appointed to succeed Lient.-General the Hon. Sir Francis Colborne in the command in China and the Straits Settlements.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The *Melwa* has left with £52,810, £10,000 being in bar gold for Bombay, £10,000 in gold coin for Madras, and £2,000 also in gold coin for Calcutta. The amounts of dollars for Penang and Shanghai are valued respectively at £10,900 and £19,910. These figures prove that the export demand for silver for India has been effectually stopped. The Council drawings are quite as much as the trade demands can take up.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 or £500,000 nominal in bills on India were received March 20 at the Bank of England, the amounts allotted being—to Calcutta, £382,400, at an average rate of 1s. 85-66d., and to Bombay, £117,600, at an average rate of 1s. 8-56d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 12 per cent.; all above in full. Regarding Calcutta there is practically no change compared with last week's allotment, but then Bombay received 85 per cent., of the applications at the above rate, and the present allotment is in that sense so much better, although there is no change in the price.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—On Monday, the 18th inst., Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., in the chair, F. D. Mocatta, Esq., and the Rev. I. Shirt, were elected Resident, and G. H. Damanh, Esq., a non-Resident member of this Society. Mr. Thomas called attention to the well-known Phrygian Inscription Dogaflu, and announced his discovery of various dates on it, which had escaped the notice of previous inquirers, demonstrating as these did a much higher antiquity for it than had been previously supposed. Papers were then read, communicated by Captain C. I. F. S. Forbes, and by Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, respectively; the first "On the Tibeto-Burman Languages," the second "On the Transliteration of Burmese."

**INDIAN COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.**—An authoritative statement on the subject of the destination of candidates selected for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service sets forth that the Secretary of State is in accord with the opinion lately expressed by the Government of India that every civil servant is bound to serve wherever the Government at any period of his career require him to go. The Government of India will therefore probably lay this down as a general rule, which will be communicated to the candidates at the time of selection. The Secretary of State is further of opinion that no civil servant should be sent to outlying provinces until he has passed his departmental examination in his own Presidency. In the ordinary course, therefore, appointment to the lower provinces of Bengal includes liability to serve in Assam and Burmah—to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, liability to serve in Oudh and Sind—to Madras, liability to serve in Burmah—and to Bombay, liability to serve in the Central Provinces.

**TROPICAL INSECTS.**—The National Entomological Exhibition, which was opened at the Westminster Aquarium the other day, is well



worthy of a visit, as it is, within its defined limits, one of the richest and most complete collections ever submitted to public inspection. Professed entomologists are sure to go, but there are plenty of other people who, though not entomologists, love to look upon tropical and other butterflies and wonderful beetles, and who will derive considerable entertainment from a visit to the gallery, where thousands of specimens are ranged. Among the 250 contributors to this unique show are Lord Walsingham, who displays a splendid assortment of the *larvæ* of *lepidoptera*, most artistically preserved with his own hands; Sir Sydney Saunders, and Mr. Frederick Smith of the British Museum, who exhibit bees and varieties of bees; Dr. Powers and Mr. Champion, whose strength lies in galls and *coleoptera*; Mr. Thomas Eedle, who shows a collection of preserved *larvæ*; Mr. Hillman, who is famous for oakgalls; while the Rev. F. A. Walker and Mr. Swanzy exhibit a splendid collection of tropical butterflies and beetles.

**ORIENTAL FAIRY TALES.**—A lecture was delivered on the 17th inst., at St. George's Hall, by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, on "The Buddhist Jataka Stories—the Earliest Fairy Tales, Fables, and Comic Stories of the Aryan Races." It was well known that in the midst of the Buddhist Scriptures there were a large number of stories and fairy tales, which had been enshrined in a kind of edifying commentary, and so preserved for the study of later times. The belief of the orthodox Buddhists is that they are the experiences of Buddha in former states of existence, and were collected after his death to the number of 550, with commentaries serving to incite men in the paths of virtue. The lecturer traced analogies between the fables of Æsop, Babrius, and Phædrus, and especially a very striking analogy to the Judgment of Solomon. The greatest value, however, of these stories was in the amount of folk-lore which they contained. The customs and habits were detailed by writers who lived at the time, and were themselves members of the community. These stories were translated into Cingalese and into Prali in the fifth century of our era. Considerable progress has been made with a modern Pali Edition by Mr. Fausbøll, but, as it is not yet complete, some of the examples cited were taken from the Cingalese, and were rendered in English form by Mr. Rhys Davids.

**THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).**—The Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on March 19 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. J. Thomson, the chairman of the directors, in the chair. The Chairman said, in taking the liabilities, the capital showed an increase of £6,530, which was owing to their having placed during the interval 653 shares, leaving 550 shares yet to allot. They had sold these shares at an average premium of £1. 2s. per share, making a total of £716 17s. This sum had been placed to the reserve fund, which seemed to be proper way of dealing with receipts of this character. The item of current accounts showed an increase of £154,458, and the fixed deposits an increase of £366,187. The bills payable showed an increase of £47,563. On the other side, there was an increase of £209,258 in cash in hand. Of course as their liabilities increased they were obliged to keep in hand larger available means. In Government securities there was an increase of £71,512 for the same reason. In credits, loans, and other investments, there was an increase of £495,412, and this item amounted altogether to the very considerable sum of £2,655,845. Out of the profits £30,000 had been added to the reserve fund. In conclusion, he moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted. The Earl of Carnwath seconded the motion, which, without discussion, was put and carried unanimously, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared. The retiring directors were then re-elected; the election by the board of Mr. William Duncan, in the place of Mr. Ebsworth, who had resigned, was confirmed; Mr. Galeworthy and Major-General Boileau were re-elected auditors; and a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman, which brought the proceedings to a close.

**EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.**—The committee resumed its weekly sittings on Thursday, March 21, Lord George Hamilton in the chair. The examination-in-chief of General Dickens was continued for a short time by the chairman, but only with the object of settling some portions of the previous evidence which had been left in doubt; but these preliminary questions did not possess any special public importance. The taking over of the Madras Irrigation Works by the Government occurred under peculiar circumstances; the works must have either been altogether abandoned and a loss of £300,000 capital incurred by the projectors, or a valuable undertaking must be supported. The promises of ultimate success were so manifest, that the Government at that time was induced to advance fresh capital, which it obtained by loan and otherwise, and the works were proceeded with under Government supervision. In answer to questions by Sir George Canibell, the witness stated generally that he believed the Orissa scheme, originated by Sir Arthur Cotton, was another work which the Government of past days undertook at vast expense and great loss; but what were failures at the first set off, alike with railways and irrigating works, had ultimately, after the lapse of the necessary time had been allowed for completion, proved so far remunerative that now they paid good interest on capital. Lord Dalhousie's grand system of guaranteed railways now shows a progressive release from early diffi-

culties. The original trunk lines now pay a good dividend. The newer lines of railway promise to do the same at no distant time. As to irrigation works, there are several undertakings which are most profitable. The Eastern and Western Jumna Canals possess a large and increasing traffic, affording an interest on capital of from 14 to 17 per cent. After some minor questions from hon. members on railway and irrigation works past and present, the Committee adjourned.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 18.**—INCREASED TAXATION IN INDIA.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that on April 2 he would call attention to the financial statement recently made at Calcutta by Sir John Strachey, and should move:—"1. That this House regrets that the people of Madras and Bombay should be burdened with the increased salt duty which has recently been imposed upon them, and is of opinion that such an increase would be unnecessary if the finances of India were administered with greater economy. 2. That this House, while admitting the expediency of creating a fund in India for the relief of famines, objects to the Trades License Tax, which will alone be imposed on those engaged in business, and will, moreover, fall upon small traders and artisans with undue severity. 3. That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the fund which is to be created in India for the relief of famines should not be expended on public works, the returns on which are uncertain, but should be devoted to the reduction of debt, or should be kept as a reserve in a separate account, duly invested."

**SALT SMUGGLING IN INDIA.**—Mr. POTTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the complete returns, promised last session, in reference to salt smuggling in India would be laid upon the table of the House.—Lord G. HAMILTON: I am afraid it is not in my power to name any particular date on which this return, which is very voluminous, and has to be compiled in India, will reach us. A despatch, calling attention to the delay in completing this return, will go out to India by the next mail.

**LORD'S DAY ACT IN INDIA.**—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. CHARLEY, said: During the passage of the Civil Procedure Code, which is a Consolidation Bill, through the Legislative Council in India last year, a schedule was inserted repealing the Lord's Day Act. As this insertion was not germane to the Act, and as it was on other grounds objectionable, the Government of India were directed to introduce a Bill repealing this schedule. They have objected to this order on the ground that, in their belief, the most important part of the Lord's Day Act was not applicable to India, and have not as yet introduced any repealing Bill. The Civil Procedure Act has not yet been assented to by the Home Government.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 19.**—INDIAN SALT DUTIES.—Mr. FAWCETT presented a petition from 8,200 inhabitants, native and European, of Bombay, against the increase of the salt duties and the proposed rearrangement of other taxation in India at a time when the country is just recovering from a severe famine. He should move subsequently, he announced, that the petition be printed.

**PRESS CENSORSHIP IN INDIA.**—Upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. O'DONNELL called attention to the establishment of a Censorship of the Press in Bengal and Bombay, and moved "That legislation for our Indian fellow-subjects subversive of fundamental principles of the British Constitution should not be adopted without this House being previously consulted upon the urgent necessity of such a course."—Mr. GLADSTONE said: I have no doubt that the hon. member for Dungarvan brought forward this question under a very strong sense of the urgency of the case, and I do not wish to make myself judge of his conduct in that respect; but I must say that, notwithstanding the urgency of the case, I am disposed to make an appeal to him and other hon. members not to attempt to proceed with the discussion at the present time. It appears to me that the matter is one of extreme gravity. I have rarely read any announcement affecting the proceedings of any portion of the Government of this country with greater pain than that which I have read of the recent doings of the Government of India. And that pain will be shared by those members of the Government and of the House who may have had information upon which to form a judgment upon the whole case, and likewise to arrive at the conclusion that the Government has acted wisely in the matter. For my own part, I think the measures are so strong that I must in common fairness and common sense presume the Indian Government must have seen reasons in order to induce them to take such an extreme course. I therefore am impressed with the view that both prudence and fairness, and I would almost say even decency, or at any rate Parliamentary propriety, requires that we should wait to know what those reasons are before we attempt to discuss this matter. Taking it at the best, if the Indian Government is right in taking proceedings which must cause the deepest pain to all the members of this House, and particularly to those who think with me upon the question, that matters affecting the internal

government of India are of far greater importance in preserving the good relations between this country and India than determining her frontiers and other like questions; and if we should arrive at the conclusion that the conduct of the Indian Government has been wise the subject must still be a painful one, and one which we should only approach with full time and full information. If, on the other hand, we arrive at the conclusion that the measure is unwise, do not let us suppose that our path is a clear one. It is one of the unfortunate incidents of distant Governments, and it has often happened that even when you think an error has been committed, the attempts to correct those errors appear to have involved greater mischiefs. I do not wish to be understood as giving judgment upon the proceeding of the hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion, but as most carefully reserving my own opinion on every point of this case, except to state that the matter is one of extreme gravity; and it appears to me that the House is not disposed or prepared for the discussion of the question at the present moment. I have no doubt that the Government will lose no time in giving us the information upon the subject to which I think we are entitled. I would venture to entreat the hon. gentleman and others to wait until that information is received. At the same time, it appears to me that the proposition has been carried through with very great rapidity in India. That, however, is a point upon which we shall have to pronounce a judgment, but it does not seem that we should go forward at the present time with the discussion. As I understand the matter, the proceedings in India have been prompt, absolute, and complete; and if that be so, it is obvious that in a question of such gravity there would be no injury so great as to attempt to discuss the matter at once. (Hear, hear.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON has raised the question after the answer which he (the noble lord) had given to the hon. member for Louth, to the effect that when papers were received they should be laid before the House.

Mr. FAWCETT appealed to the hon. member to withdraw his motion at the present stage.

After a few remarks from Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 21.—THE INDIAN FAMINE.—Replying to Mr. POTTER, Lord G. HAMILTON said that the Government had no information as to the result of the partial census recently taken in Mysor and other famine-stricken districts of India; but they expected some communication on the subject shortly, and he could not conceive of any objection to its being laid on the table.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLY.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, replying to Mr. O'DONNELL, said by an oversight the Maharajah Scindiah was kept waiting outside the Viceroy's tent for some time, but the matter was explained satisfactorily.

INDIAN TAXATION.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. O'DONNELL, said that he proposed to lay certain returns on the table from which the hon. member would be able to obtain information as to Indian taxation.

## India Office.

March 23, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. F. Wells, N. S. Alexander, W. F. Male (Uncov.), A. G. Grote (Uncov.), W. H. Nightingal (Uncov.), W. R. S. Jones (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. McQuhane, and F. Dederet (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. W. Loch, H. W. Lewis, W. H. Newnham, W. East, and F. W. Stevens (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. D. M. Strong, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Coningham, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. P. Roberts.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. L. Dennys (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; W. R. Miller, 6 mos., s.c.; and J. Wood-Mason (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. J. O'Flaherty (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; and J. L. Johnston (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. Duncan, 5 mos.; Capt. W. Shepherd, 6 mos., 8 days; and Capt. J. M. Tulloch, 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Major J. Lidderdale, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; and Col. E. F. Waterman, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. M. Hefferman, 3 mos.; and Lieut. H. A. Vincent, Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. M. J. Norman (Uncov.), R. D. Bayley (Uncov.), W. Bleunerhasset, and Dr. G. D. McRoddie (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. P. C. Packle.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. H. Mason (Uncov.), and R. B. Pitt (Uncov.).

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

MCNEILE—The wife of Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., of a son, at Birkenhead, March 20.

MORLEY—The wife of the Rev. S. Morley, Chaplain, Secunderabad, India, of a daughter, stillborn, at Great Malvern, March 11.

### MARRIAGES.

BOOTHBY—BOOTHBY.—H. V. Boothby to Augusta Louisa, daughter of the late Major gen. J. G. Boothby, R.A., at Lissington, Lincolnshire, March 12.

CARRELL—FAWCUS.—J. W. Carrell, F.G.S., of H.I.M.'s Customs Service, China, to F. Mary Fawcus, at St. John's, Dimsdale, March 19.

HOGGE—WILLIAMS.—J. W. Hogge, Lieut. 14th Sikhs, son of the late Col. Charles Hogge, C.B., R.A., to A. M. Williams, at Crouch-end, March 20.

### DEATHS.

ALLEN—Edward Allen, late of the Bengal Artillery, at Launceston, Tasmania, Nov. 17, aged 57.

DYER—G. Harry, son of Lieut. col. T. Dyer, M.S.C., Feb. 26, aged 10.

EDEX—C. C. Eden, son of Lieut. gen. Eden, at Helwan, near Cairo, March 10.

EVEZARD—Mary Juliana, wife of Surg. major Evezard, H.M.'s Madras Artillery, Retired, at Broadstairs, March 17.

MACAULAY—Ghita Jane, daughter of W. Macaulay, P. and O. Company's Service, at Lee, March 17.

MACDONALD—Norman Campbell, son of Col. Macdonald, B.S.C., at Brighton, aged 18, March 18.

WARD—J. P. H. Ward, late B.C.S., at Ottawa, Canada, March 12.

WINDSOR—The Rev. S. B. Windsor, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, at Forest-row, March 18.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 15. Green Jacket, Calcutta.—18. Granville, Mauritius; Nola, Mauritius.—19. Str. Khe-live, Calcutta; Minerva, Mauritius.—20. Str. L'Orion, Calcutta.—21. Sir E. Lawrence, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

March 15. Dur-dan, Calcutta; str. Glenarn, Singapore; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta.—16. Bortoux, Madras; Travancore, Aden; str. City of London, Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Bombay; Palawan, Calcutta; Kedron, Singapore; str. Jeanos, Bombay; str. Arcot, Kurrachee.—19. Str. City of Cambridge, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Princess Louise, Rangoon.—20. Indian Chief, Mauritius; River Indus, Calcutta.—21. Str. Malwa, Calcutta; Knight Commander, Calcutta; Morning Light, Bombay; Royal Edward, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pleiades, March 23.—From LIVERPOOL.—For COLOMBO—Mr. and Mrs. G. Shand and five children, Miss Small, Mr. P. Chayne, Mr. J. Roger, Mr. A. Bethune, Dr. A. Renny, Mr. T. Jebb, Mr. J. Macgregor. For CALCUTTA—Col. S. G. Warde, Mr. J. H. Herbert, and Mr. Vassibopulo. For SUZ.—Mr. D. L. Davies and Rev. J. Nugent.

### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearce, Lieut. Lyons, Capt. and Mrs. Seton, Miss Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Homan, and Mr. Leodgard. For KEEPEL BAY.—Mr. E. G. Mayne. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Postlethwaite and Mr. Greaves. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Miss Stileman, Lieut. Bromley, and Capt. Wodehouse. For SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Noble. For MADRAS.—Major J. Jamieson, Mrs. G. C. Master and two children, Miss Master. Mr. Frant and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Veasey, Mrs. McDonnell and child, Surg. Emerson, Surg. Campbell, Surg. S. J. Thomson, and Capt. Osmer. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Packer and child. For MALTA.—Messrs. Richards, Major Cathcart, and Sub Lieut. Garland. For PENANG.—Mrs. A. G. Morrison and child, Mrs. Schuiz and two children, Miss Schauer, Mrs. Light, Mr. H. Scott, and Miss E. Scott. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child. For BRISBANE.—Mr. Forbes. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Molmann.

Per str. —.—From VENICE.—For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. Forbes, and Miss Seales. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Coblyn, and Capt. Schutze. Per str. —.—From BRINDISI.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. Galton, Mr. H. Foulger, and Mr. W. R. Soames.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Sophie, from Manila, Feb. 9, 35 S., 25 E.  
Howrah, Calcutta to Demerara, Feb. 21, 23 S., 10 E.  
Guinevere, from Calcutta, Jan. 23, 32 S., 34 E.  
Estrella de Chilo, from Singapore, Jan. 15, 23 S., 62 E.  
Dundee, from Calcutta, Feb. 10, 35 S., 19 E.  
Carrizal, from Singapore, Jan. 12, 26 S., 67 E.  
Louisa, Singapore to New York, Jan. 8, 29 S., 18 E.  
Norna, for Calcutta, Feb. 3, 16 S., 33 W.  
Mysore, for Bombay, Feb. 7, 5 S., 31 W.  
British Navy, for Calcutta, Jan. 30, 3 S., 31 W.  
Victoria Cross, for Bombay, Feb. 4, 33 S., 31 W.  
John Allen, for Madras, Feb. 3, 5 S., 30 W.  
Bride, for Alga Bay, Jan. 23, 13 N., 26 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. S. Harrison, Mr. Stoker, Lieut. Caunter and King, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, and Mr. A. J. Mant.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Christie, Miss Carew, Mr. Payne, Lieut. Winter, and Surg. A. Adey.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. G. R. Westmacott, Mr. Markham, and Mr. H. M. Ross.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major C. J. Smith, and Col. and Mrs. Colley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Sneath.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieuts. Rattigan, Vines, Humphrey, Munro, Pakenham, Tindal, Douglas, Adams, Young, and Boswell, and Mrs. Monk.

#### APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brett.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Surgs. Bennett, Thornhill, Robinson, Mrs. Jones, and two Misses Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, and Col. Warren.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Miss Daniell, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and child, Surgs. Mansor, Street, Tully, Davidson, Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland.  
**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. A. M. Saunders, and Mr. Seppinge.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Lumsdaine, Col. Hall, and Mr. Smalley.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Lieut. and Mrs. Hamond.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. J. E. Barton, Miss Barton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Young.  
**VENICE TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Harper.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. and Mrs. Carrall.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Fryer, Col. and Mrs. White, and Rear-Admiral Luard.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.**—Mr. and Mrs. L. Browne.  
**BRINDISI TO LYTTELTON.**—Capt. Tossewell.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.**—Mr. V. R. Fitzgerald.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. W. F. Stevenson.

APRIL 11.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Miss Wright, Mrs. Howick and child, Mr. R. Lydeker, and Mr. and Mrs. Puckle.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. E. Vouillement, Mrs. Monteath, and Miss Pigott.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. Low and friend.

APRIL 18.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. Wybrow.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. R. C. Webster.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Rev. G. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Laing, and Mrs. Roberts.

**HINDU MEDICINE.**—Babu Binod Lal Sen Gupta, a well-known doctor of the old Hindu school in Calcutta, proposes to open a free school for the study of Hindu works on medicine. A charitable dispensary is also to be opened in connection with the school, and a botanical garden to be opened in the suburbs, where as many as possible of the plants and herbs used as medicines are to be grown.

**SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN LADY.**—The *Madras Times* says:—A very melancholy affair occurred at Puducottah on Feb. 3, which caused considerable sensation among the local community. In the afternoon of that day a report got about to the effect that Mrs. J. James, the wife of Mr. James, the Rajah's bandmaster, had suddenly died by taking poison. This, after a while, reaching the ears of the authorities, the Town Police Magistrate and Mr. Kistnier, the Head-quarter Inspector of Police, went to Mr. James's house in the evening, and held a formal inquiry into the matter up to a very late hour in the night, at which inquiry Mr. Rodgers, the apothecary, and others were duly examined. It transpired from the investigation that the deceased, Mrs. James, and her mother, Mrs. Fox, who had lately come from Madras and was staying with her daughter, had had a quarrel, which, it would appear, terminated in Mrs. Fox leaving the house. Not long afterwards, the deceased, who is said to have been writing a letter at the time, suddenly screamed for help, when her husband, Mr. James, Police Inspector Mr. Power, who was also staying with them at the time, and some other persons ran in and found the deceased in great agitation and violent convulsions. They succeeded, with some difficulty, in laying her on the bed, and ascertained from her that she had taken some stuff, which was discovered to be strychnine. Medical aid was immediately called for, but before any effective remedy could be applied, she was a corpse. The deceased was buried on the following morning in the Lutheran Mission burial-ground.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 23.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, March 23.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional 1 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 1 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)...	...	86	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	86	87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	ing taking	81 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	...	Co.'s Rs.	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	1,000 as	81 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870	...	equiva-	83 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1873	...	lent to	81 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	£100.	89 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 1/2d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9 1/2d.	3s. 9 1/2d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2 1/2d.	5s. 2 1/2d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	51d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53 1/4d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	104 1/2 to 104 1/2	
India 5 per cent. ...	...	100 1/2 to 101	
India 4 per cent. ...	...	82 to 83	
India Enfacel Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	89 1/2	
India 5 per cent. Enfacel Paper, 1873	...	...	
India Stock, Enfacel Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	...	
India Stock Debentures, 1853	...	...	
" " " 1859	...	...	
" " " 1863	...	...	
" " " 1864	...	...	
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	
India Debentures (1873)	...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2	
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.	...	100 to 102 1/2	
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.	...	35 1/2 pm.	
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.	...	35 1/2	
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	109	116 1/2 to 117
Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	...	100	
Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	...	23.3.0	
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	123 1/2
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent.	...	100	127 to 129
East Indian	...	100	127 1/2
G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	120 to 121 1/2
Ditto (new)	...	12	
Ditto	...	6	
South of India, gua. 5 per cent.	...	100	113
Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	...	100	103
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	...	100	112 to 113
Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	...	100	108
Ditto ditto, 1871	...	10	
Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	...	all	112 to 114
Ditto Debentures (a)	...	all	102 to 104
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	...	100	112 to 114
South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	112 1/2
Ditto	...	£2. 8s.	
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent.	...	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
Nizam's State Railway	...	...	
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited)	...	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Delhi and London	...	all	
Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	99 to 101
Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	43 1/2 to 44 1/2
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited)	...	all	7 1/2 to 7 11-16
Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	...	all	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
graph Company	...	all	20 to 21 1/2
Indo-European (Limited)	...	all	2 to 2 1/2
Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	...	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Ditto 8 per cent. preference	...	all	17 1/2
Red Sea Telegraph	...	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company	...	all	55 to 60
Tiphook Tea Company	...	10	35 to 36
Lower Assam	...	26. 5s.	35 to 41
Upper Assam	...	10	34 1/2 to 63
Assam Tea Company	...	20	
Eastern Assam (Limited)	...	all	4 1/2
Leibong	...	all	12 1/2
British-Indian Tea (Limited)	...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	all	7 to 7 1/2
Do. New	...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	all	
Darjeeling (Limited)	...	all	21 to 21 1/2
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	102 to 104 1/2
Madras Tramway (Limited)	...	all	31 to 44
Nerbudda Coal	...	8s.	3 to 4 1/2
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	38 to 40
Ditto New, 1867	...	20	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
National of India Land	...	12 1/2	to
Suez Canal	...	all	21 1/2
Barnagore Jute	...	...	5 to 7





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117, Victoria-street, Westminster, March 13, 1878.

**NOTICE.**

**THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at Three P.M.

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THIRTEEN YEARS AMONG THE WILD BEASTS OF INDIA: their Haunts and Habits, from Personal Observation; with an account of the Modes of Capturing and Taming Wild Elephants. By G. P. SANDERSON, Officer in Charge of the Government Elephant Keddahs in Mysore.

THE ARMIES OF THE POWERS OF EUROPE: their Strength and Organisation, &c., with an Account of some of the Famous Regiments, their Composition, &c., &c.; also an Account of the Navies of the Several Powers. By Captain H. B. STUART.

CANAL AND CULVERT TABLES. By LEWIS D'A. JACKSON, Author of "Hydraulic Manual and Statistics."

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, with Notes. By JOHN BRADSHAW, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Madras.

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Lists of Retired Officers of the three

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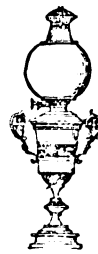
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay March 11; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 9; Calcutta March 8.

THE papers give a few fresh details about the Darbar held at Peshawar, on March 4, to receive the submission of the Jawakis. The surrendered arms and the fine of Rs. 5,000 were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech, briefly reviewed the behaviour of the Jawakis, and exhorted them to abstain for the future from outrages on British territory. He also rebuked the Khans and Chiefs for their intrigue, rivalry, and uselessness for all good influence which, he said, directly promoted disturbances on the border; and he gave them distinctly to understand that he would require of them in the future that active loyalty on condition of which they enjoyed handsome allowances and honours from the British Government. His Honour made honourable mention of Nawab Bahadur Sher Khan, to whose exertions in their behalf the Jawakis might attribute the abatement of that punishment which their prolonged contumacy would inevitably have brought upon them. Mr. Egerton also spoke a few words eulogistic of the conduct and bearing of our soldiers in the field. The camp was to break up in a day or two, the Lieutenant-Governor returning to Lahor, whence he would almost immediately start for Sind, accompanied by Mr. Lepel Griffin, Colonel Black, and his Private Secretary, Major Bates.

THE crop and weather reports for the week ending the 5th March show a decrease of 22,000 in the numbers on famine relief in Madras, an improvement that hardly compensates for a general though slight rise of prices. There were still 260,000 in all on the relief list. In the Central Provinces the outturn of the harvest is below the average, especially in Betul, Chindwara, and Seoni, where blight has damaged the wheat, and frost and insects the other crops. Prices still showed a rise, owing to the large exportations to Bombay and the North-West Provinces. Reports from Central India state that the weather was cool, water scarce, and prospects fair. The cholera in the city of Indor was abating. The last report from Mysor, dated the 2nd of March, stated that the condition of the districts was satisfactory, and that there was no increased pressure on the people.

A GREAT deal of distress was reported as still prevailing in the Bombay Famine Districts in consequence of the failure of most of the crops. The distress in Oudh was growing very severe, and in one district the people were dying at the rate of fifty per day. In the North-West Provinces also there was much distress. The magistrate of Agra had appealed to the public for assistance in feeding the daily increasing numbers in the poor-houses, not so much for pecuniary aid as for help in the work of distributing the food.

WE learn that Lieutenant-General Strachey, President of the Famine Commission, was about to start on his tour to Madras and Mysor. With him goes Mr. A. P. Howell, who was to take up the preliminary duties of Secretary, until such time as Mr. Elliott is free to leave Mysor. That gentleman had been summoned from Mysor to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy about famine matters. He would return, however, presently to Mysor, hoping to wind up the famine business there by the end of April.

AN examination of the outlay accounts furnished from one of the Madras relief camps has brought to light a series of bold and systematic frauds. To prevent over-charge in the valuation of the food, condiments, &c., supplied to the camp by the contractors, it had been ordered that receipts should be issued daily by the superintendent of the camp to the contractor for the amounts received on that day, and that on the production of these receipts, the proper native officer should settle the prices to be paid according to the price list kept in his taluk. It was found that in one case this work had been delegated to a subordinate; who, in collusion with the contractor, had systematically altered the receipts so as to show larger quantities of goods supplied. Thus, when the camp accounts show that 1,733 measures of rice had been received, the vouchers in the taluk (on which payment had been made) showed 673½ measures; and in the same way 88 becomes 288; 77 becomes 277; and so on. The case will of course be fully investigated.

WITH regard to the Famine Commission it is stated that the Viceroy had applied to Mr. Grant Duff to serve upon it, but that Mr. Duff has unfortunately been obliged to refuse. It is also said that Mr. Caird, President of the Copyhold Commission, will probably accept a seat on the Famine Commission.

OWING to the exigencies of the public service, with regard to maintaining effective supervision of those districts in the Madras Presidency in which scarcity still exists and measures of relief are still needed, the Government in Council has deemed it necessary to notify that, pending further orders, no leave will be granted to any of his officers except on very urgent grounds.

AT the meeting of the Leg'slative Council, on Thursday, March 7, Sir Edward Bayley presented the Select Committee's report on the Arms Bill. He detailed the alterations made by the Committee to meet the objections lately urged by the Northern India Rifle Association and other bodies. The Council of that Association had pointed out the injury that would be inflicted on sportsmen and rifle shots in India if the Bill passed in its original form. The Trades Association in Calcutta, moved by Messrs. Rodda and other respectable gun-makers, had also memorialised Government with especial regard



to the needless injury threatened to their business by the legislation proposed. Among the objections to certain clauses of the Bill, it was urged that the proposed tax on the "fittings" sent out with a gun or rifle from home (turn-screws, cartridge-closers, &c.) was so heavy, that importers of guns would get out the weapons only, and have the smaller accessories made in India; thus a large number of native workmen would be gradually instructed in the manufacture of the very implements the Government wished to keep out of native hands, and the illicit trade in fire-arms be rather fostered than discouraged. It was urged further, that it was far better to prohibit altogether the import of cheap trade-made arms evidently intended for warlike purposes; whilst sporting guns and rifles, and target rifles, should be admitted as before, on an *ad valorem* duty.

At the same sitting Mr. Hope moved that the Select Committee's report on the Forest Bill be taken into consideration. He explained at some length the scope and application of the Bill, and the chances which the Committee had effected in the measure as originally drawn. Sir John Strachey spoke in support of the Bill. After a discussion raised by Sir Andrew Clarke on the subject of an agency to be employed to work the Bill, and private rights affected by it, the Bill was passed into law. The Sea Customs Department Bill was also passed.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the date for Mr. Rivers Thompson's return from Burmah has not yet been fixed. "He would prefer that the treaty with the native Government, which Colonel Duncan is engaged in negotiating, may be completed before he gives up charge of the province; but if this settlement is delayed, he will come over to take his seat in Council without waiting indefinitely."

THE Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Temple, met a large gathering of Parsees on Monday, March 4, at Nowsari, and read them a long lecture, in which he exhorted them to diversify their pursuits, and instead of following mercantile avocations merely, as is the fashion amongst them at present, to "go in for" agriculture and for serving in the Native Army. He also advised them to speak the truth.

THE daughter of Babu Keshab Chandar Sen was married to the Maharaja of Kuch Bahar on the 6th March with great rejoicings. The Queen sent her congratulations on the occasion, and the Maharajah Holkar conferred a *khilat* on him. The Hindu rites were "slightly modified" to suit the Babu's and the bride's religious views. The Duke of Parma was present at the wedding, and left on March 8. There were great doings at Kuch Bahar—illuminations, fireworks, and dramatic performances, and 5,000 poor were fed on the last day of the ceremonies.

ON Major Impey's transfer to the Nepal Residency his appointment at Udaipur will be taken by Major J. Cadell, V.C., who will be replaced at Jodhpur by Major Grant. The latter in his turn will be succeeded in the Persian Gulf as First Assistant by Captain Durand.

It is gazetted that the Viceroy would leave Calcutta at 9.45 on the evening of the 18th March, to visit Rurki, Dehra, and Nahan. He was expected to arrive at Simla at the beginning of this month.

EMIGRATION from Calcutta to the seven colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Mauritius, Natal, Guadeloupe, and Martinique appears, from the last report on the subject, to have been falling off rather than increasing of late. During the year, however, 2,931 emigrants found their way back to their native country, bringing with them savings to the amount of nearly five lakhs and a quarter, or an average sum per head of Rs. 175. One emigrant from Trinidad, after a residence of twelve years in the island, has brought home Rs. 15,000, 140 sovereigns, and a quantity of jewellery. It is a pity the man's caste, name, and other details are not given in the report. A few more such cases as this might produce an effect on the popular mind. Those that have already been recorded are enough to provoke surprise at the indifference of the Indian peasant to the brilliant prospect which emigration opens out before him. But an examination of the present report will

unfold several causes which have hitherto retarded the success of emigration. These are:—First, the unscrupulous zeal of irresponsible agents, who wander over the country entrapping all they can lay their hands on—young men and maidens, old men and children, the maim, the halt, and the blind. Last year eleven per cent. of enlisted coolies were either rejected or released from their engagement by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta. The number of people rejected and returned to their villages empty-handed would not tend to encourage future emigrants. Secondly, we have to consider the difficulties which confront the emigrant when he tries to obtain his return passage from certain colonies after the expiry of his term of indenture. Out of 24,291 adult immigrants who had been shipped to Guadeloupe, since 1854, only 1,880 had been sent back. On May 25, 1871, there were 13,540 in the island. None of these coolies have been able to obtain shipping home since then. Considering how fervently a native of India loves his home these statistics point to some strange abuse in Guadeloupe. Thirdly, in the series of stumbling-blocks before the emigrant we may rank the want of some person in authority acquainted with the Indian coolies' ways and habits to look after them in their new homes. This is an evil which it would not be difficult to remedy. The office of Protector of Immigrants in Natal is held by a retired Indian officer. It would not be difficult to find other Indian officers retired from the service who could be entrusted with the charge of looking after these helpless and dependent children of the East in other places.

THE Government of India was told last year that small children were amongst the articles exported from British territory to Nepal, the children being kidnapped in India. The matter was referred to the proper authorities; but according to the official report sent in, no regular system of kidnapping or slave traffic exists, though occasional instances of the abuse may, perhaps, occur.

It appears that the mountainous tract between the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir suffers more from scarcity, just now, than any other parts of the Maharajah's dominions. The distress extends, it is said, from Khibhal in the west to Kishtwar in the east; and as a consequence there has been some delay in the construction of the telegraph line from Jammu to Srinagar. The *Pioneer* gives this on the faith of the ordinary official reports, reserving to itself "the right to reasonable scepticism about real famine in Kashmir at any time. Instances are not unknown of the people of the Happy Valley starving in the midst of plenty—dying with the garnered harvest all about them, whilst waiting the coming of the myrmidons of the durbar to apportion the crop between the cultivators and their ruler."

THE dashing exploit of Captain Cavagnari at Sapri with the gallant Guides, and their bold leader Captain Wigram Battye, is by no means a solitary instance of such deeds in the career of this distinguished Frontier official. In August last year he directed the attack and surprise of the Gadia Khel hamlet at the mouth of the Kohat Pass. In January last he effected the surprise of Gari Gul with the 14th Sikhs, and in 1869, as far as political management was concerned, he arranged the surprise and capture of Gara Bazoti. The invariable success which has attended the repeated instances of surprise and attack of strongholds in the hill country by Captain Cavagnari shows clearly enough that, when judgment is combined with courage, our troops are quite capable of beating the hill men in their own tactics and on their own ground.

WE learn from the Indian papers that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,93,14,793, for the Northern Bengal State Railway, being an average rate of Rs. 80,144 per mile for 241 miles. The main line, north of the Ganges, is metre gauge, while the section, south of the river, is to be constructed on the 5ft 6in. gauge, and will probably have to be worked by the Eastern Bengal Company.

THE following is an extract from a letter, dated from Malta, regarding the last voyage of the troop-ship *Serapis* between Bombay and England:—"We have experienced a succession of heavy gales between Port Said and this place. These large troop-ships are only allowed to carry just sufficient coal to take

them from port to port in fine weather. We got into a heavy gale soon after leaving Port Said, against which we could only steam five knots. We hoped to struggle on as far as Malta, but when within nine miles of the island another tremendous gale overtook us, and we had not enough coal to enable us to reach the port, so we hove to, and I shall never forget the day and night which followed. Solid seas washed right over the vessel, the huge troop-ship rolling helplessly over on her side, and the boats being smashed to pieces like playthings. Accidents, some of which were serious, happened in every part of the ship, and when the storm had somewhat abated, we found ourselves 130 miles from Malta with no coal, provisions running very short, 1,200 souls to care for, and no fresh water even to wash our faces, as there was no coal with which to work the condensers. Two or three vessels passed us, but took no notice of our signals of distress, but at last the *Trentham Hall* hove in sight, hove down, and spoke with us. The captain came on board, but the recent gales had so reduced his stock of coal that he could not tow the *Serapis* to Malta, but he went off at once and had help sent to us."

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta public feeling in India has been excited to the utmost degree by the latest war telegrams. All Indian topics, however important locally, have suddenly sunk into abeyance in face of the paramount question of war. The interest in this subject—says the correspondent—"is largely due to the conviction that if war be declared it will, even though fought in Europe, be practically an Indian war, as being undertaken for the sole purpose of protecting India from Russian aggression. For this reason it is suggested that India should be required to supply a very large contingent from her native army. There can, it is said, be no distinction in principle between employing the native troops to protect the safety of the Indian Empire in Europe and using them in India to resist Russian invasion. So long as we retain our present number of English troops in India we could well afford to spare a large portion of our native army to serve as a contingent in any military expedition which England might send against Russia, seeing that there would be little or no difficulty in speedily filling up their places with new levies." We are further told that a suggestion has been made towards remedying the chronic state of unreadiness for war in which the native army exists—namely, that in the event of a war contingent being required only half-battalions of our present line regiments should be draughted off, the gaps being filled up by fresh recruits. When the new recruits became efficient soldiers a second draft might be spared for the war contingent, the same process being repeated as long as was required. In this way the original war contingent might be maintained at its full strength; or, indeed, even considerably increased.

FROM the same source we learn that the only topic which during the last week has been allowed to divert attention for a little from the absorbing question of war is the trial of the Rajah of Puri, in Cuttack, the hereditary guardian of the Temple of Jagannath, for the murder of a gosain, or holy man, who is worshipped by the people as a god. Before life was extinct the man had been tortured in so abominable a manner that the details cannot be published. He had been left to linger for fifteen days in agony. The case has caused a profound sensation in the districts.

THOSE who are acquainted with the writings of the late Colonel Meadows Taylor will hasten to welcome the appearance of a posthumous novel from the pen which so gracefully described the fortunes of "Tara" and "Seeta." Nor are they likely, we think, to be disappointed with the latest sample of their old favourite's literary and imaginative power. "A Noble Queen," as now published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., is one more nugget from the mine whence Meadows Taylor drew those historical romances which have delighted many a reader, however ignorant of Indian history. It is the last, and we might even say the best, of a series of works of fiction which have done for India what Scott's romances did for Great Britain and several other European countries. No other writer that we can think of comes so near the author of "Kenilworth" in all the main excellences of the Waverley Novels. Each possesses the same kind of artistic power, the same clear

eye for beauty, moral and physical, the same easy grace of expression, the same gift of realising the life of other countries and of past times. Both, too, are good story-tellers, who know how to develop character by means of adventures, without any sacrifice of dramatic truth or artistic harmony. They have the same sort of classic roundness and symmetry which distinguishes Virgil, Raphael, and Mozart in their respective lines. The noble Queen of the present story is the famous and ill-fated Chand, Sultana of Bijapur, who did greatly and died nobly in the days of Akbar and our own Elizabeth. Although she gives its title to the book, its main interest centres in the real heroine, Zora, and her destined lover, Abbas Khan, who are brought together in the first chapter by an incident which forms the keystone of an interesting and well-managed plot. There is just enough mystery about Zora and her blind old grandfather to keep our curiosity gently alive, but the author is too good an artist to weary us with the sort of Chinese puzzles so dear to writers of a lower stamp. There is plenty of pathos mingled with humour in the account of the grandfather's wanderings with his darling Zora, until he finds true friends and an honoured welcome in Queen Chand's Court, at Bijapur. Zora herself makes a charming addition to the portrait-gallery which holds Tara and Seeta. Abbas Khan's friend and follower, Runga Naik, is drawn with manifest truth from the Beydurs of the Dakhan, among whom Taylor spent so many years of his life. Of Queen Chand herself, in her glory and her suffering, we have some memorable glimpses; and Donna Maria and her saintly brother are skilfully contrasted with the villains of the story, white and black. The scenes in which one of these, Don Diego, figures, are wrought out with consummate power; and the incidents of the siege and defence of Ahmadnagar, crowned by the good Queen's murder and the heroine's narrow escape from a yet worse fate, lend much of tragic grandeur and completeness to the close of a well told, picturesque, and thoroughly interesting tale.

LORD DERBY'S retirement from the Ministry was an event which at the first hearing must have struck most of his countrymen with dismay. So long as he held the keys of the Foreign Office there was little fear of our being rashly committed to a needless war on behalf of an obsolete tradition, and an exploded craze. With his retirement our hopes of a peaceful issue to the long-pending differences with Russia seemed to vanish. There is some balm in Gilead still, however, if it be true that Lord Derby's place has been filled up by the Marquis of Salisbury. The latter's presence at the Foreign Office will no doubt be a loss to India; but unless his lordship's sentiments on the Eastern Question have entirely changed in the last few months the loss to India will at least be England's gain. We may still look to him to save us, if he can, from embarking in a costly, foolish, and apparently unprovoked war. It is reported that his successor at the India Office will be Mr. Gathorne Hardy, now Minister for war; but this for the present is a mere rumour. If Sir S. Northcote could be spared from the Treasury, he would go far to compensate the India Office for the loss of Lord Salisbury. Why not try Lord George Hamilton?

WE are glad to inform our readers that the India Office has subscribed for fifty copies of Mr. Low's admirable "History of the Indian Navy," a notice of which lately appeared in these columns.

## Odds and Ends.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL is on tour, visiting Cuttack, False Point, Pooree, Chaudbally, and Chittagong.

THE Budget for Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for the year 1878-79 is calculated at twenty-six lakhs and twenty thousand rupees.

A SUCCESSFUL attempt has, says the *Englishman*, been made to send pheasants in ice from Masuri to Calcutta. They would travel equally well if carefully packed in charcoal.

THE salaries of the two appointments of Collector of Ganjam and Vizagapatam have, under orders from the Government of India, been reduced, from the 1st of January last, from Rs. 2,850 to Rs. 2,500 a month.

THE most liberal contributors to the Madras Famine relief to its population has been South Australia, the subscriptions from

which country are equal to one shilling per head of the entire population.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the revised estimates for the Northern Bengal State Railway.

IT is probable that the Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., will shortly go to England on privilege leave.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT, C.S., will probably be appointed Secy. to the Famine Commission.

CERTAIN changes impending in the organisation of the police in Bengal are calculated to effect a saving of about two lakhs of rupees per annum, without, it is promised, impairing its efficiency.

MR. D. N. TURNBULL goes as District Superintendent of Police in the Gujrat District.

THERE is a report at Puna that some officers are to be sent to the Cape for special duty.

THE marriage of the Maharaja of Maisur is to be celebrated in May next, and there will be great festivities at Maisur on the occasion.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Burma has recommended the appointment of Government prosecutors in every district in the province.

MAJOR CROWTHER BEYSON, of the Royal Scots, is reported to be seriously ill at Jabalpur, and it is expected that he will have to go home.

THE services of four more Famine Officers in Madras have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments from the 14th February.

THE Raja of Pittapur, and Seshaya Sastri, late Dewan of Travankor, have been appointed additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur arrived at Jodhpur on February 17 on a visit to the Maharaja, and to assist at some of the ceremonies in connection with the young son and heir lately born to Jodhpur.

MR. J. L. KIPLING, Principal of the Lahor School of Art, is going on furlough to England for one year from the 9th of March; and Mr. D. Garrick, formerly of the School of Art in Calcutta, has been selected to act for him.

FROM the latest district reports from the Panjab it appears that there is much distress in Hoshiarpur, owing to high prices, and great scarcity of food in the Pakhli and Agror Valleys, and in Boi, Bakot, and Nana Haquas, in the Hazara District.

THE value of cotton exported from this country from 1st October to 31st January last was 446,469 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,22,82,662, as compared with 571,194 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,43,49,164, exported in the corresponding months of last season.

KULU, on the night of the 14th February, had no less than four shocks of earthquake, one of which was very severe, lasting about a minute, and accompanied by a loud subterranean noise. The wave travelled from east to west. Again, at half past one in the afternoon of the 15th, there was another slight shock.

MAJOR G. L. WARDEN has been appointed assistant to the agent of the Viceroy in Baroda, with the title of Boundary Commissioner.

LIEUT. MATHEWS, of H.M.S. *London*, is to officiate as assistant political agent at Zanzibar, v. Holmwood, on leave.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major Musgrave James Bradley, late 5th Lancers, at 16, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, March 27. Charles J. Johnstone, Esq., late 7th Dragoon Guards, at Sturbury, Melbourne, Victoria, March 28 (by telegram). Capt. T. R. Barz, H.M.'s 30th Regt., at Glenfeochan, Argyllshire, March 28. Capt. R. W. B. Crowther Beynon, the Royal Scots Regt., on board H.M.S. *Crocodile*, seven days after leaving Bombay, March. Edward Footell, Esq., Surg. to H.M.'s Regt., at Mysor, Sind. A. Richards, Esq., late 44th Regiment, at Wexford, March. General H. G. Hart (Hart's Army List), at Biaritz, France, on March 24.

BENGAL.—Rev. A. Eschebach, chaplain of station of Muttra, at Muttra, March 4, aged 40. Charles R. At. Smith, Esq., Inspector of Customs, at Lucknow, Feb. 21. C. D. Russell, Esq., late of the B.C.S., at Balford, March 24, aged 83.

MADRAS.—Surg. major E. H. Condon, Army Medical Department, at Fort St. George, March 5. John Miller, Barrister-at-Law and Administrator-General, at Madras, March 2. Col. J. Bean, late Royal Madras, at Rome, March 26, aged 61.

BOMBAY.—Colonel J. G. Lightfoot, C.B., late Bombay Army, at Madeira, lately. Lieut. Col. John Fawcett, H.M.S. Bombay Army, Retired List, at St. Heliers, Jersey, March 23, in his 76th year.

CHINA.—Thomas William Reed, Chief Officer of the barque *Hopeful*, at Shanghai, China, Feb. 3.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. H. Master and child, Mr. Hindowe and child, Mrs. J. H. Master and two children, Mrs. Ebyrdowe and child, Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mrs. A. H. H. Ison and three children, Mrs. Miles, Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mrs. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald and three children, Lady Meade and child, Mrs. McElt, Major and Mrs. White and infant, Mr. J. Folliott Stokes, Mrs. Reynolds's five children, Mr. Crossley, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. E. Minors and three children, Mr. D. P. Canna, Mrs. A. G. Lewis and two infants, Mr. Brennan, Miss Edye, Major Corby's two children, Mrs. R. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer and three children, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Wm. Woodward, and Mr. A. W. Darko.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson and child, Col. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. H. Hill, Mrs. Masag, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. A. W. Mardock, Mr. M. Duff, Capt. W. A. Roberts, Capt. E. J. Laune, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Dr. J. F. P. McNeill, Major Gatacre, Major Fraser, Rev. A. G. Cane, Lieut. Col. T. Butler, and a gentleman.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—A gentleman, the Earl of Dalketh, the Hon. Col. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and three infants, Mr. Strachey, Mr. G. F. Williams, Mr. E. F. Whitney, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. A. Mackintosh, and Mr. J. M. Dunbar.

#### THE CHINA OPIUM TRADE.

The Consular Reports on the China opium trade show that, while in some districts there has been a marked diminution in the quantity of Indian opium imported, there has, taking all the districts together, been a considerable increase in the total importations of the latter drug during the last few years, simultaneously with a much larger increase in the consumption of native grown opium. Between 1866 and 1870 the average yearly importation was 58,322 piculs, while between 1870 and 1875 it was 64,110 piculs, and in the last named year it was 66,461. It is thus evident that there is as yet no tendency of native grown opium to displace the Indian drug, while an enormous increase is going on in the total quantity of opium of all kinds consumed by the Chinese. The native drug operates in two ways, it is used unmixed by the poorer classes of the population, and it is used to dilute and thus cheapen Indian opium. In the former capacity it enters into competition with the produce of this country in a very partial degree only—for the majority of those who consume it are people who could not afford to use Indian opium. Its use as a diluent, on the other hand, is quite compatible with, and may be the indirect cause of an increased consumption of, the Indian drug. At the same time, it is impossible to avoid seeing that the future of Indian opium in China is a precarious one. At present the Indian drug is not only more fashionable, but intrinsically better than the native grown opium. But the native grown opium is improving fast, and though fashion would continue to secure the preference of the well-to-do for the Indian drug long after the last vestige of its former superiority has disappeared, yet a preference based merely on fashion and not on merit would not last for ever. Unless, then, China is for some reason incapable of growing as good opium as India, the imported will, in all probability, have some day to compete with the indigenous article, and the monopoly will cease to be worth maintaining. The Imperial edicts against the local cultivation continue, and probably always will continue, to be a farce. Throughout large tracts it is considered by the farmers the most important item in the annual harvest, and it yields sufficient profit to pay well for bribes to the Mandarins to secure their connivance. A Chinese customs official, however, suggests that if a larger proportion of the total taxation that falls upon Bengal opium from its manufacture to its consumption fell to the share of the country importing it, the Chinese Government might possibly be induced, in the interest of the most reliable portion of its revenue—that derived from the foreign maritime customs—to take some pains to cause its own prohibition of poppy cultivation in China to be better regarded. He says:—"It is the high price at which Indian opium is sold in China which has so greatly stimulated the cultivation among the Chinese. . . . The imposition of a heavy import duty appears to be the only measure likely to induce China to rigidly prohibit the growth of opium, by no means an easy or costless task in this vast empire. But if the revenue depended on it, rigorous and effective measures would doubtless be adopted. This also appears to be the only solution of the question as to how India shall preserve the revenue and yet see the growth of opium prohibited in China."—*Calcutta Englishman*.

THE PLUNDER OF THE "ROSA MARY" IN THE RED SEA.—In our issue of February 14 we gave an interesting account of the accident in the Red Sea to the s.s. *Rosa Mary*, bound to Bombay, and the way in which a body of Arab wreckers made free with the ship's stores, deck fixings, and cargo. It appears from a letter received from Messrs. Beyts and Co., of Jeddah, agents to the Bombay Underwriters' Association at that port, that a number of Arab craft have arrived there with iron from the vessel, and that the British Consul has detained the iron pending its being claimed by the owners. Some of this iron has the marks of the Dhond and Munmar State Railway on it. The crews of these Arab vessels could not be induced by the captain to lend any assistance in getting the steamer off the ground. We trust the opportunity now presented will not be lost, of fully informing these men that when they render assistance to vessels in distress in the Red Sea they will be handsomely remunerated, and that severe measures will be adopted to put down in the future, as far as possible, any such unjustifiable acts of pillage and robbery as were committed by these Arabs on board the *Rosa Mary*.—*Times of India*.

IS IT TRUE?—The last English mail for Darjeeling was delayed beyond the usual period in transit. The local paper states that one of the causes of the detention was owing to H.E. Sir Frederick Haines stopping the mail en route to get his own letters. H.E. left Darjeeling at about 5.30 a.m. on Feb. 19, and took the Postmaster of Darjeeling with him, in order that he might open the letter bags in transit, and get H.E.'s letters out of them. The result was that the up-mails did not reach Darjeeling until four p.m. on the day they were due.

MR. AITCHISON has accepted the Chief Commissionership of British Burma. His successor in the Chief Commissionership of Maisur is Mr. J. D. Gordon.

AN exhibition of native-grown agricultural produce and native manufactures is to be held at Puna in May next, for the encouragement of the agriculture and manufactures of India.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 1, 1878.

## IS THIS "ZULM?"

At the end of last year a "happy thought" occurred to the members of a literary society in India, which, in all probability, it was imagined would commend itself to the favourable notice of the *barā sahib log*. The thought in question was that an Educational Congress should be held, in which officials of the Education Department, other Europeans of culture, head masters of schools, missionaries, and Indian gentlemen interested in the question, should meet to discuss, with a view to practical adoption, the means best fitted to advance the education of the people. The Society which gave birth to this suggestion is the Anjuman-i-Panjab, well known for the important services it has already rendered to the cause of education; and well known, also, for the high standing, cultivation, loyalty, and enlightened views of its members. When such a society starts such an idea we should naturally have anticipated the cordial support and assistance of the Government; for it obviously is a most desirable thing that the education of the people should pass as rapidly as possible into the hands of natives, and become independent of State control. The Society seems to have shared in this anticipation of support, and proceeded to vote nearly every officer of standing in the Education Department to preside over, or take a prominent part in the different sections of the forthcoming Congress. All things were progressing, to all appearance, favourably, addresses were being prepared, papers for reading were forwarded, and the first social Congress was about to be held in India under auspicious circumstances. Alas, for the transitory character of mundane things! The eye of official disfavour, for some inscrutable reason, fell upon the whole enterprise. The Lieutenant-Governor circulated a letter among the officials of Government, in which it was stated that officers of the Education Department "cannot, with any propriety, be permitted to discuss publicly, and without the distinct permission of the head of their department," questions touching on the future education of India." This remarkable document accompanies this arbitrary and unwise decision with offensive comments upon the natives of India, informing us that but few of them "can regard the educational policy of the Government with any intelligent interest or sympathy," and, with the exception of these few, "only English officials" remain "whose cultivation and in-

telligence" fit them for the discussion of such topics. A document more improper than the one referred to has seldom been penned, and it can have no other effect than to arouse just indignation in the breasts of those commented on. It was the enlightened liberality of natives of the Panjab which created the Panjab University, and the Anjuman has repeatedly won the commendation of Government itself for the important aid it has given to the cause of popular education. Not only are the acts of the native gentry thus rudely ignored; but intelligence and capacity is denied to all members of the Bar, of the European press, the higher staff of the railways, head-masters of grant-in-aid schools, European bankers, merchants, &c., and the whole body of missionaries. The discussion of educational questions by such men, it is said, "will be barren of any good results;" and as regards "English officials," they are curtly told that their "criticisms upon the manner in which the work of a Government Department is conducted are neither desired nor will be accepted by the Government."

The upshot of this extraordinary document has been that the projected Educational Congress has been virtually suppressed; and one of the most promising and inoffensive efforts to give effect to the Educational Despatch of 1854 of Sir Charles Wood has been brought to nought. The natives may truly exclaim "The ways of the Feringhees are wonderful!" and it may be seriously asked whether such arbitrary acts are not calculated to obstruct the cause of education, and to sow dissension among the official and non-official classes. Is there, finally, any country in the world which would forbid its subjects to attempt to relieve its Government of the burden of providing for educational wants; and which would insult and repel any who even offered to assist in the work? Is it "Zulm," or is it madness?

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Indian Daily News*, noticing the report of the Chamber of Commerce for the half-year ending Oct. 31 last, remarks:—It deals with a great variety of subjects of more or less importance to trade. Perhaps, having regard to all its issues, the most important subject handled in the report is the possibility of improving the condition of wheat shipped from this country to England. Country produce has now fairly got hold of the home markets. Its quality is generally good, the best sorts ranking next to Australian—the finest imported—and its extreme dryness specially fits it for mixing with English wheat, which it serves to relieve of the superabundant moisture consequent on wet harvests. Owing, however, to the two great faults of mixture with dirt and with inferior grain its selling price in the United Kingdom is still not what it ought to be. Looking to the habits of the native agriculturist, we believe it is useless to expect any improvement in these respects from him. Of cleanliness as an element affecting the market value of his crops he has generally not the slightest conception; and as the presence of barley or pulse in wheat is only a natural outcome of the immemorial practice of sowing all three in the same field, he would undoubtedly consider complaints on that score as the very height of unreason. Zeal of district officers may, as the Governor-General has suggested, "advise and instruct" the ryot here to prepare his corn for the European market, but it will be long, we fear, before any change for the better results from such well-meant persuasions. The only remedy capable of affecting an early and substantial improvement is, one which it rests with merchants themselves to apply. The erection of cleaning and sorting machines at ports of shipment seems to us the most hopeful means of counteracting the carelessness of the native grower, and the surest expedient for strengthening the trade against foreign competition. The necessary apparatus is not expensive. A Mark-lane firm offers machines capable of turning out from eight to ten quarters of clean grain an hour for ten pounds, English price, and other sizes in proportion. The working cost would be low, but little skilled labour being required. There is thus a fair prospect that any firm enterprising enough to take up wheat-cleaning, as a business, would benefit its own pockets, as well as the trade of the port, and we trust yet to see the experiment successfully tried in Calcutta.



## THE FUTURE MAIL CONTRACT.

The *Times of India*, after reviewing the history of mail contracts with the P. and O. Company, asks:—How is the next contract to be obtained?—by tender or otherwise? We say, by tender. There are a number of excellent lines of steamers now running regularly between England and India; and though we should be sorry to see the old P. and O. Company displaced, nevertheless sentimental considerations must give way to the duty of securing for India the best mail service that can be procured at the lowest rates. The length of term for which the contract ought to be given is a question upon which a good deal of difference of opinion exists. Many people, recollecting the dissatisfaction felt with the rate of speed achieved by the P. and O. steamers, and the difficulty of being able to demand faster rates for the long period of ten years, the term of the contract, are of opinion that no contract should be issued for a longer term than five years. A short contract would certainly have this advantage, that if the contractor proved unsatisfactory, no unreasonable time would have to elapse before he could be removed; but on the other hand, there is considerable force in the objections made on this subject by the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Being of opinion that it is impossible to provide for high rate of speed unless the contract is for a longer term, more particularly if the vessels are not to be cargo vessels, and that contractors, at the end of five years, would, if the contract were annulled, find themselves burdened with a class of vessels for which they had no further use, they propose that, "Duration of contract should similarly be made matter of tender, as contractors would doubtless accept a long contract on more favourable terms to the public than a short one." However, there are large companies running lines of steamers in several parts of the world, who, having always to keep up a supply of first-class ships, would not find themselves very much inconvenienced even if the loss of the mail contract compelled them to withdraw a portion of their fleet from the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean—a contingency by no means probable, because shrewd companies are generally well aware that good fast steamers can be appreciated by passengers as well as by merchants, whether they carry the mails on board or not. We think, therefore, that there ought to be no difficulty whatever in the Indian public securing excellent terms in a five years' contract, and we prefer the shorter time because it is a better instrument than a long term for securing constant efficiency in the mail service. We have endeavoured to work out for ourselves a calculation of the shortest time required for carrying mails from London to Bombay, and we cannot see that the journey could be done in any case under 16½ days. The following statement will show how we have arrived at this conclusion:—

## OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Mails leave London every Friday at 8 P.M.  
 Time from London to Paris ... .. 10½ hours.  
 Arrival at Paris, Saturday 6-30 A.M.  
 Distance from Paris to Brindisi, according to Bradshaw, 1,266 miles.  
 At an average speed of 35 miles an hour this distance could be traversed in 36½ hours. Allowing 3½ hours for stoppages, the time required from Paris to Brindisi would be 40 hours.  
 Arrival at Brindisi, Sunday, at 10-30 P.M.  
 Start from Brindisi at Sunday midnight.  
 At an average speed of 13 knots the distance, 820 miles, from Brindisi to Alexandria would occupy 63½ hours.  
 Arrival at Alexandria, Wednesday, 3 P.M.  
 Time through Egypt ... .. 12 hours.  
 Leave Suez, Thursday, 3 A.M.  
 Distance from Suez to Bombay, 2,972 miles.  
 This at a net average speed of 11 knots an hour would give ... .. 271 hours,  
 or 11 days and 7 hours as the time required for the voyage.  
 Counting this time from Thursday, 3 A.M., we get Monday, 10 A.M., as the hour when the mails could be landed in Bombay.

## MR. EDEN ON THE LICENSE BILL.

The *Calcutta Englishman*, having carefully considered the speeches made by Mr. Eden and Babu Kristodas Pal at the closing debate on the License Bill, remarks:—They take up positions in many respects diametrically at variance; and it seems to us that his Honour had the worst of the argument. Babu Kristodas Pal advanced as his main objection to the Bill that the funds raised under it were to be applied to the construction of public works; that, in fact, the new tax was to be an addition to the Public Works cess imposed last year; that, indeed, this tax, though originally intended for famine purposes, would now become nothing but an addition to the general revenues. Mr. Eden's reply was that means were necessary to enable Government to carry on the large system of railway and irrigation works necessary to prevent famines in future, and to relieve future famines when they occurred; that it must be evident to all that irrigation works were necessary in dry countries, and that railways were the only means of preventing a calamity when the crops of any considerable area failed. The money now to be raised would go to the purpose of making railways and other public works, which would otherwise have to be made from money raised by loans. He seemed to say that money would

still be borrowed, but to a less extent than before, and that the sum in future to be borrowed for public works, together with money borrowed to meet the cost of actual famines hereafter occurring, would not exceed the borrowings which have hitherto been made under the head of "Extraordinary Public Works." He said that the one and a half millions per annum which the Government of India was now raising from Bengal and other provinces as a famine tax would render unnecessary annual borrowing to that amount, and thus Government would find itself able to meet the fifteen millions, which the relief of actual famine was estimated to cost in every ten years, without exceeding the present rate of its non-famine borrowings. Mr. Eden could not find it possible to suppose that Babu Kristodas Pal would really wish the money raised to be locked up in a strong-box and put aside labelled "Famine." It seems to us that the member whose objections his Honour thus criticised did not urge anything so foolish as keeping the money raised in a strong-box. What he does seem to us to advocate is that the proceeds of this tax should be applied as a famine fund for the payment of loans already incurred to meet the actual relief of famine. Thus, supposing it takes five years to pay off the loans necessitated by the recent famine, the tax now imposed would run for that period. Supposing no famine to occur in the interim, it might be desirable to continue it for an additional similar period, the fund so raised being utilised in paying off debt, and so furnishing Government with a fund of several millions ready to its hand for meeting the expenses of any future famine. This is the position in which we should like to see the Government placed. We should like this famine tax to continue so long, and only so long, as may be necessary to meet the outlay incurred in relieving the recent famine, and to place in the hands of Government a considerable sum of several millions for the relief of any future famines. By being again called into existence whenever any serious famine occurs, it would be the part of the famine tax to maintain Government in that position.

## Bengal, Upper India, &amp;c.

## STATION TALK.

LAHOR, Feb. 24.—It was not necessary to be a skilful billiard player, or, indeed, to have the slightest knowledge of the game, in order to enjoy the entertainment offered on Wednesday evening by his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore to Lahor society. It is true that Mr. Roberts has seldom been seen in better form, and has seldom played with more ease and finish; but obviously that was a part of the entertainment which only a part of the company could understand. Some ladies play billiards as some play the violin or as some others shoot, but probably the accompaniment of tobacco keeps the game more sacred to men than those other pursuits in which the sex shows an inclination to rival us. The Nawab, however, provided something more than the board of green cloth, in the shape of a capital supper, to which a large company sat down after play was over; and after supper came dancing, which lasted till morning. There could not well be a more compendious and comprehensive entertainment, and certainly it would be hard to provide one to give more complete satisfaction. To see a great player play a game of which he is passionately fond, to sup well, and drink really good wine, is a combination which many a portly person considers as near a shot at the top pocket of perfect bliss as he is likely to make off these earthly cushions; while to meet pleasant people, to flirt a little, to sup a little more, and to dance a great deal, suffices for the aspirations of a large number of very charming people. So on the whole I don't hesitate to say that Lahor and Meera Meer very cordially appreciated the hospitality of H.H. the Nawab, and the excellence of the arrangements made by Mr. Crampton Doran, his tutor.—That an enterprising baboo has opened a shop for the sale of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, lacquered ware, and bric-a-brac is not of itself a very momentous event; and that all the drawing-rooms of Lahor contain evidences of the successful nature of the venture is not in itself surprising. For the good baboo is a pushing man, and loses no opportunity of selling his goods. For instance, having been patronised by the chaplain and the greater part of the congregation of St. James's Church, it occurred to him that it would be a delicate attention to show his latest consignments to his friends. So a few Sunday mornings since, when the last solemn notes of the organ were pealing, and parson and people emerged from Church in a hushed and pious mood of mind, they were confronted by an elegant assortment of flower-pots, tea-sets, trays, cabinets, boxes, &c., all neatly laid out in front of the church door, the baboo and his assistants gracefully bowing and smiling with the gratified assurance of people who have done at once a polite and profitable thing. Nor was it easy to make them understand that there was a faint shade of impropriety in their selection of the door of the tabernacle as a show-room and shop. But while nobody wonders at a Bengali baboo coming all the way from Calcutta to sell articles brought all the way from China and Japan, it never seems to occur to any one that an equally profitable business could be done in the productions of this country. It is easy to buy a Japanese

tray; but if you want a Hoshiarpore inlaid pen-box, a Sealkote damascened casket, a Mooltan flower-vase, a Kashmir chased silver-gilt goblet, a Saharunpore carved wood photograph-frame, a Moradabad lacquered brass hookah-bowl, or a Belaspore inlaid leather cheroot-case, you must wait till perchance some day a packman may bring one to your door. In many respects these things are superior to Chinese work; but it seems to be worth no one's while to sell them in any regular way. Tourists, especially those who, like Mr. De Scala, the Director of the Oriental Museum at Vienna, are commissioned to purchase Indian things, are very much put out by the exceeding difficulty of getting any but the commonest articles. Permanent residents in the country, by dint of much patience and keeping their eyes open, sometimes pick up objects worth having; but old work grows scarcer year by year, and a good collection of the new is made with great difficulty. The *chefs d'œuvre* of mediæval art in Europe were produced, it is true, on the same principles; but it is very irritating when you want a poor half-dozen of silver necklaces of different designs to have first to hunt the workman, then to advance him money to buy material, and then to wait week after week on his shuffling pleasure. Much Indian work is priced decidedly above its value, either on æsthetic or intrinsic grounds. And several branches have deteriorated from no assignable cause but the idleness or greed of the producer, and the carelessness of the purchaser. Kashmir work generally has greatly failed of late in quality; the Sealkote damascening has risen considerably in price, while the inlay has grown shallower and shallower, till now it is frequently little more than a gilded line on the surface of the steel, instead of an embedded thread. The use of *agua fortis* and the wax etching ground, by which a modern Spanish artist has revived the art in Europe, rivalling the finest old work of Toledo, I found by experiment to be of little service to the Sealkote koftgar, whose thin thread of gilt wire does not fill the rapidly etched channels. European tradesmen take up these things from time to time, but in sending orders they usually make the proviso that the forms shall be European. Perhaps they know the market, and are wise in their generation; for the public that can buy "machine-made jewellery" with its stupid eyes wide open cannot be expected to care for anything really good. It is also, perhaps, too sanguine to hope that there can ever be any large consumption in Europe of Indian goods. I hear with regret that a very promising consignment of Kashmir fabrics that might have been expected to open a trade, has failed; and the Umritsur shawl merchants this season have to deplore heavy losses on their last consignments. Carpets pay, and pay handsomely; but it is essential that they should be dark and rich in colour, and strictly Oriental in design. I hear an Umritsur firm is taking to this branch, and it is really high time that the monopoly which the jails have so long enjoyed should be wrested from them.

## Miscellaneous.

**FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.**—On Feb. 22 about twenty persons (natives) were drowned by the capsizing of the ferry boat on the Brahmaputra at Gowhaty.

**THE HENRY-MARTINI RIFLES** for the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifles have arrived. They will probably not be issued to the corps before the end of the financial year, 31st March.—*Pioneer Mail*.

**THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.**—Two steamers have been constructed on the Irrawaddy Flotilla premises at Dallah, which are intended for the Assam line. One of them has already arrived in Calcutta.

**THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.**—It has recently been ruled that the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not to be considered a local Government, for the purposes of the Civil Pension, Leave, and the Acting Allowance Code.

**FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.**—The ship *Lord Strathnairn*, from Calcutta to London, was spoken on Dec. 13 in lat. 35° 6' S., and long. 29° 10' E., when the captain reported "having experienced very heavy weather, which necessitated a portion of the cargo to be jettisoned, being then on her beam ends."

**CASHMERE.**—By recent accounts received from Cashmere it appears that there is very serious scarcity in the whole of the mountainous tract between the provinces of Jummo and Cashmere, extending from Chihbal on the East to Kishtwar and Dhadewar on the West. The construction of the telegraph line between Jummo and Srinagar has, we understand, been delayed, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring supplies.

**KABUL.**—The city has this year been visited with exceptionally heavy falls of snow. In many places the streets were impassable, and the houses blocked up to such an extent that the inhabitants could only enter and leave them through the roof. Considerable loss of property in cattle and goods has occurred. Great distress is also reported to prevail in the districts of Hazara and Ghuznee, owing to the severity of the winter.

**THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.**—Great changes are likely to be made soon in the government of the French possessions in India. It is expected that the Governor, M. Trillard, will be re-

called, and rumour at Pondichery has it that he has already asked for permission to retire in anticipation of his recall. The Commissaire of Marine, M. De Possel Deydier, has been transferred to Cochin China, on account of his opposition to the Republican candidate at the late election.

**ST. ANDREW'S KIRK.**—The Rev. G. G. Gillan arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday (Feb. 25), from Rawul Pindee, and assumed charge of the senior chaplaincy of the Church of Scotland. From the eulogium passed by the Rev. M. Thompson in his farewell sermon, preached last Sunday morning, as well as his allusion to him in his farewell address to the congregation on Tuesday, we are assured that Mr. Gillan will succeed in his difficult charge to which he has been called, as well as he has done in every field of labour in which he has worked.—*Indian Daily News*, March 1.

**MILITARY BANQUET.**—The officers of the 1st-5th Fusiliers were entertained at a dinner given by the North-West Provinces Club at Allahabad, on Monday evening, Feb. 25, a fitting return thus being made to the profuse hospitality which the regiment have shown during their three years' stay in the station. Mr. Justice Turner was chairman, and, on either hand, were Colonel Roberts and Mr. Justice Spankie. After dinner the toast of "the Queen" was drunk, and then, with musical honours—"the Fifth" were toasted, General Ewart pronouncing the regiment "perfection," so far as such a state can be attained in the British army.

**THE MILITARY STATION OF SUBATHOO.**—There is some expectation among the troops there that Subathoo will be abandoned as a military station on account of its unhealthiness. The headquarters of the 51st, now on the march from Nowshera, look forward to being sent to Jutogh. These anticipations, however, have run on a little in advance of the facts. There is no idea of abandoning Subathoo altogether, though in future, if accommodation can be found elsewhere, part of any regiment at Subathoo will be removed. Search is being made near Jutogh for a site suitable to the accommodation of a wing of a regiment, but the whole project is in an undeveloped stage.—*Indian Daily News*.

**FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.**—With reference to Dr. Whitwell's statement that he did not accidentally shoot a boatman on February 16th, the Ghazipore correspondent of the *Pioneer* (Allahabad) states that what really occurred was, that on the 17th of February a party, consisting of Dr. Whitwell and Mr. George Williamson, his assistant, went out shooting on the river, and it was reported to the judicial authorities that a boatman met his death by the accidental discharge of Mr. Williamson's gun, not Dr. Whitwell's. The relatives of the deceased boatman have lodged a complaint in the court of Mr. Wheeler, the assistant Magistrate, who has taken the evidence of several witnesses in the case. The deceased's name is said to be Dokri, and his body has not yet been recovered.

**MODEL FARMS.**—The Government of India is said to have approved of the transfer to Provincial services of all the charges on account of the model farms in the North-Western Provinces, and to have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 9,000 per annum from the Imperial revenues, with effect from the beginning of 1877-78, and to have also confirmed the sanction accorded by the local Government to the appointment of Mr. Nusworth, retrospectively, from the 22nd December, 1876, as superintendent of the model farm at Cawpore on a salary of Rs. 175 a month.—*Indian Daily News*.

**MOVEMENTS OF HIGH OFFICIALS.**—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mr. Horace Cockerell and his personal staff, embarked on board the s.s. *Enterprise* on Tuesday, Feb. 26, and proceeded to False Point, where he arrived on Wednesday. Cuttack, Pooree, and Chandbally will also be visited, and on March 8th his Honour will re-embark for Chittagong, returning to Calcutta on the 14th.—H.E. the Commander in Chief left the presidency on his Northward tour on Friday, March 1.—Sir Edward Bayley's retirement from the Viceroy's Council has resulted in the following appointments being made:—The Hon. Rivers Thompson, at present Chief Commissioner, British Burma, has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Bayley. The Hon. C. U. Aitchison, who was lately nominated to the Chief Commissionership of Mysor, has now been appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

**GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.**—The eighth annual general meeting was held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's-lane, Calcutta, at four p.m. on Feb. 12, the Rev. A. Williams in the chair. It was proposed by Mr. G. A. Kraal, seconded by Mr. C. G. Smythe, and carried unanimously:—"That the eighth annual report (for 1877), which has been circulated among the subscribers, be adopted and published, with the accounts which have been certified by the auditors to be correct." The secretaries reported that three new subscribers had been admitted during February, and that the accumulations in the hands of Government on Feb. 1, 1878, amounted to Rs. 3,50,526-8, exclusive of interest for ten months, about Rs. 10,000, and moneys not yet accounted for by Government. They also called attention to the fact that the percentage of expenditure on income during the past year had been only six, whereas Mr. Actuary Brown, in his report, had estimated the future expenditure at six and a-half per cent., which was the average of the Uncovenanted Fund in the thirty-one years from 1838 to 1869. Captain J. G. Bryning was re-elected a director, and Mr. E.

Reilly was elected in the place of Mr. H. Andrews. It was resolved that a fee of Rs. 150 be paid to each auditor for the current year's audit. Messrs. R. D. Newing and F. F. Wyman were unanimously re-elected as auditors. In regard to the case of Mr. Collett it was resolved that the matter be referred by the directors to the general body of subscribers, in accordance with Rule 45, and that Mr. Collett be invited to send in his statement of the case to accompany such reference.

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.**—Under the orders of Government, the Pathan who murdered at Quetta the kahar of the 32nd Pioneers was hanged by sweepers on the 16th ultimo, on the spot where he committed the crime. The Lucknow paper states that on Sunday evening last week a fire broke out in the Martinière College village, and in about forty-five minutes 157 houses (huts) were burnt. Four unfortunate people—two women and two children—perished in the flames, although from all we can gather every effort was made by Mr. Stobart and the College staff to save life, and preserve the huts and property of the villagers from total destruction. The Lahor paper hears from Mooltan that the roof of the anteroom of the European infantry mess-house has been accidentally burnt. The fire was spreading rapidly, and but for the promptitude with which the fire-engine was brought from the European infantry lines and worked the entire house might have been consumed. Very fortunately, too, it was raining at the time, and the atmosphere was remarkably calm, so that there was no breeze to spread the flames, which were rapidly quenched.

**A MOHAMMEDAN CONVERSAZIONE.**—The fourteenth annual Conversation of the Society was held on Tuesday night, 26th February, in the Town Hall. Among the more noteworthy of the articles sent in for exhibition were the tribute Cashmere shawls from the Government Toshakhanna, the specimens of silver work of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., an elaborate chiming clock belonging to Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, a pretty little type-writer sent by Messrs. Newman and Co., and "vitrimani," a new substitute for stained glass. Under the head of "electricity" there was a short telegraph line for the astonishment of country cousins, which was worked—rather rapidly, we must confess for all the complaints lately afloat to the contrary—by operators from the Government Telegraph Department. Then, too, the Rev. Father Lafont had on view some ingenious electric machines; and Messrs. Jessop and Co. furnished an electric pen; but for some reason, neither of the two telephones mentioned in the programme was to be seen. Dr. Kanye Lal Dey did some wonderful things with his batteries and his retorts, his acids and his bits of metal: and had he lived a century or two ago we have no doubt he would have found it hard to disprove all connection with the supernatural powers. H.E. arrived at half-past nine, and inspected all the tables, and was especially interested in the Rev. Father Lafont's instruments and Dr. Kanye Lal Dey's experiments. During the evening a company of native amateurs and the Viceroy's band alternately performed several native and European airs.

**ABOLITION OF THE INVALID PENSION ESTABLISHMENT.**—The invalid Pension Establishment is extinct. It was, while it lasted, a standing blot upon the good name of the otherwise honourable late Court of Directors, inasmuch as it proclaimed to the world that they were capable of breach of faith towards their servants, in making new rules and regulations, with retrospective effect, injuriously affecting their pockets. The only two names upon the list for nearly twenty years were those of old captains who entered the service in 1843 and 1844 respectively, when the provision for loss of health was liberal and ample, but who, serving too long, were shelved on the wretched pittance of Rs. 130 a month instead of Rs. 340-6, which they should have drawn had they been lucky enough to fall sick only two or three years sooner than they did. One of these officers died a few years ago, the other has just retired on the half-pay of his rank. He would have retired on full pay with a step of honorary rank if he had invalidated a year earlier, not perhaps according to the strict letter of the law, but according to the custom of the service, for Government saved money by allowing invalided officers to retire on full pay, although they had not served long enough with their regiments to entitle them to do so. About sixteen or eighteen years ago several captains,—Captains Samler and Cornish for instance—on the invalid establishment, who had none of them put in the qualifying regimental service, retired on full pay, £191 a year, got the extra bonus of £50 a year also, and with the rank of major to put on their visiting cards. The change of rules, however, though inflicting injury upon two individuals, has had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the health of the officers of the Bengal army, for not one has invalidated for twenty years.—*Englishman's Overland Mail.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 29.—Srs. Ganos, Bombay; Himalaya, Moulmein; and Argyll, Hong Kong; Merchantman, Mauritius; Eldenhope, Bombay. March 1.—Str. Bushier, Rangoon; Hastings, Mangalore; Jean Renie, Hampton.—2. Srs. Arratoon Apear, Hong Kong; and Po-nah, Southampton.—3. Srs. Historian, Liverpool; and Rajpootana, Bombay; Matilda, Alga Bay.—5. Srs. Queen Victoria, London; Discoverer, Bombay; and Presnitz, Madras.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 29. Str. Reliance; Dunalistair.—March 1. Gareloch, Ardent and Lady Rowena.—2. Duntrane, Betun Uamba, Rohilla, Marchioness of Londouerry, and Victoria Bridge.—3. Helen Pembroke, and Castle Roy.—4. Str. Cyrene; Lady Eglia.—5. Srs. Perba, Commilla, Duke of Devonshire, County of Sutherland, and Telford; Carradale, Norval.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 7, 1878

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	87 4 to 87 10
1 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
1 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 0
1 per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1891) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1868 ... (1898) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (18-7) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1-90) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ..	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal ...	500	700 to
Bank of Upper India Limited) ...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1200 to 1210
Coal Company ...	1100	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	187 to
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	135 to
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	0	62 to 55
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	180 to
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Hoviah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1110 to
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£61	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	200 to
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	109 to 110
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Sonia Bank ...	500	500 to
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 3 9 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

MADURA, Feb. 27.—I wish I could, with my pen, do justice to the beautiful scenery of Madura, with its dark and noble groves of cocoanut palms, its miniature lakes, its noble temple, a monument of Tamil patience, ingenuity and skill; to Trimul Naik's palace, to the European portion of the town; and last, but not least, to the beauty of the Tamil ladies. To put before you its gorgeous and changing beauties would require a man with more than ordinary aptitude for writing. We left the dak bungalow with the intention to do the place thoroughly, and first went to the *koril* or temple. A short flight of steps, and a small covered passage, brought us into a square, in the centre of which was a fine tank, surrounded by galleries, the sides of which had their walls frescoed with scenes taken from the Hindoo mythology. The paintings were gaudy, and, as usual with native pictures, there was not much attention paid to perspective; but one of the sides of the square, which seemed to be the general thoroughfare, was perfectly different from the rest, being dark and gloomy—on each side were huge stone figures, while two of more than ordinary height guarded the entrance to the "holy of holies." Near to this were parrots and cockatoos, the gift of some wealthy devotees. The hum of human voices, the noise of the workmen, who were repairing the flooring of one of the stone passages, the splash of water, and the screechings of the parrots, added greatly to the impressiveness of the scene. Fancy standing and looking at these uncouth figures, so many thousands of years old, to which many persons bowed down and prayed in the self-same manner, and in the same dress, as they wore when the inhabitants of England were painted like savages! We could have moralised there for ever, but our worthy Brahmin tout disturbed all such reveries by a gentle tug at my coat, and asked us to pene-

trate further into the mysteries of this grand worshipping place. After wandering through innumerable passages lined on each side by stone and wooden statues, some of which were of great height, we were brought into a quadrangle grander and more solemn than the preceding one. Then, as we proceeded, could be heard the clang of cymbals, the tinkling of bells, and a subdued murmur, the same as when the sea beats up against our chalky cliffs in the Far West. This noise proceeded from a long line of worshippers; and, to our further astonishment, we saw a huge elephant noiselessly making his way from some remote corner, the driver directing him to a pair of large black folding doors, where he made the animal bend on his fore-legs to pay obeisance to the god within. Then, after performing his homage, the driver, for our especial amusement, and in the hopes of obtaining small coin, made the elephant show us some of his tricks, such as walking on his knees, and so on. Having seen all that we were permitted to look at within the temple, our guide asked us to ascend the highest of the sixteen towers of this immense *kovil*. We began our ascent; and the gods being propitious, arrived at the top in safety. Through the extreme goodness of my companions, I managed to reach the highest point; the steps only go a certain distance, and then the ascent is far from easy or safe to a man who is at all giddy or nervous. But our exertions were amply repaid. We were about 200 feet above the ground level; away down at our feet were the city and temple of Madura spread out like a map; above was the clear blue sky of Southern India; in the far distance the purple outlines of the hills on the one side; on the other the seemingly never-ending *trees* of the coconut palm; while marked out as fine threads were the roads between them. In the city we could perceive all the buildings worthy of remark; the numerous Christian places of worship; the ruined but grand old palace which is now used as a public office; the tanks, &c. Everything was distributed like a panorama for our eyes to feast on. Then, to turn to the temple. There were the two golden cupolas (the dwelling-place of some most holy god); the flag staff; the other fifteen towers, some grandly painted, others undergoing that process, the tanks—all were placed before us. The eye roamed from one beauty to another, sometimes to the works of man, then to those of nature, till finally tired with our elevated position, we turned once again to seek the safety of *terra firma*. We left the temple by the grand staircase, and found there a regular bazaar. What pleased us most in Madura, was to see the high-caste little girls going to school with slate and books. We were told that they were instructed in the rudiments of English, as well as in their own language.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE CASE OF THE LATE MR. W. F. WYNDHAM.**—In the Court of Bankruptcy a meeting has been held for the declaration of a final dividend in the estate of the late W. F. Wyndham, who was the subject of a long inquiry in lunacy early in 1862. The adjudication in bankruptcy took place in 1864. The official assignee now reported that there was a sum of £87. 16s. standing to the credit of the estate, and it was directed to be divided among the creditors as a final dividend.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**RAILWAYS.**—Ten thousand rupees have already been collected towards the "Elwin Testimonial Fund," the Locomotive and Traffic Departments of the Madras Railway contributing the largest share. More funds are pouring in, and it is expected that they will more than cover the objects of the fund. Mr. Elwin is the Agent and Manager of this railway, and is about to retire. The petition of Mrs. Howe, the widow of the late engine-driver of the Madras Railway Company, who met his death in the Naggery collision, was forwarded to the London Board, who have decided on granting her a gratuity of Rs. 10,000.—*Madras Paper*.

**AN OLD MADRAS PROPHECY ABOUT GLADSTONE.**—"There's nothing in William, and he'll be found out one of these days." Such was the prophetic remark made to an old Madras civilian, by no less a person than the uncle of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, after the latter had delivered himself of his famous Budget speech in the House of Commons in 1853. Nobody at the time who heard or read that speech could have agreed with Mr. Gladstone's uncle; but the old gentleman's prediction has been singularly verified of late years. Mr. Gladstone's relative did not mean that "William" had not ability of a certain sort, but that he would never show any backbone as a politician. The minister who resigned office during the most critical period of the Crimean war; who disestablished the Irish Church, after writing "Church and State"; who has been rejected, after trial, by constituencies holding such divergent views as those of Oxford University and South Lancashire; who has refused to lead the Liberal party any longer and yet meddles with anybody else who attempts to lead it; who advocates the kicking of a nation, "bag and baggage," out of Europe—must be considered to have done some rather eccentric things in his day, which rather justify the avuncular doubt about the mental stamina of "William."—*Madras Mail*.

**THE MISSING QUINOLOGIST ONCE MORE!**—The Neilgherry paper says:—"Amongst mysterious disappearances of individuals—and

there have been some—the one which has attracted the least attention is that of Mr. Broughton, the late Government Quinologist. Mr. Broughton had a disagreement with Mr. Cockerell, and his period of covenant having expired, resigned his appointment. He rode from Ootacamund to Mettappolium, there dismissed his horse and cooly, and it is supposed took rail from Pothmore to Madras, where he is said to have had an interview with Dr. Harris. A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* said that he had travelled with Mr. Broughton bound for Ceylon by one of the P. and O. steamers. This statement has not been confirmed. If Mr. Broughton really went to Ceylon, the P. and O. Company's books should show that there was such a passenger at such a time; the hotel books at Galle a gentleman of the name of Broughton resided or had refreshments in them. None of this evidence is forthcoming, because no one has taken the trouble of ascertaining if there is any such evidence. The Government of India has not spent one pie to ascertain the fate of this Englishman, renowned for the services he rendered in the cause of science. There must be, and should be found, some clue to the accident or maltreatment which befel Mr. Broughton, and it is the duty of the Government to institute the most searching inquiries."

**BLIGHT AMONGST CEREALS.**—Dr. Bidie, Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, has submitted to the Government of Madras a valuable report on some specimens of blighted cholum from Bellary, which had been sent to him for examination. He finds that the heads of grain and the sample of the grain sent to him do not contain many insects, but are pervaded by a fungus, which is the cause of the blight. This blight belongs to the same class of pests as those known to English farmers as "smut" or "bunt," and to the Ustilaginei. On shaking or rubbing one of the diseased cholum grains on a glass slide, it leaves a stain, which on microscopic examination is found to consist of myriads of minute spores belonging to the fungus. A careful dissection of one of the grains of the cereal discloses among the normal tissues a number of minute filaments or threads and masses of spores, free or packed in cells, which constitute the fungus in active growth. It need hardly be said that the grain is ultimately completely destroyed by the fungus, and that cholum partially affected will prove unwholesome as food. It is also unsafe to use grain partially blighted as seed, as, if it germinates, it is likely to perpetuate the disease. It is also probable, as in the case of smut, that the spores drop into the soil, and are ready, as soon as a new crop springs up, to attack the plants. The insects found on the Bellary cholum were mostly weevils, larvae of moths, &c.; and are considered by Dr. Bidie to be only secondary agents, which come to complete the work of destruction inaugurated by the vegetable parasite.

**RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK.**—The authorities, we are informed, have had for some time under consideration the question of how the rolling-stock of Indian railways can be best adapted for the rapid and easy conveyance of troops in an emergency without interfering with the requirements of ordinary traffic. A progress report on this important subject has just been issued, showing that a thorough inquiry and consideration of the subject is going on. It appears that it is not intended to make any hasty or radical alterations in rolling-stock, but merely that, as the old stock dies out, it should be replaced by a pattern which has been decided on as most suitable for all cases. A large amount of rolling-stock for State Railways is now constructed on a settled pattern. The alterations required in ordinary carriages at present are very slight. The dimensions of the covered goods waggon will be sufficiently increased to admit of four horses being loaded in the width of the waggon; and in the third class passenger stock the interior fittings are to be made movable, side openings arranged so as to allow of the entrance of a dooly, and extra fittings to admit of the carriage being used for the conveyance of sick and wounded. Military time-tables are being drawn up with the aid of the Railway authorities, so that on any sudden emergency all necessary calculations will be to hand, the traffic managers will know the probable wants of the Military Staff, who, on their side, will know what can be fairly expected to be done, will be able to estimate the time required for movement, and arrange accordingly without fear of confusion at a critical moment.

**THE TELEPHONE.**—A crowded audience assembled in the lecture-room of the Madras Museum to hear the lecture by Mr. G. K. Winter, Electrician of the Madras Railway, on the Articulating Telephone, the recently invented wonder of the age. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and the ladies of his family honoured the place with their presence. The room was densely packed, many being obliged to stand. The lecturer proceeded to explain how mechanical vibrations could be converted into electrical vibrations, which again could be reconverted into mechanical vibrations, thus solving the problem of the telephone, or the reproduction of sounds at a distance from the place of origin by means of electricity. He stated (1) that moving a plate of iron in the neighbourhood of (that is, to and from) an *electro-magnet*, a coil of wire wound round a piece of magnetised steel, produced currents of electricity in the coil; (2) that a current passing through a coil of wire caused that coil to act as a magnet on any piece of iron near it; on these two facts rested the mecha-



ical and electrical construction of the telephone. The sounds, from the mouth or any other source, caused vibrations in an iron disc placed very near to a coil of wire, each vibration produced a current of electricity in the coil, which currents were transmitted by a connecting wire to another coil at the distant station. The current passing through the second coil caused it to act magnetically (2 above) on an iron membrane placed near to it. The vibrations of the first membrane were thus reproduced in the second one, and this therefore gave out similar sounds to those which caused the vibrations of the first. After this explanation the audience were admitted into a side room where there was a telephone, or rather pair of telephones (looking somewhat like stethoscopes) connected up to a wire leading to the Observatory, and along which were transmitted, from the observatory, sounds which were more or less distinctly heard by those at the Museum.

**ENCOUNTER WITH A PANTHER.**—A correspondent at Cuddapah, writing to the *Madras Mail* on Tuesday, the 12th Feb., says:—"Information having been received about nine o'clock this morning that a panther was seen in a large patch of annual grass near the town, a party of Europeans proceeded to the spot, where a crowd had collected. The panther was hiding in the dense grass, and measures had to be taken to drive him out of it. The grass was fired, and the flames and the yells of the natives soon forced the beast to break cover. A native in a tree close to the annual was the first attacked. He was either pulled down or dropped in terror when the panther leaped at him. But fortunately he received no more injuries beyond some severe scratches. The panther left the man almost immediately after seizing him, and then again sought cover in the annual. He was, however, driven out once more, and this time made a determined charge at Mr. A. G. Johnston, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s agent, who was alone and about sixty yards from where cover was broken. Mr. Johnston was armed with only a police musket, but stood his ground pluckily, and fired at the beast when it was about twenty-five yards from him. The ball struck the brute below the left shoulder, and went right through the fore-leg, cutting away the flesh and sinews, and partially destroying the bone. The panther, after being hit, turned and charged in another direction, when it was fired at and missed by Mr. Ward, Nazir of the District Court, who was not far from Mr. Johnston. Mr. Hill, an Inspector of Police, was, however, more fortunate, and succeeded in lodging a bullet in the animal's hind quarter. The panther, however, was still able to continue its course, and knocked down and severely wounded a man in the crowd. It then went a little further, and fell. The mob now became valorous, and surrounded the dying beast, hitting it with sticks and stones, and continuing to do this long after it was dead."

**COLONEL GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, C.B., PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.**—The military career of Colonel Colley began at an early age, for he passed out of the Military College at Sandhurst with the highest certificate that could be gained at the age of sixteen. Soon after he was posted to the 2nd Queen's, and went to the Cape, where he was shortly after employed on public works and engineering duty, until he was called upon to accompany the expedition against the well known Kafir-Chief, Krel. He was then soon placed in charge of a force on the frontier, and was continually engaged in skirmishes with the Kaffirs, a service for which he was ultimately rewarded by a brevet majority. From the Cape he went with his regiment to China in 1860, where he also distinguished himself, and on his way home he was invited to again take frontier service in the Cape Colony. After this duty was over he went home and entered the then newly-established Staff College, and passed out of it, after a brilliant examination, in half the allotted time. This made him a marked man at the Horse Guards, and staff appointments followed in rapid succession in the Brigade-Major's, Adjutant-General's, and Quarter-Master-General's Department. After that he became a Professor at the Staff College, and in 1871 was selected by Lord Northbrook as his Personal Assistant at the War-office. The Ashantee War took him from the college to the field, where he was intended to organise the volunteer corps, but instead he was placed in charge of the transport service, which he soon made so efficient that the line of communication was never endangered. With a natural instinct for war, however, Colonel Colley always managed to be present when any fighting was going on, up to the final capture of Coomassie, and for his services he was made a Colonel and a C.B. After a short spell of regimental duty at home he went with Sir Garnet Wolseley on his special mission to the Cape to settle the Transvaal question, and took advantage of his visit to explore what is known as "the fever country" between the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay—an expedition of 500 miles which he had to make on foot, carrying his own knapsack. Next we find him Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, an appointment which he resigned, at Lord Lytton's urgent request, to come to the country as Military Secretary. In this capacity he not long ago visited the frontier, and part of our present frontier policy may be due to his observations. Though he has had several excellent appointments offered to him in England, he has consented to take Colonel Burne's place as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and will, no doubt, fill it as efficiently as his predecessor. Colonel

Colley is not unknown in the ranks of literature, for he contributed the articles on the army to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Socially, his success has been equal to that of his military career.—"BUCK."—*Charivari*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 1. Augustin, Pondicherry; Sophie, False Point; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—2. Str. India, Bombay.—3. Str. Mahratta, Calcutta; str. Duke of Lancaster, London; Mars, Negapatam; Star of the Sea, Negapatam.—4. Henry Miller, Coast.—5. Augustin, False Point.—6. Burnan Wood, Bombay.—7. H.M.S. Czarewitch, Port Blair; H.M.S. Tenasserim, Port Blair.

### DEPARTURES.

March 1. Str. Brazilian, Calcutta.—2. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay; Presnitz, Calcutta.—3. Str. Paladin, Calcutta; str. India, Calcutta.—5. Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius.—6. Landseer, Akyab; str. Oriental, Rangoon.—7. Str. Hobart, Southern Ports.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 9, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	35½ prem.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-6
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, Feb. 16.**—As a matter of course attention generally, and especially native attention, is all on the stretch—rack I might almost say, with regard to the now excitingly critical news from England and the seat of war, on this subject especially, of the negotiations now going on. All the telegrams are eagerly devoured as they come in, and are immediately translated and circulated among those of the native community who cannot digest them in English. I am informed, too, that the translations are, in some cases, anything but literal, but rather "editions with improvements." So far as can be gathered, however, there is no particular anxiety to see the entry of England into the arena of the war, though without a doubt the Mohammedans would welcome it, and support it. Without a doubt if England be really forced to take a part in the contest, and shows herself in absolute earnest, she will have little or no difficulty in raising as many soldiers as she pleases from among the most warlike tribes in her own territory and on the frontier. It would only need an invitation to obtain Beloochees and Pathans to any required amount, and better stuff for "war material" could scarce be wished for.—I presume the stir created by the advent of Sir Charles Staveley is to be connected with possible arrangements in event of war. He has certainly been active enough, since he has been here, in his movements. He has been only one day at rest since arrival. He has examined all the military buildings, including Ghizree Sanitarium, and the Napier Barracks and Native Infantry lines in detail. To-day he was busy, with his own and the local and Engineers Staff, examining the proposed batteries at Manora Point—not yet commenced by the way, barring the housing of some 9-inch guns. On Monday and Tuesday (the 18th and 19th) he will inspect the Arsenal and the proposed site for the new one. Then he will proceed to Hyderabad, where he will remain a couple of days, and return to Kurrachee; and after spending a week here he and staff will go to Mhow to inspect the troops there. So that if not so ubiquitous as we found Sir Richard Temple, or so fly-about in his movements, Sir Charles Staveley may be said to have done a good deal of real work. H.E. gave us a great treat last Wednesday in the shape of a field day review and sham attack on a supposed enemy invading Kurrachee from the south-east. Our whole garrison turned out in force, consisting of the battery of guns, her Majesty's 83rd, and the 19th N.I., and were enforced by a flying brigade of equestrians and carriages containing such of the *élite* of the station as the annual district exodus has left us, which made the *campus mortis* to the east of the convent look remarkably animated and picturesque. The "regulars" were on the ground and in line at 6.30 A.M. and most o

the irregulars and guerilla corps of gamins (who follow the parades for the purpose of picking up the copper cases of the discharged cartridges) had collected by the arrival of H.E. and a brilliant staff, at seven sharp. Then followed the usual inspections and salutes, &c., after which the troops were put through a little file and volley firing, &c., &c. The advance then began by throwing out the right companies of the two regiments towards the hill on which the enemy were, as skirmishers, the artillery covering the movement by an advance *en echelon*. After a little manœuvring, in which the skirmishers had to be reinforced from the reserve, a general advance took place, and the hill was carried with a rush and British huzzas. The troops then retired under cover of skirmishers and artillery fire, and re-formed; after which Sir Charles dismounted and again inspected, and then dismissed the corps to a well-earned breakfast, which I hope they enjoyed after their victory with as much appetite as I do after my "matutinal." So far as I, a non-military could judge, all was done *à merveille*. At all events the sight was a pretty one, whatever its other merits might be. Among the cavaliers I observed one of our "Chiefs of Police" on a marvellous "rocking horse," and I am told he kissed mother earth in an energetic charge on a corps of the guerilla gamins aforementioned.

## Miscellaneous.

**REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.**—On the breaking up of the Mittri Camp the 29th Bombay N.I. will proceed for the hot weather to Debra Ghazi Khan, and occupy the vacant N.I. lines at that station.

**DESTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY STATION.**—The Nerbudda Railway station, on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, was totally destroyed by fire on the 19th ult., the conflagration having originated in a live coal accidentally falling on some combustible portion of the building.

**THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.**—We (*Times of India*) understand that the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land Company received on Saturday the proposals of Government for the purchase of the company's property. They are kept secret. A meeting of the directors is to be called, at which the terms offered will be discussed.

**KATTYWAR.**—A Bombay paper states that the engineer of the Gondul State, Mr. Guunesh Govind, has discovered a quarry of fine marble, said to be equal to the best Italian. A slab is to be sent to Bombay to ascertain its probable market value, and should inducement offer the machinery for working the quarry will be obtained from Europe. This is the second marble quarry discovered in Kattywar, the first being in his Highness the Jan's territories.

**THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.**—The Volunteers are very lucky. Besides the two cups offered by Major Maxwell and Capt. Baker, we learn that Mr. Maclean has placed a sum of money at the disposal of Capt. Sexton to be invested in some way other than in a cup, which is to form a prize for the best shot in the whole corps. We also learn that his Excellency the Governor has intimated his wish to be present at a morning parade some day after the inspection, after which he will preside at a breakfast to be given by himself to the officers and non-commissioned officers in tents on the Maidan.

**A LARGE METEOR.**—Astronomical inquirers may like to know that at Ramnad, on the evening of Feb. 14, about 7.30 though the moon was nearly at full, and had therefore almost attained its greatest brilliance, an extraordinarily bright and large meteor, starting from a very high point in the heavens, travelled a great distance southwards, when it expanded into a large ball of pure white flame, with the edges lit up with prismatic colours at the moment of final disappearance. The ball of white flame appeared the size of a large cannon ball, and was intensely bright, notwithstanding the strong light of the moon at the time in a clear sky.—*Pioneer*.

**BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.**—H.E. Sir R. Temple presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Education Society on Thursday at the Byculia Schools, and, assisted by Miss Temple, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. His Excellency also delivered an address, in which he referred to the correspondence regarding the land which surrounds the schools, and expressed a hope that an amicable arrangement might be arrived at between the Government on the one hand, and the trustees of the church and the directors of the institution on the other. Sir R. Temple also made a powerful appeal for increased subscriptions to the society.

**THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S TOUR.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, says the *Times of India*, after presenting the colours to the 1st Belooch Regiment, returned to Kurrachee, accompanied by Doctor Anderson and Major Furze. A careful examination has been made into the comforts and discomforts of the garrison at Hyderabad, and a strong recommendation will be made to dismantle the fort, which is perfectly useless. The batteries of artillery both at Hyderabad and Kurrachee are in excellent order. The preparations being made and suggested to the Government of India for the defence of Kurrachee harbour are considered absolutely necessary, and no doubt will be carried out. The three batteries recommended to be placed at Manora would no doubt be able to give a warm reception to a hostile steamer.

**SIR COWASJEE JEHAUGHIER.**—On March 2 a portrait of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, which has been painted by Mr. Griffith, of the School of Art, subscribed for by the pupils and friends of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and hung in the large hall of that institution, was formally unveiled by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, as Vice-Chancellor of the University. There was a large attendance. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs in the course of his speech said:—"I have already on two occasions had the pleasure of commenting on Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier's liberality. On the present occasion, I think it will suffice if, in alluding to the large sum of £150,000 which he has expended in works of charity and liberality, I confine myself to those grants which he has made towards the spread of education in Western India. Among the buildings, this college, as you have already heard, owes its existence to his liberal gift of £20,000; to the Engineering College at Poona I believe his donation was £15,000; and an additional sum of one lakh of rupees, or £10,000, was given on the distinct understanding that it should be supplemented only by the Government and from the proceeds of the Hall of the University, now named the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, which has risen on the parade. I quite agree with Principal Wordsworth that Sir Cowasjee has shown great discretion in the manner in which he has bestowed his princely gifts. Perhaps no one can have been said to have been more catholic in his gifts than Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 2. Str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Nellie Martin, Cardiff.—3. Str. Estepona, Calcutta; str. Italia, Glasgow.—4. Str. Umballa, Persian Gulf; Frank Penleton, Cardiff; str. Zerbino, Liverpool; str. Mongolia, Shanghai; Clyde-stale, Cardiff; Maraval, Glasgow; str. Borrowdale, Rangoon; str. Olive, Calcutta.—5. Str. Avondale, London; Seaford, Chandbally; str. Melita, Newport.—6. Str. Venetia, Venice; str. Arago, Bussorah.—7. Excelsior, Rangoon.—8. Str. Puzialla, Kurrachee; Thomas MacLellan, Liverpool.—9. Str. Pearl, Mandvie; str. Ava, Calcutta; str. J. C. Stevenson, Glasgow; str. St. Osyth, Jeddah; str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool; str. Helios, Calcutta.—10. Aros Bay, Newcastle; str. W. Symington, Cardiff; str. Liddesdale, Cardiff; str. Nonsen, Cardiff; str. Scio, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and four children, Colonel and Mrs. Venour, Major and Mrs. Stevens and infant, Miss K. Dallas, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Trower, Captain Willis, Mr. Bles, Dr. Dixon, Mr. Seale, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, and Mr. G. R. Payton. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Godhino. From MALTA.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morley. From VENICE.—Mr. Macpherson, Dr. Cayley, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. J. Winton, Major Strutt, Captain Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Ness, Mr. W. Horsley, and Mr. Baker. From BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. E. Showers, and Major G. C. Sartorius. From SEZ.—Mr. Dewding, and Mr. Haig. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Rustonjee Sorajjee Kharas and family.

### DEPARTURES.

March 4. Str. Travancore, Suez, &c.; str. Teviot, Calcutta.—5. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee, &c.; Middlesex, Rangoon; str. Tuscan, Liverpool, via Canal; str. Copia, Liverpool, via Canal; str. Cosmopolitan, Bassin; str. Zante, Havre; str. Punjab, Bussorah; str. Kashmir, China, &c.—6. Samanthan, Madras; Fauna, Mangalore; str. Sherborne, Colombo.—7. Str. Benvenich, Persian Gulf; str. Agnes, Diamond Island; str. Arch Druid, Barcelona; str. Polam, Rangoon; str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—8. Romeo, Havre; Gulnar, Mozambique; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; str. Estepona, Coast and Calcutta.—9. Str. Brank-some Hall, Liverpool; Mahi, Colombo, via Cochín; str. St. George, Rangoon; str. Africa, Coast and Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Capt. M. Martin, Mr. W. Laird, Mr. Kelly, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. J. S. Lynn, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Pomeroy. For VENICE.—Mr. E. Gidlet-de-Jeer and Mr. P. Lonnus. For SEZ.—Mr. Karpeleo, Mr. Liebnitz, and Mr. H. E. Stokes. For ADEN.—Surg. D. J. O'Brien.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. J. H. Master and child, Mr. Hindowe and child, Mrs. J. H. Master and two children, Mrs. Ebyndowe and child, Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mrs. A. H. Hilson and three children, Mrs. Miles, Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mrs. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald and three children, Lady Meade and child, Mrs. Moffet, Major and Mrs. White and infant, Mr. J. F. Elliott Stokes, Mrs. Reynolds's five children, Mr. Crossley, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. E. Muors and three children, Mr. D. P. Camu, Mrs. A. G. Lewis and two infants, Mr. Brennan, Miss Edye, Major Corby's two children, Mrs. R. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer and three children, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Wm. Woodward, and Mr. A. W. Darke. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson and child, Col. and Mrs. Hookin, Mr. H. Bill, Mrs. Mas-sag, Miss Knowles, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. A. W. Murdoch, Mr. M. Durst, Capt. W. A. Roberts, Capt. E. J. de Lautone, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Dr. J. F. P. McConnell, Major Gatacre, Major Fraser, Rev. A. G. Cane, Lieut. Col. T. Butler, and a gentleman. For VENICE.—A gentleman, the Earl of Fawcett, the Hon. Col. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and three infants, Mr. Strachey, Mr. G. F. Williams, Mr. E. F. Whitney, Mr. A. Macmillan, Mr. A. Mackintosh, and Mr. J. M. Dunbar, For SEZ.—Hon. Mr. Lindsay. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, and Mr. Lindsay. For ADEN.—Mrs. Miller and three children.

## Commercial.

Bombay, March 11, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Do do	...	...	...	Market Rate	119	Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 3½d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3/4d. Dts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	124
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	4-0
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 693
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	663

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	Rs. 153 xd.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	325
Colaba Press Company	Rs. 550
Coorla Spinning Company	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	Rs. 1100
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up)	245
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	880
New Bank of Bombay (all)	683½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	715
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. —
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	" "
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	" "
" " " 1842-43	91 ½
" " " 1854-55	" "
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	91 ½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	103 ½
Gold Leaf	per Rupee 18-9-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	18-10-0
Ditto Pekin	18-7-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-9-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	do. 222
Bar Silver 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-7-0
Sycee Silver	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**COFFEE PROSPECTS.**—From the coffee districts we continue to receive favourable advices as regards the coming blossom, though it is pretty certain that it will be late. There has been no blossom anywhere as yet, save in the low districts, and even there it has not been abundant. The planters' hopes are therefore centred on a March blossom, and in some districts it may be as late as April. The old crop is now nearly all in Colombo, leaving little more than the Ouva spring crops to come in, and they are not expected to be large, so that there is not a good prospect of exceeding 550,000 cwts. for the season's shipments.

**IMMIGRATION.**—After an inexcusable delay, the report of the Immigration Commission has been issued, but unaccompanied by the evidence on which the conclusions of the Commission are based. The result of the inquiry is that the Commission are of opinion that it is not desirable to close any route to coolies coming to Ceylon; that the present route *via* Mannar and the Central Road should be maintained; and that the Dutch Bay route, when put in the same state of efficiency as the present route by the North Road, will possess many advantages over it. The Commission therefore recommend that an estimate be prepared as soon as possible of the probable cost of erecting temporary buildings at Dutch Bay, and at intervals along the road between the point on the mainland north of Puttalam, which may be selected for the landing of coolies, and Polgahawela. Various sanitary precautions are also recommended. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell is the only dissident to the general conclusions of the Commission.—*Ceylon Times*.

**COLOMBO.**—H.E. the Governor's visit to Colombo from Kandy was only a flying one, and the day after unveiling the picture of Sir William Gregory, his predecessor, Sir James Longden, left the capital, and the following day proceeded with Lady Longden on a visit to Nuwara Eliya for the season. As a mere ceremony nothing could have been more simple and withal effective than that of unveiling the picture referred to. It occupies a place of honour in the Municipal Hall, and there was a large assembly, mostly composed of the leading Burgher families, to receive H.E. the Governor when he arrived to preside over the proceedings. Sir James Longden spoke with brevity, but very gracefully referred to the services Sir William Gregory had rendered to Ceylon in his capacity as a Governor whose sympathies were with every class of the community, and who had identified himself with the interests of both European planters and native traders, at the same time that he had devoted considerable attention to the restoration of "those ancient works in the island that were still the wonder of the world." His Excellency concluded by expressing the hope that the work of progress and improvement would still be carried on with eminently satisfactory results.—*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 28.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 2.)

**BROOKES.**—The services of Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Milly. Dept.

**BURKE—LUKE.**—The undermentioned offic. apps. are made, during the abs., on priv. leave, of Mr. T. Blissett, supt., 2nd grade.—Mr. J. Burke, supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as supt., 2nd grade. Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as supt., 3rd grade.

**DAVIES.**—The services of Mr. C. L. Davies, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, at present on furl., are dispensed with under Sect. 56 of the Civil Pension Code.

**LUARD,** Major C. H., R.E., supt. engr., 3rd grade, and dep. consulting engr. to Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, is, on return from furl., reapp. to offic. as consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lucknow.

**MACDONALD,** R. G., examiner of P.W.A., and asst. acct. gen., P.W.D., is app. examiner of accts., Rajputana and Sindia State Railway, and examiner of accts., Central System of State Railways.

**MITCHELL,** T. C., C.S., supernum. asst. comr. in British Burma, to be asst. comr. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. Lewis Gordon, transfd. to the Central Provinces.

**RODRIGUES,** D., to be a 2nd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian marine, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. Hulk Semiramis for general service.

**SAUNDERS,** Condr. S. S., sub engr., 2nd grade, is re-transfd. from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Provincial Branch.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**Capt. G. F. O. Boughey,** R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, tempy. dep. consulting engr. to Govt. for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transfd. to the Central System of State Railways to act as asst. director.

**Mr. W. R. Butterfield** is app. to the P.W.D. as an acct., 4th grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

**Mr. H. T. Geoghegan,** suptdg. engr., 3rd grade, tempy. rank, is transfd. from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 26.)

**Mr. L. R. Forbes,** asst. comr., having returned from furl., is app. to have charge of the Palamow div. of the Lohardugga dist.

**Mr. J. O'Kinealy** is, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., app., under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Sections of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, v. the Hon. H. T. Prinsep.

**Mr. F. A. Slack,** asst. mag. and coll., Dinagepore, is app. to have charge of the Bagdogra div. of the Rungpore div.

**Mr. E. S. Andrew,** dep. mag. and dep. coll., Midnapore, is app. to have charge of the Contai div. of that dist., v. Mr. D. Norton.

**Mr. W. M. Clay,** joint mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. E. J. Barton, or until further orders.

**Major R. C. Money,** dep. comr., Julpigoree, having resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of Dec. 31, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of Nov. 5 last, is cancelled.

**Mr. W. C. Muller,** dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the sudder station of the Rajshahye dist., and is vested with the powers of a coll., under Act. X. of 1870.

**Mr. J. A. Hopkins,** mag. and coll., Furreedpore, is app. to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of mags. and coll., v. Mr. R. Porch.

**Mr. C. B. Garrett,** dist. and sess. judge, Dacca, is app. to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of dist. and sess. judges, v. Mr. J. M. Lewis.

**Mr. F. W. R. Cowley,** joint mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Bhagulpore, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. M. Lewis, or until further orders.

The orders of Jan. 26, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 30th idem., app. Mr. Cowley to act as additional dist. and sess. judge of Chittagong, are hereby cancelled.

**Mr. J. A. Hopkins** is app. to be mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, but to act as mag. and coll. of Purneah, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. W. Kemble, or until further orders, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th inst.

**Mr. T. E. Coxhead,** offic. dep. comr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, is app. to act in the 1st grade of dep. comrs., during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. Boxwell, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Cochrane, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is app. to act as additional dist. and sess. judge of Chittagong, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, mag. and coll., Midnapore, on leave, is app. to act until further orders in the 1st grade of mag. and colls., from the 11th inst.

Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, c.s.i., offic. mag. and coll., Shahabad, is app. to act until further orders in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., from the date of joining his app. at Arrah.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, offic. mag. and coll., Rungpore, is app. to act until further orders in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, c.s.i.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Gya, is app. to act temp. as mag. and coll. of that dist. until further orders, v. Mr. F. M. Halliday.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. H. T. Prinsep of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

Surg. A. E. R. Stephens, offic. civil surg., Jessore, is app. to act as civil surg., Mymensingh, during the abs., on leave, of Dr. E. Bovill, or until further orders.

Mr. F. A. Slack, asst. mag. and coll., who has, under separate orders of this date, been app. to have charge of the Bagdogra div. of the Rungpore dist., is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class. Mr. Slack is also app., under the provisions of Sect. 3, Act II. of 1869, to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the control of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

Mr. A. F. Watson, exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is, on return from sick leave, posted to the 1st Calcutta div., which he joined on Feb. 4. Mr. Watson is allowed subsidiary leave from Jan. 24 to Feb. 3.

Mr. H. E. B. Fox, supervisor, 2nd grade, rejoined the Orissa div., on return from Madras famine relief works, on Jan. 30.

Messrs. A. Hayes and C. J. K. Watson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, on return from famine relief works, are posted to the Sone Circle.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Feb. 23.)

Major H. W. Hastings, asst. comr., is posted to the Lucknow dist., as a temp. arrangement.

Major I. Low, asst. comr., Sultanpur dist., is posted temp. to the Rae Bareilly dist.

Mr. R. S. Aikman, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. R. G. Hardy, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

Mr. W. T. Church, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. A. Robinson, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. F. S. Bullock, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag. and coll.

Mr. C. J. Powlett, mag. and coll., from the Bijnor to the Basti dist.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, offic. mag. and coll., from the Basti to the Gorakhpur dist.

The services of Mr. H. B. Goad, dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

Mr. S. J. Simpson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buildings and Boards Branch, is temp. transfd. from Fyzabad to Rae Bareilly Provincial div.

In supersession of notice No. 172e, dated Jan. 31, Capt. L. F. Boileau, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Benares to the Agra Provincial div. as asst. to the exec. engr.

With reference to notice No. 155e, dated Jan. 25, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Drainage Works div. on Feb. 6.

With reference to notice No. 110e, dated Jan. 21, Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his departure from Bignor on Jan. 17, and his arrival at Meerut on the 26th idem.

Mr. R. L. Davies, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Ghazipur dist., Benares Provincial div. to the Farukhabad Local Railway Survey div.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 23.)

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Upper Godavari dist. Mr. Bartlett made over charge of his duties as asst. comr., Chanda, on the 15th inst.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to invest Major E. Whitehead, station staff officer, Pachmarhi, in the Hoshangabad dist., with powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Pachmarhi cantonment.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., asst. comr. Sambalpur, transfd. to Nimar, reported his arrival at Khandwa, and received charge of his duties on the 15th inst.

Lieut. col. C. B. Lucie Smith, comr., Chattisgarh div., received charge of his office from Lieut. col. C. L. R. Glasford, offic. comr., on the 18th inst.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 21.)

Mr. D. N. Turnbull, dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Gujrat dist. Mr. H. H. G. Rotton, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Delhi to the Jhelum dist.

### BRITISH BURMAH.

(British Burmah Gazette, Feb. 15.)

Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Col. H. N. Davies, dep. comr., 1st grade, and with reference to this dept. notific. No. 31, dated the 1st inst., Mr. G. D. Burgess, asst. comr., 2nd (offic. 1st) grade, is posted to the Myedai div. of the Thayetmyo dist.

The following posting is ordered:—Mr. G. L. Weidemann, asst. comr., 3rd (offic. 2nd) grade, to Ponguday.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, has passed the colloquial test in the Hindustani language.

Mr. J. P. Vansittart, exec. engr., 4th grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, returned to duty on the 7th inst. from the three months' special and three months' priv. leave granted to him on July 19, 1877.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 12.)

Surg. J. O'Brien, M.D., 44th S.L.I., is, with the consent of the Mily. Dept., replaced in med. charge of the civil station staff and mily. details at Shillong, v. Surg. J. Wilson, M.D., 42nd A.L.I.

Mr. A. J. Mein, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, having complied with the conditions prescribed in para. 17 of the Forest Dept. Code, is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. conservators of forests from Jan. 11.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, March 2.)

BIRD, Capt. H. W., cadre 6th L.C., is prom. to the rank of major by brevet.

CONRAN.—The services of Capt. J. Couran, 68th foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

FOOKS—MORRIS—YOUNGHUSBAND.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps, on ordinary pension of £156. 5s., and annuity of £668. 12s. Lieut. col. J. V. Morris, Madras staff corps, on ordinary pension of £365, and annuity of £289. 19s. Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i., Bombay staff corps, on ordinary pension of £156. 5s., and annuity of £668. 12s.

HUNTER, Major A. S., R.A., chief garrison instructor, to be director of garrison instruction in India, v. Col. Creagh-Osborne, c.b., on the expiration of his tour of staff service.

ROBERTSON—SIMPSON—WHITLOCK.—The following proms. in the Madras staff corps are made from Feb. 20:—To be lieut. col., having completed twenty-six years' service:—Major W. Robertson. To be majors, having completed twenty years' service:—Capt. R. J. B. Simpson and C. J. T. Whitlock.

ROSS—BROWNLOW—LAMBE—BUNNY.—Major A. G. Ross, wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as comdt., v. Major H. C. P. Rice, proceeding on furl.; Capt. C. C. Brownlow, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. A. F. Lambe, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties. Lieut. F. R. Begbie, wing officer and adjt., to be qmr. Lieut. A. C. Bunney, wing officer and qmr., to be adjt., perm. to exchange.

TAYLOR.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance:—Lieut. gen. R. G. Taylor, c.b., c.s.i.

### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. Brooke-Hunt, 72nd Highlanders, to be capt. from June 30, 1877. Capt. Wynne, 81st regt., to rank as capt. from March 19, 1873.

Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., to be capt. from Aug. 20, 1877.

Lieut. H. Kilgour, 1st batt. 5th regt., to be capt. from Feb. 13, 1878.

Lieut. A. A. Ruck, 2nd batt. 8th regt., to be capt. from Feb. 7, 1878.

Lieut. M. Wyward, 44th regt., to be capt. from Jan. 16, 1878.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col.:—Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major:—Captains T. B. Michell and H. C. Marsh.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt.:—Lieuts. E. H. Bingham and J. Butler.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet:—

Lieut. cols. J. Harpur, E. L'Estrange, L. M. Davies, all of the Bombay staff corps; and C. S. B. Walton, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. B. Walton, c.i.e., Bengal staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Oct. 1 last.

### HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated the 31st December, 1877, are published for general information.

1. I have received and considered in Council your Military Letter, dated 25th October, 1877, forwarding applications from the officers commanding batteries and regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent for permission to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Central India," in consideration of their services in the campaign of 1857-58.

2. My Political despatch of 17th October, 1866, informed you that H.M.'s Government willingly sanctioned the grant of a similar distinction to the 3rd and 5th Regiments of Infantry of the Contingent, on the presumption that it would be gratifying to his Highness the Nizam, as well as to the officers and men of the regiments. On the same presumption the corps and batteries of the Contingent named below, may be permitted to bear the words "Central India" on their colours and appointments:—No. 1, 2, and 4 Batteries, 1st, 3rd, and 4th Cavalry.



## HONOURS AND REWARDS.

It is hereby announced, that on the recommendation of the Government of India H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers:—

Colonel John Loudon, Madras staff corps. Served in the Southern Mahratta country, 1844-45, and was present at Samanghur, Buddeghur, Punallagurry, Rangur, Seeverpore, Munohur, Munsintosh and operations at the Ravie Ghaut.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Hugh Heefke O'Connell, Madras staff corps.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, March 4.)

ANGELO.—Order confd., dated Feb. 19, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume com. of the station, during the abs. on inspec. duty of the lieut. gen. comdg. the div.

BALLARD, Major gen. J. A., C.B., R.E., to be President of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, in the place of Colonel J. H. White, R.E., proceeding to Europe.

BRUCE, Lieut. H. M., a prob. for the Bengal staff corps, is perm. to resign his probat. appt. of wing officer 15th N.I., and to rejoin his own corps, the 54th foot.

BUNBURY.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Feb. 1, directing Col. A. C. Bunbury, Bengal staff corps, to assume com. of the station, with effect from the 2nd idem., during the abs. on inspection duty of the major gen. comdg. the dist.

DRUMMOND—MASSY.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following transfers of staff corps probationers:—Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, 10th Bengal lancers, from the 4th N.I., as offic. squad. officer; Lieut. H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal lancers, from the 20th N.I., as offic. squad. officer.

HADOW, Lieut. R. C., offic. wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer to 15th N.I., v. Lieut. H. M. Bruce, resigned.

JARDINE.—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. James Jardine, barrister-at-law, to be clerk of the Crown, substantive *pro tem*, during the abs. on leave of Mr. John Macpherson, or until further orders, v. Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, resigned.

HICKMAN, Sub lieut. D. W., to be lieut. in 54th regt., dated Feb. 11, 1876.

LAY, Lieut. T. Lay, offic. wing officer, on prob., 38th N.I., to be wing officer to 43rd N.I., on prob., v. Captain A. I. Iles, deceased.

PEARSE, Lieut., 70th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 28th N.I., on prob.

RENNICK, Lieut., squad. officer, 7th Bengal cav., to be adjutant, in succession to Captain J. Hay, whose tenure of office has expired.

ROBERTSON, Major R. S., staff corps, is confirmed in the appt. of 2nd in com., 4th N.I., v. Lieut. Col. W. C. Mitchell, who has been permitted with the sanction of Government, to resign.

ROBINSON, Lieut. G. H., wing officer, 1st Goorkhas, to be qmr., v. Major G. N. Channer, v.c., app. wing comdr. 29th N.I.

SHAW, Lieut., 70th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 5th N.I., on prob.

THOMSON, Capt. T. G., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. 36th N.I., on prob., from Dec. 8 to the 31st idem.

WAVELL, Major L., Bengal staff corps, is, at his own request, transf'd. from Allahabad to Meerut, for gen. duty.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on Feb. 4:—

Lients. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd foot, F. A. Blyth, 73rd foot, and G. S. Goldsmid, 2-22nd foot.

Surgs. W. Owen, D. M. Jack, G. F. Kellie, J. G. Hancock, A. W. Mackenzie, D. Mullen, E. L. Robinson, J. A. Nelis, W. B. Smyth, J. Crofts, W. Coats, and J. Blood, Indian Med. Dept. Hospital Apprentice H. Archer, Sub Med. Dept.

## MUSKETRY RETURNS.

With a view to promote interest in the execution of Field Firing, the Commander-in-Chief has caused a summary of all the reports made on this subject for the past year to be printed. A copy will be forwarded to all general officers, corps and department concerned. The British Infantry, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, should now engage in Field Firing at increased ranges. In reports for 1877-8, it should be stated up to what distance the fire of this rifle has been found effective against troops in position exposed to view, or sheltered behind rising or other ground. This practice by cavalry and infantry is never to be omitted; it can be made at any period of the year, and there are few if any stations where it cannot be carried on and entirely arranged for, without further aid by the station authorities, in an instructive manner. The companies, wings, corps, brigades, or divisions turning out for this practice, should always be as strong as possible. The sketches furnished with many of these reports were clear and well executed, and afforded an opportunity for officers to evince their proficiency in field sketching. His Excellency directs the continuance of these sketches to illustrate the several reports. The Commander-in-Chief notices the interest bestowed in the field practice of the last year by general and commanding officers, and all concerned; and confidently looks forward to increased efficiency, by the constant annual repetition of this the most practical of the Musketry Field Exercises.

## MEDICAL.

SKOULDING—PLOMELEY—NUNN.—First Class Vet. Surg. J. B. W. Skoulding, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Meerut, for duty with the R.H.A. at that station. Vet. Surg. F. Plomeley, C. brigade R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Fyzabad, for

duty with the R.A. at that station. Vet. Surg. J. A. Nunn is app. to duty with the R.A. at Jullundur.

WILLIAMS, Surg. A. H., to the med. charge of the 9th N.I., from date of joining.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Sime, professor, Govt. College, Lahore, for one year, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay. Rev. W. C. Bromehead, chaplain of Murree, privilege leave for two months. Mr. C. E. Gladstone, asst. comr., Rajapur, for one year, together with fourteen days' subsidiary leave. Mr. C. Perrin, asst. engr., Agra Canal, for three months, to study the native languages. Mr. A. Malcolm, 4th class civil signaller, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., has been granted by the director, Persian telegraph, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 14, 1877. Mr. G. G. Dey, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Tajpore div. of the Durbhunga dist., for ten months, together with subsidiary leave for twenty days, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties. Mr. E. J. Barton, offic. mag. and coll., Backergunge, for three months, from the 13th prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. C. Tute, C.S., for six months, in extension. Surg. L. Cameron, for two months, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as offic. civil surg., Burdwan, by Dr. R. Bird. Dr. B. A. Barker, civil med. officer, Bogra, subsidiary leave for twenty-six days, from Dec. 27 last, to enable him to join his app. in that dist. Surg. E. Bovill, offic. civil surg., Mymensingh, for two months, from Feb. 28, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties. Mr. G. J. Cawley, dist. supt. of police, Garo Hills, from March 10, for nine months; the furl. granted to him, dated Jan. 10, is cancelled. Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, dep. comr., Upper Godavari dist., availed himself on Feb. 19 of the subsidiary leave granted to him, making over charge of the Upper Godavari dist. to Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., offic. dep. comr. Mr. J. H. Lane, offic. director of traffic, Telegraph Dept., for three months from Feb. 25. Mr. J. F. Cockburn, exec. engr., Western System of State Railways, for two years. Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, accountant, 1st grade, office of Accountant General, Public Works Dept., priv. leave for one month. Mr. R. B. Duncan, examiner of acc'ts., Central System of State Railways, for eighteen months, with subsidiary leave not exceeding twenty-seven days. Mr. J. B. Braddon, asst. examiner, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, for nine months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. M. G. Gerard, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, sixty days' privilege leave, from such date in March next as he may avail himself thereof. Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) Lees, Bengal staff corps, private affairs for two years. Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal staff corps, private affairs, for nine months. Lieut. col. Saunders, Cavalry, Major Welsh, R.A., dep. insp. gen. of ord. and magazines, private affairs, for nine months. Capt. de Lautour, R.A., urgent private affairs, for three months. Capt. Aislabie, gen. list inf., private affairs, for one year. Hon. Surg. R. J. Quinell, M.D., private affairs, for two years. Condr. P. Regan, Ordnance Commissariat Dep., for two years. Capt. W. I. LeBreton, Bombay staff corps, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furl. which may be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Major and local col. J. W. Moffatt, 15th foot, to England. Major R. L. Dashwood, to England. Paymr. and hon. major H. Manning, to England. Capt. (brevet major) C. K. Chatfield, to Calcutta, from Feb. 26 to June 25, to study the native languages.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 26.)

BICKNELL, E., sub engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Bellary dist. on Feb. 1, and reported his departure from the Presidency on the same day.

GIRLING, T. H., supervisor, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Bellary dist. on Jan. 15.

SAUNDERS, Condr. S. S., sub engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Madura dist. on Feb. 16.

SMITH, W. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, was relieved of his duties in the Cuddapah dist. on Feb. 9, and reported his departure from the Presidency on the 11th idem.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 5.)

AGAR, A. P., asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam, to act as asst. supt. of police, North Arcot, during employ of Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan on other duty.

ATKINSON, A. J. B., to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Cuddapah, during employ of Mr. Stuart on other duty.

BARLOW, R. W., to act as comr., Nilgiri Hills, during the absence of Mr. Cockerell on leave or until further orders.

CUNLIFFE, Lieut. col. R. H., supt. of police, 3rd grade, Chingleput, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Major Rolland.

DAVIES, Lieut. col. A. M., supt. of police, 1st grade, Coimbatore, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Southern Range, during the absence of Col. W. O. Swanston on leave.

GIBSON, F. E., to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Tinnevely, during the employ of Mr. Comyn on other duty.

HERBERT, F. H., to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Wynne, on priv. leave.  
 HOLMES, W. C., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Godavery, to be mag.  
 HOPE, J., to act as coll. and dist. mag., Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. Barlow on other duty.  
 LAWFORD, G. M., to act as asst. supt. of police, Godavery dist., during the employment of Major Morris, on other duty.  
 MACCARTY, C. F., to act as special asst. to the coll., dist. mag. and agent to the Governor of St. George, Ganjam, during the absence of Major J. McD. Smith on m.c.  
 MOORE, R. W., to act as head asst. to the colr. and dist. mag. Nellore during the employment of Mr. G. D. Irvine on other duty.  
 PICKANCE, Capt. W. P., supt. of police, 3rd grade, Bellary, to be supt. of police 3rd grade, Nellore.  
 PISTO, A., acting dep. colr. and mag. Northern div., in the district of Coimbatore, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers to hear appeals.  
 ROLLAND, Major A. T., supt. of police 2nd grade, Tanjore, to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, during the employ of Lieut. col. Davies on other duty.  
 SNAITH, Mr. J. F., to act as colr. and dist. mag., Karnool, during the employment of Mr. H. S. Thomas on other duty or until further orders.  
 STUART, A. J., to act as dist. and sess. judge, Chingleput, during the employ. of Mr. Hope on other duty.  
 SULLIVAN, W. J. A., asst. supt. of police, North Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Nellore, during abs. of Capt. Pickance.  
 THOMPSON, A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Chingleput, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers conferred on mags. to hear appeals.  
 WEBSTER, A. McC., to be coll. and dist. mag., Coimbatore, on the retirement of Mr. Wedderburn.

#### SUSPENSION OF LEAVES OF ABSENCE, C.S.

In consequence of the exigencies of the public service with regard to maintaining effective supervision of the districts in which scarcity still exists, and measures of relief will need to be continued, his Grace the Governor in Council finds it necessary to notify that, pending further orders, no leave will be granted except on very urgent grounds.

#### MILITARY.

BURTON.—The services of Major W. H. Burton, of the Royal (Madras) engra, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.  
 WHITE.—The following orders are confirmed:—By the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, app. Col. W. E. White, 9th regt. N.I., to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of the brigd. Gen. A. T. Cadell on inspection duty to the outposts of Calicut and Malliappoorum.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Feb. 27.)

BANCE—GROVE.—Order confd. by the comdt, 15th regt. N.I., app. Major L. B. Bance, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. A. S. Grove, to offic. as wing comdr., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. Rose, posted to the 17th regt. N.I.  
 BENWELL—ROBINSON.—Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell, wing comdr. 11th N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 33rd N.I. Lieut. H. S. Robinson, wing comdr. 33rd N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 15th N.I.  
 BOWEN, Lieut. col. G. B., from offic. 2nd in com. 37th gendras, to 2nd in com. 37th gendras.  
 EYRE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. ceded dists., directing Capt. E. H. Eyre, offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen., to assume charge of pensioners and family certificate holders, from Feb. 18, v. Capt. P. E. Bowlby.  
 FORT.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 45th foot, app. Lieut. G. H. Fort, acting adj. and qmr. to the left half battalion en route to Poona.  
 HAWKES, Col. T. S., offic. comdt. 13th N.I., from 2nd in com. 37th gendras, to 2nd in com. 2nd N.I.  
 HOME.—The following removal and posting are ordered:—Capt. H. R. Hope, dep. asst. adjt. gen. from Northern div. to centre dist., v. Major Kerr to Europe.  
 PRESGRAVE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 1-21st fusiliers, app. Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. C. H. Kelly.  
 VAN HOMREIGH, Major P. A., on arrival, to do general duty at Madras, Feb. 26.  
 WOOD, Major E. A., Madras staff corps, from general duty, Madras, to Northern dist., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. during the absence of Captain Hole, v. Capt. Hope, on other duty.  
 WRIGHT, Major W. F., to act as secy. and examiner in Hindustani during absence of Col. Lane.

#### MEDICAL.

CARROLL—ROY.—Asst. apothy. C. Carroll and Third class hospital asst. J. Roy, of the Bengal Medical Estab., attached to Presidency div., are directed to leave Madras for Salem by the mail train of Feb. 14, and report themselves to the collector for orders; expeditiously at the public expense.  
 McLEAN, Surg. major J., M.D., on arrival from England, to med. charge European details, Trichinopoly.  
 OUGHTON, Surg. major T., on arrival from England, to med. charge detachment 33rd regt., Seetabuldee; expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. V. S. Benson, acting head asst. coll., Cuddapah, priv. leave for three months, from March 25. Mr.

H. S. Wynne, acting head asst. coll., South Canara, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. D. Rees, asst. coll., Vizagapatam, one month's examination leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. T. W. Stansfeld, No. 9 baty. 8th brig. (late No. 2 baty. 5th brig.), R.A., to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation. Sub. lieut. H. Elston, Madras staff corps, to remain at Simla from Feb. 1 to 28, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 22, 1877. Surg. major A. W. Shedden, doing duty 33rd foot, to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. and dep. ass. comy. G. E. Wiffin, public works department, assistant engineer, 1st grade, for two years, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Capt. H. C. Elton, staff corps, wing officer 16th N.I., on private affairs, for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 7.)

FORBES, Rev. J. F., M.A., having been app. by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay estab., is admitted to the service from Feb. 28. Mr. Forbes is app. to act as chaplain of Byculla, Bombay, during the abs. of the Rev. G. C. Keyuell, M.A., on privilege leave.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P. Kennedy, acting 2nd asst. resident at Aden, passed his departmental examination according to the Lower Standard in Subject II., Nos. 4 and 5 (judicial) on Jan. 23.

KIRKHAM, T. B., is app. to act in the 3rd grade during the absence of Mr. Russell.

MACLAREN.—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. B. MacLaren to act as a tempy. measure, as exec. engr., Nasik, on that appt. being vacated by Lieut. Goldio, R.E., on the 20th inst.

POLLEN.—A. D., having returned to Bombay from furl. on the 16th inst., the unexpired portion of the furl. granted to him in Government Notification, dated the 23rd December, 1876, and subsequently extended by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is cancelled. Mr. A. D. Pollen is app. to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of Mr. Naylor on three months' priv. leave or until further orders.

SHEAKER, W., to be asst. cotton inspr., Dharwar, with effect from the date he assumed charge of that app.

WHITE, Col. R.E., reverted to his substantive app. in the Public Works Dept., Railway, as dep. consulting engr. for railways, with effect from the 20th inst., i.e., the date from which he has availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 9.)

BURTON.—The following prom. in the Commissariat Dept. is made:—Surg. J. Burton to be acting sub cond. from Feb. 15, v. Acting sub cond. Robson, proceeded on furl.

FRITH—MULL.—Lieut. J. Frith, R.A., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, and Mr. Alfred Mull, passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard, on the 25th ult.

LEACOCK.—Capt. F.S., com. No. 1 compy. sappers and miners, Aden has been attached, as a temporary and urgent arrangement, to the Commissariat Dept., in the grade of acting sub. asst. commissariat gen., 1st class, in view to his performing the duties of exec. commissariat officer at that station in addition to his own, from the date on which he relieved Lieut.-Col. J. S.D. Bolton, who proceeded to Europe on m.c., to that of his being relieved by an officer of the Commissariat Dept.

LOCH.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified:—Lieut. W. Loch, March 2.

MACE—YATES.—The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered from Feb. 14, consequent on the return from furl. to Europe of Cond. A. McDonald:—Acting cond. W. Mace to revert to sub cond.; and Acting sub cond. Yates to store sergt.

MCRAE, Capt. J. G., is prom from the 2nd to the 1st grade of dep. conservators of forests, with effect from Nov. 17.

MERCER.—The services of Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, 18th N.I., having been placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Commissariat Dept., he is directed to join that Dept.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz.:—

Persian High Proficiency.—Capt. F. H. Forjett, staff corps, qmr. 26th N.I.

Persian.—Capt. F. P. Worthy, 27th or 1st Belooch regt. N.I. Hindustani Higher Standard.—Lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th foot; Lieut. L. J. Browne, 54th foot; Sub. lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, attached to 1st cav.; Sub. lieut. P. Whittuck, attached to 20th N.I.; Lieut. D. O. W. Harrison; Sub. lieuts. H. Melvill and J. S. Ashby, attached to 21st N.I.; Lieut. H. E. Passy, attached to 26th N.I.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona March 2.)

GRIFFITH, Major J. G. E., staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr. 7th regt. N.I., v. Jacob, proceeded on furl.

**MOORES.**—Mhow div. order confd., dated Feb. 8, app. Lieut. S. Moores, 17th foot, station staff officer at Indore, from Feb. 9.  
**RODICK.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 9, app. Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick, asst. instr. of musketry to 7th foot.  
**SMITH.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 18, app. Lieut. A. Smith to offic. as adjt. to 22nd N.I., v. Wetherall, who vacates on prom.  
**THATCHER.**—Baroda station order confd., dated Dec. 1, directing Col. T. Thatcher, 20th N.I., as senior officer, to assume command of the station.  
**WALTER—STEVENSON.**—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the following transfers of officers:—Major H. L. Walter, 17th regt. N.I., wing officer 19th N.I., to be wing officer. Lieut. F. Stevenson, 19th regt. N.I., wing officer 20th N.I., to be wing officer, v. Walter, transferred to 17th N.I.

#### MEDICAL.

**HARVEY—PRESTON—BOLTON.**—With reference to G.G.O. No. 155 of Jan. 27, the undermentioned medical officers are placed on gen. duty, and posted to the circles stated opposite their respective names:—Surg. majors C. H. Harvey, M.D., Poona circle; A. F. Preston, M.B., Presidency circle; and R. H. Bolton, Mhow circle.  
**MACKENZIE.** Asst. surg. E., is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.  
**O'BRIEN.** Surg. J. A. J., gen. duty, Presidency circle, is transfd. to Aden on gen. duty.

#### To do Duty.

The undermentioned medical officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on Feb. 28:—

Surgeon majors J. Ogilvy, W. Ashton (in med. charge), G. Simon; and Surgs. W. Sharpe, J. Ruxton, B. B. Connolly, and C. E. Dwyer.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. C. Walford, M.A., chaplain of camp, Belgaum, priv. leave for three months, from the date of his being relieved. Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., acting chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, priv. leave for three months, from his being relieved. Rev. G. C. Reynall, M.A., chaplain of Byculla, priv. leave for three months. Mr. H. Maxwell, supt. of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side, for three weeks, with effect from the 21st inst. Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, professor of mathematics in Elphinstone College, for seven months. Mr. S. J. Harrison, cotton inspr., Bombay, for three months. Mr. B. Purshottam, dist. dep. coll. of Satara, priv. leave for two months. Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., for six months, in extension. Mr. A. Grey, comr., S.D., for one year, from April 29, with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. W. R. Pratt, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Surat, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Huzar dep. coll. of Nasik, priv. leave for three months, from the 15th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Gatacre, staff corps, wing officer 23rd N.L.I., for one year from date of departure in March. Surg. G. A. Macdonachie, M.D., for thirteen months from date of departure in May next. Capt. A. M. Hogg, staff corps, 2nd squad. comdr., 2nd Sind Horse, eighteen months' subsidiary leave. Surg. major H. Cook, M.D., for ten months. Vet. surg. W. Oliver, C. baty. 2nd brig. (late C. baty. 4th brig.) R.A., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Paymaster (Major) C. F. Heatly, 68th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Major H. D. O. Farrington, 73rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Capt. F. A. Wright, 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Lieut. T. Pearson, Commissariat Dept., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. Sharman-Crawford, 15th hussars, on private affairs, from March 1. Lieut. Nugent, R.E., for nine months, on private affairs. Capt. (local major) Brind, 17th foot, from Umballa to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. Tarleton, 54th foot. Capt. McMath, 66th foot. Lieut. Ancketill, 83rd foot. Surg. major W. Everet to Bombay for thirty days. Surg. major T. K. Birnie, to England.

**SERVICES OF OFFICERS DURING THE FAMINE.**—The Government of Bombay has published the following resolution on the services of officers during the late famine:—H.E. the Governor in Council has perused these reports with much satisfaction. 2. On several occasions throughout the famine period H.E. in Council had the gratification of noticing how efficiently and energetically the local authorities in all departments were performing the difficult and responsible duties that devolved upon them, and he did not fail to observe the efforts and precautions which were being taken by all concerned, on the one hand, to prevent waste and imposition, and, on the other hand, to protect the people from the calamity that had befallen them. 3. These efforts and exertions, rendered so ably and zealously, have been, under Providence, followed with success on the whole—despite failures, shortcomings, and disappointments; and H.E. the Governor in Council now desires to express the best thanks of the Government to all, non-official as well as official, who took any active part in the measures adopted for the alleviation of distress during the years 1876 and 1877, and more particularly to those whose names are here set forth. Then follow the names of no less than two hundred and seventy-seven officers.

**TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.**—Orders have been passed by the Govt. of India for a slight alteration in one of the rules of the telegraphic department, by which a limit of 200 words has been assigned to single telegrams. This limit is to be raised for press telegrams to 500 words.

**SALUTES.**—The following appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"With reference to Notification No. 2 D. C. P., dated 1st January, 1877, it is hereby notified that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has signified her pleasure that the salute of 101 guns shall be reserved

for the contingency of the personal presence of the Sovereign in India, and that on all other occasions, such as anniversaries and the like, which is customary to celebrate by a Royal salute, the salute shall be 31 guns."

**SALVAGE.—INDIAN MARINE.**—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that before any claim for salvage is made by any vessels of H.M.'s Indian Marine, full particulars of such claim, with an account of the stores damaged or expended by the vessel making it, are to be submitted to the Government of India in the Marine Department; and that no claim of any kind is to be made, nor is any case to be carried into Court until the consent of the Government of India thereto has been obtained.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 26.

**22nd Foot.**—Capt. and Brevet major C. E. L. Blunett to be major, v. W. Busfield, retired on a pension; Lieut. G. A. Christian to be capt., v. Brevet major C. E. L. Blunett.

**31th Foot.**—Lieut. R. W. H. Macdonald, from the Hereford Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Watson, prom.

**63rd Foot.**—Lieut. R. W. Studdy to be capt., v. Lt. W. Bastow, ret.

**85th Foot.**—Lieut. E. H. Ives to be capt., v. the Hon. C. Dutton, seconded for service on the staff.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. Mackenzie, C.B., 78th foot, to have the hon. rank of major gen. upon retiring on a pension.

The first Christian name of Major gen. J. C. Innes, Bengal inf., whose prom. to the rank of lieutenant gen. was notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 15, is James, and not John, as therein stated.

The undermentioned officer to be colonel:—Lieut. col. J. Thompson, 2nd foot.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Surgeon-General:—Dep. Surg. gen. J. T. C. Ross, Bengal army.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General:—Surg. major H. F. Williams, M.D., Bengal army; Surg. major G. F. Trimmell, Madras Army.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service by the surrender of their half-pay:—Major C. H. Kinahan, half-pay, late 63rd foot; Major N. J. Pauli, half-pay, late 60th foot.

### HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

The *Englishman* notes that the Lieutenant Governor is determined on a thorough overhauling of the financial and general management not only of the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs, but of medical institutions in the Lower Provinces generally. Not only do the figures which represent the expenditure of these institutions during the past six or seven years furnish *prima facie* evidence of reckless extravagance, but there are grave reasons for fearing that, so far from the patients having benefited by this lavish expenditure, they are very frequently cruelly stinted of what is absolutely necessary in the shape both of medicine and of food. We are not among those who would advocate a niggardly provision for the real wants of the sick in the hospitals. On the contrary, we are of opinion that a system of economy which fetters the physician in prescribing for his patients is to be deprecated; and it has been with great regret that we have learnt that one of the results of the panic created by these inquiries has been a serious diminution of the comforts of the patients in more than one of the Calcutta hospitals. What has led us to support the Government in this matter is the conviction that so large a proportion of the late expenditure represents the gains of others than the patients, that large savings may, under a stricter supervision, be effected without any hardship to the latter. The Lieutenant-Governor is evidently very fully informed as to the directions which inquiry should take, and if the investigation now ordered is thoroughly and honestly carried out, a complete reform of hospital management ought to be possible, compatibly with increased benefit to those for whom the hospitals are intended. Such a thorough and honest inquiry will, we suspect, disclose the fact that no attempt at reform is likely to be completely successful that does not include very extensive changes in the *personnel* of the subordinate medical service. Much of the work which is necessary to ensure patients the food and medicines prescribed for them is work which the superior medical officers cannot be expected to perform, and which indeed it would be physically impossible for them to perform. If the men to whom they must necessarily delegate these duties are themselves the root of the present system of fraud and robbery, no amount of inquiry will do much good. Indeed, it may do harm. For it is pretty sure that, finding the source of their gain curtailed, they will endeavour to make up the loss to themselves by taking still more from the patients than before. This would, perhaps, be even a worse result than the present waste of public money.

The services of Major Boileau, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

- BECK—At Gurgaon, Feb. 28, wife of Henry Beck, dist. supt. of police, daughter.  
 BIRD—At Calcutta, Feb. 21, Mrs. Shearman Bird, daughter.  
 BROOKES—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, wife of O. H. Brookes, asst. comr., Andamans, son.  
 CAMPBELL—At Colombo, Feb. 17, wife of G. W. R. Campbell, Insp., general of the Ceylon police, daughter.  
 COGHILL—At Kandy, Ceylon, Feb. 24, wife of J. D. M. Coghill, M.D., med. insp. of the Coffee districts, son.  
 DURNFORD—At Akyab, Feb. 21, wife of B. H. Durnford, senior licensed pilot of that port, daughter.  
 ERSKINE—At Sirur, March 2, wife of Capt. C. M. Erskine, Poona Horse, son.  
 GOLDIE—At Nasik, March 6, wife of Mark Goldie, R.E., son.  
 HALLEN—At Hapur, Feb. 23, wife of J. H. B. Hallen, daughter.  
 HAW—At Lucknow, Feb. 25, wife of Qmr. R. Haw, 73rd regiment, daughter.  
 HAWTHORNE—At Nagpore, Feb. 25, wife of R. Hawthorne, son.  
 JOHNSON—At Ootacamund, Feb. 28, wife of E. C. Johnson, C.S., daughter.  
 MOORHEAD—At Madras, March 2, wife of G. W. Moorhead, insp., Salt Cotaurs, Madras Railway Company, daughter.  
 PORTER—At Coimbatore, March 2, wife of Mr. W. A. Porter, daughter.  
 SHORTT—At Ernaul, Feb. 28, wife of John Shortt, M.D., retired surg. major, daughter.  
 SINCLAIR—At Lahore, March 4, wife of J. A. Sinclair, daughter.  
 SMITH—At Belgaum, Feb. 25, wife of Mr. W. Smith, barrack master, son.  
 WAGSTAFF—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of Philip Wagstaff, son.  
 WESTON—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of J. Weston, of Magoorah, son.  
 WHITE—At Chowringhee, March 5, wife of Mr. Justice Sewell White, son.  
 WICHS—At Calcutta, March 2, wife of Mr. H. Wicks, daughter.  
 WILLIAMS—At Dinapur, Feb. 26, wife of E. de C. Williams, depy. post-master gen., Behar, son.

### MARRIAGES.

- BEVIS—CLINE.—At Cawnpore, Feb. 28, by the Rev. D. H. G. Dunne, Walter G., to Eleanor M., eldest daughter of E. A. Cline, dep. coll. and magr., Cawnpore.  
 CASE—SOUTHEY.—At Poona, Feb. 25, H. A. Case, lieut. 12th Royal Lancers, to Mary L., daughter of the late Lieut. col. W. Southey, M. S. C.  
 GORDON—CORBETT.—At Sylhet, Feb. 21, Hugh Gordon, to Theresa Corbett.  
 GRIZELIER—ARMSTRONG.—At Calcutta, March 4, Charles F., son of George Grizelier, of Cornwall, to Annie F., daughter of F. W. Armstrong, of Cardiff.  
 GUEST—WESTWOOD.—At Pothanore, Feb. 27, James A., to Eva A. B., daughter of Mr. James Westwood, railway apothecary.  
 JONES—RIX.—At Calcutta, Feb. 28, Samuel S., B.A., C.S., asst. comr., Haziribagh, to Grace W.  
 NELSON—BURR.—At Oodeypore, Feb. 12, R. E. Nelson, exec. engr., P. W. D., to Emily S., daughter of K. Burr, M.D., agency surg., Oodeypore.  
 SALAMAN—MOYLE.—At Poona, March 5, Selin M., surz., Bombay army, to Caroline E., fourth daughter of the late Colonel C. A. Moyle, Bombay staff corps.

### DEATHS.

- BIRD—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, wife of S. Bird.  
 BULKLEY—At Nainimo, British Columbia, Nov. 18, Annette, wife of T. A. Bulkley, late of Bombay.  
 CONDON—At Madras, March 5, E. H. Condon, M.D., surg. major army med. dept.  
 CROWTHER-BEYNON—On board H.M.'s *Cressida*, seven days after leaving Bombay, March 7, Capt. R. W. B. Crowther-Beynon, the Royal Scots.  
 DUNMAN—At Shanghai, Feb. 4, Charlotte M., wife of R. Dunman, aged 28.  
 ESCHELBACH—At Muttra, March 4, Rev. Albert Eschelbach, chaplain.  
 FENTON—At Madras, March 4, Charles W. Fenton, eldest son of the late Major F. A. Fenton, M.S.C., aged 23.  
 FITZGERALD—At Mahableshwur, Feb. 27, Gertrude M., child of Major C. J. Oswald FitzGerald, 3rd cav., aged one year four months and twenty days.  
 GIBBS—At Alexandria, March 15, Marian, wife of D. Gibbs, local manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company, aged 44.  
 GRAY—At Coonoor, March 3, Charles Gray, aged 60.  
 HASHMAN—At Bulandshahr, Feb. 27, Mary Hashman, relict of the late Thomas Hashman, senior, aged 73.  
 HOPE—At Chingleput, March 2, James A., son of James and Isabella Hope, aged 8 months.  
 MENDIETA—At Calcutta, Feb. 27, Eliza, wife of J. M. Mendieta.  
 MILLER—At Madras, March 2, J. Miller, barrister-at-law and administrator-gen., aged 46.  
 RANSON—At Aurangabad, Deccan, March 2, Elizabeth, wife of Pensioned Conductor T. S. Ranson, aged 56.  
 SMITH—At Lucknow, Feb. 21, C. R. M. Smith, insp. of Customs, aged 40.  
 STUBBS—At Lucknow, March 1, Francis D. M., son of Lieut. col. F. W. Stubb R.A.  
 TOOTELL—At Misur, Scinde, March 24, Edward Tootell, surg. to H.M.'s 30th regt.  
 VALENTINE—At Jeypore, March 4, Agnes M. F., child of the Rev. Dr. Valentine, aged 3 years.

## Home.

### THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., (the Right Hon. Hugh Childers in the chair), the Select Parliamentary Committee met at Westminster, and continued the cross-examination of General Dickens, this being the fourth day of the appearance of this witness before the committee. The questions asked by various members were of a miscellaneous character, viz., regarding the irrigation works of the Madras Presidency and in other parts of India. The witness gave the history of such old works as the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. A century ago the irrigation works were few and small, being constructed on the most primitive principle by natives. There were ancient irrigation works in Sind, where, however, important town had disappeared, and with them the irrigation works themselves, which had been then in use. In that province, the older works had been constructed by forced labour. Some of the old tanks have been restored, with results most beneficial to the people, and had returned, as he had before stated, a total of as much as a million and a-half to revenue.

The Chairman read from an official paper issued from the Public Works Department, being a report of the history and progress of the irrigation works in India from their commencement (about the year 1850) down to a recent period; and asked the witness whether he agreed with the policy adopted by the Public Works Department in their mode of carrying through the works they had undertaken.

General Dickens replied that he considered the policy adopted had been a perfectly sound one, as was proved by the general and substantial benefit the cultivators had derived from the works, especially in recent years.

In answer to inquiries whether the superannuations or pensions of Engineer officers could be calculated upon the basis of the productiveness of public works, General Dickens replied that he had already stated the Department was in the present day in a sound financial position, fully enabling it to meet pensions.

Sir George Campbell, late a member of the Council for India, and who was Governor of Bengal in 1873 (one of the serious famine periods), having previously held Commissionerships in the Central Provinces and Oude, was called, and gave evidence.

Sir George Campbell, by permission of the committee, entered upon a general statement of his experiences as a financial administrator of Public Works in Bengal, the Central Provinces, &c. Going over ground which was originally taken by the old East India Finance Committee, Sir George enumerated a considerable number of public works to which the Governments of past days had been induced to lend their aid, only to discover, when too late, that they had been deceived by public companies, who only cared to secure their own interests, and cared not how they involved the Government, so that the completion of the works was not left to the ruinous outlay of their own capital.

Sir George instanced the Godavery Canal works as having deeply involved the Government. They had cost already about £700,000; but were now found impracticable to be carried on to completion. The witness mentioned the Madras Harbour as another project which the Government had assisted. The Government had advanced large sums in aid of this project, which emanated from a private company, but when he (Sir G. Campbell) was a member of the India Council, and this Madras Harbour Company came before the Council to obtain further concessions, he opposed the application, not being at all satisfied with the position of the Government in relation to these works in a financial sense. Sir George referred to other disastrous public works, through supporting which the finances of India had suffered, and proceeded to name the several companies *seriatim*, criticising their claims as he went on, when the committee adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At the annual meeting on the 17th inst. the directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), and that £40,000 be added to reserve fund, which will then amount to £150,000. The dividend for the whole year 1877 is the same as for the year 1876.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The report of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), to be presented at the meeting on the 10th proximo, states that the net profit for the past six months, including the balance brought from the previous half-year, amounts to £11,138, of which £7,596 is set apart for payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), payable on or after April 20 next, and £3,000 to meet deficiencies on realisations of the lock-up, leaving a balance of £542 to be carried forward.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for Rs. 50,000,000 (say £500,000) in



Bills on India were received on March 27 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £414,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.; and to Bombay, £85,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. will receive about 18 per cent. At the above rate applicants get about 6 per cent. more of their biddings than they did last week, but at the same time the price obtained by the Council is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than it was then.

**DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.**—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting on March 26, drafted a letter to Lord Salisbury, asking for a more comprehensive remission of the duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into India than that provided in the Indian Budget, and resolved to urge upon him the desirability of simplifying those provisions of the Budget which affect manufactured cottons by exempting from duty all goods made from yarns not finer than 30's, and all yarns up to 26's water and 42's mule.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Land Mortgage Bank of India took place on the 27th ult., at the offices of the bank, Mr. Boyson presiding. The meeting was called to authorise the bank so far to modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association as to reduce its capital. The directors in their recommendation said they deemed it absolutely necessary that advantage should at once be taken of the provisions of the Act for cancelling so much of the paid-up capital as in the present position of affairs could be looked upon as lost or unrepresented by available assets. It would be necessary to cancel £2 5s. per share of the paid-up capital on 95,624, the number of the shares now current, plus £17,539 of paid-up capital on shares forfeited and extinguished. The Chairman then moved the confirmation of the following resolution:—"That the sum of £232,693, part of the paid-up capital of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Credit Foncier Indian, Limited), having been lost, or being unrepresented by available assets, be, and the same is hereby cancelled; and that the conditions contained in the memorandum of association of the company be so far modified, that the capital of the company be reduced from £2,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £20 each, with £5 per share paid thereon, to the sum of £1,697,326, divided into 95,624 shares of £17 15s. each, with £2 15s. per share paid thereon, and £15 per share uncalled." The resolution having been carried, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 22ND FOOT.**—The Duchess of Marlborough presented new colours last week to the 22nd Regiment, which is stationed at Buttevant. The Lord-Lieutenant and a distinguished company were present. Her Grace, after presenting the colours, in addressing the men, said:—"This duty which I am invited to fulfil would, under any circumstances, have been to me a source of pride and gratification. I cannot but feel that the present moment possesses more than usual interest, when the hearts of British soldiers must be deeply stirred by that fearful war that has been desolating the East of Europe and by the contemplation of its possible effects on our country. I am animated by the strongest conviction that, should this great empire be called upon to maintain her honour and vital interests, those colours which I now present to you will be gallantly guarded and proudly borne aloft, and that the 22nd, whenever called upon, will follow them to fresh glories and contribute their part in sustaining and increasing the honour of her Majesty's army. The memories of Hyderabad, Sind, and Meeanee, the name of the gallant Napier ever protect these colours and abide in the hearts of those to whom they are intrusted, and they will stimulate in war and peace to maintain the high character of the army. For my own part, I shall take a deep and unchanging interest in your fortunes and your future. As the wife of the descendant of one of England's greatest heroes and as the daughter of an Irish soldier, I am proud to be indirectly associated with the history of the 22nd Regiment."

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, Capt. Cuming, arrived at Portsmouth on March 22 from Bombay, which place she left on Feb. 14. Being caught in a gale when about seventy miles through the Bay of Biscay and her machinery requiring readjustment, she was compelled to put back into Vigo on March 17. She left again on the morning of the 19th. There were three births but no deaths during the passage. She brings from Bombay the 45th Regiment, for Shorncliffe, consisting of 20 officers and 603 men, 29 invalids, 342 time-expired men, 9 insane persons, 16 details for depots, 104 women, and 241 children; and the following officers:—Majors Moffatt, Dashwood, and Parker, 15th Foot; Vet.-Surgeon Going, R.H.A.; Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Major Hunter, Capt. Torkington, and Lieut. Frith, of the Royal Artillery; Paymaster Manning, 34th Foot; Capt. Tarleton, 54th Foot; Lieut. Carter, 62nd Foot; Capt. Treger, B.I.; Lieut. Wyllie, of the Staff Corps; Capt. McMath and Surg.-Major Birnie, 66th Foot; Lieut. Anketell, 83rd Foot; Capt. Stuart, 21st Foot; Lieut. Tapp, 67th Foot; Lieut. Hibgame, 107th Foot; Capt. Ross and Paterson, 1st Foot; Colonel C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B.; Capt. the Hon. W. Lytton and Lieut. Percy, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Godbold, 12th Foot; Capt. Brett, 22nd Foot; Lieut. Dering, 25th Foot; Capt. Jackson, 63rd Foot; Capt. Bolton, 72nd Foot; Capt.

Lindoe, 81st Foot; and Surgs.-Major Corbett, Macbeth, and Jazdowski, and Surg. Bushe, of the Army Medical Department.

**ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.**—The twelfth half-yearly meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society was held at the society's stores, Victoria-street, Westminster, on March 27. Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, the chairman, presided. The report adopted by the meeting stated that the sales for the six months had amounted to £649,673. 6s., and the miscellaneous revenue to £1,788. 10s. 9d., making a total of £651,461. 16s. 9d. The gross profits upon the trading was £46,061. 0s. 5d. The ordinary working expenses had amounted to £37,871. 15s. 10d. There remained a net profit of £7,854. 12s. 10d., which, less the miscellaneous revenue, was equivalent to about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the trading sales. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was recommended. During the half-year seventy-five new shareholders had joined, raising the total number to 12,634. There had also joined 2,189 annual subscribers, and 1,362 life members. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought every shareholder must be highly satisfied with the result of their half-year's trading. In his opinion it was unprecedented in the history of such undertakings. As an idea of the large business they were doing, he would mention that exclusive of parcels supplied by agents of the society and purchases taken away by customers, they had sent out for delivery 245,118 packing-cases, weighing in the aggregate 8,000 tons. The business, which is on the increase, had reached during the past year the enormous sum of £1,188,593. Colonel Brown, R.A., seconded; and the report having been adopted, Major-General D. B. McCrear and General Sir F. C. Chapman were re-elected directors, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

**THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.**—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund was held on the 25th ult. at the Mansion House, for the despatch of business. Alderman Sir Thomas White, in whose mayoralty the fund was collected, presided, and there were present—General Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. S. P. Low, Mr. Francis W. Buxton, Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. C. B. Dowden, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Charles Teede, Mr. Winzar (the cashier), and Mr. W. J. Soulsby (the secretary). The fund was reported to amount to £515,667, of which £504,000 had been remitted to India, and there was a balance in hand of £1,534. 5s. 9d., most of which had been received during the last fortnight, including from Wellington, New Zealand (balance), £294; New Plymouth, New Zealand, £40. 10s. 4d.; Hobart Town (balance), £553; and Aberdeen (making £3,702), £36. 19s. 4d. The accounts had been audited by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., public accountants, and found correct. The expenses were about £9,000, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the receipts; but of this £7,757 had been unavoidably spent in advertising the subscription lists in the newspapers, at the request of the donors, at various times during the last seven months. Mr. Hewitt said it was very satisfactory, indeed, to find that so large a fund had been collected without a mistake in the accounts of even a single farthing, and the fact was highly creditable to the officials at the Mansion House. Upon the motion of Mr. Low, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, it was resolved to remit a further sum of £1,400 to Madras, making £505,400 in all sent out thither, and, as money continued to come in from the Colonies and elsewhere, the committee determined to keep the accounts open for eight weeks longer, when the fund will be finally balanced and the committee dissolved.

**SILVER AND THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.**—On the 29th ult., at the Society of Arts, Colonel J. T. Smith (formerly Master of the Madras and Calcutta Mint) read a paper dealing with the above subject, and offering suggestions for a remedy. Mr. Andrew Cassels presided. Colonel Smith said his proposals had been for some time under the consideration of the Indian authorities. After referring to the various proposals made from time to time to remedy the evils the lecturer said that the chief difficulty in the way of a solution was the existence of a large mass of standard silver coins which it was impossible to convert all at once into "tokens," and therefore the apparently inevitable necessity for the concurrent circulation of standard coins of the two metals—a fact which had led to a "double standard"—at all events for a limited time. Owing to recent events, this difficulty had altogether vanished. On this point he would suggest as a remedy that, after due notice, the coinage of silver on behalf of private individuals and advances upon silver bullion should be suspended, that part of the Act of 1870 which made it incumbent on the Government to receive and coin it being repealed, the Government retaining in their own hands the power of replenishing the silver currency whenever they might deem it expedient; that gold bullion should be received by the Government at the Mint rate of Rs. 38 14s. per standard oz., and coined into sovereigns and half-sovereigns (representing Rs. 38 15s.), or 10 and 5 rupee pieces of the same value, which should be declared legal tender, but not demandable, the present silver rupees continuing to be legal tender as before. Again, seignorage for the manufacture of gold coins should be abolished, except so far as that implied in the terms of purchase. This scheme would, he maintained, have the effect of merely transferring the standard of value from silver to gold, without in the least altering the value itself, owing to the

extraordinary and fortunate accidents of the present situation of the Indian currency. Paradoxical as it might appear, it would be quite easy to establish a dominant gold currency in India without making the smallest further demand upon the produce of the mines, and, at the same time, although the mints were closed to silver, to keep up the silver coinage at the gold value, and to meet and fulfil the expansions and contractions of the currency. The above proposals had been submitted for approval two years ago. As regards the rate of exchange, no other ratio than 2s. the rupee could possibly be chosen. The advantage of this arrangement would be so great that even if it required some little distinction of the true value to bring it about it would be a never-ending reproach to our statesmen if they were to adopt any other. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Hendriks, Mr. Dutt, and other gentlemen took part.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 25.—SIR SALAR JUNG.—Viscount HALIFAX: I rise to ask my noble friend the Secretary of State for India a question of which I have given him private notice. In the Indian papers of last autumn a statement appeared that Mr. Oliphant, then in the service of Sir Salar Jung, one of the co-Regents of the Deccan, had been removed from that service by order of the Government of India. Mr. Oliphant is the son of Colonel Oliphant, an old Indian officer, who served many years in India, and became afterwards a director and chairman of the East India Company. When I was President of the Board of Control I was in frequent and friendly communication with him; and I naturally take an interest in his son. I am not aware on what grounds Mr. Oliphant was thus removed. There may be good reasons for it, and I am willing to believe that the Government of India would not have undertaken a step involving such serious consequences to the son of an old Indian officer, except on grounds which seemed to them to render necessary so strong an exercise of the power which, I am ready to admit, they must possess. My noble friend will be able to state the reasons for this removal, which I presume he considers to be adequate; but what I am very anxious to hear from my noble friend is that the grounds of removal, whatever they may be, are not of such a nature as to affect Mr. Oliphant's character as a gentleman and a man of honour, or to afford any reason against his being employed in any fitting situation in the service either of the public or of any individual.—The Marquis of SALISBURY: I entirely concur in the regret which my noble friend has expressed that it should have been found necessary to remove Mr. Oliphant from the post he held under Sir Salar Jung. Mr. Oliphant is the son of a gentleman who held the highest office in the East India Company, and who in the discharge of his duties did excellent service, and Mr. Oliphant himself is a man of ability and of blameless character. The Government of India found that he could not be suffered to remain in the post he occupied without serious injury to the public interest, and her Majesty's Government have seen good cause unreservedly to support the Government of India in that decision. It is not convenient that I should enter into the political reasons which made that action necessary, but I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that they imply no imputation on Mr. Oliphant's character, nor anything that would unfit him for an office of trust either in the public service or under an individual.

## India Office.

March 30, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lient. W. H. Frith, R.A.; Capt. V. W. Tregear, Inf.; Major F. Coddington, Staff Corps; and Major C. Hunter, R.A.  
Madras Estab.—Major J. McMullin, Staff Corps; and Surg. major B. Williamson.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. M. Hogg, Staff Corps; and Lient. J. N. Walker, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, Staff Corps, 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; and Lient. col. C. S. Sturt, Inf., 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps; and Capt. E. S. Walcott, Inf.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major T. E. P. Martin, from June 1, 1878.

THERE is a serious scarcity in the Mountain Tracts between Jammu and Kashmir.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—The wife of J. H. Anderson, of a son, at Finchley, March 24.  
COLVIN—The wife of Clement S. Colvin, of the India Office, of a son, March 27.  
HALLIDAY—The wife of Major Halliday, R. M. A., of a daughter, at Great Shelford, near Cambridge, March 17.  
HAWKINS—The wife of Capt. G. W. Hawkins, R.A., of a son, at Sh. Hampstead, 23rd ult.

### MARRIAGES.

JAMIESON—DOBBIE.—Major Q. S. A. Jamieson, M.S.C., to Catherine Jane, daughter of Major General G. Dobbie, M.A., at East Budleigh, March 23.  
LAMOND—YOUNG.—J. T. Lamond, to Matilda M. C., daughter of the late D. S. Young, Surgeon General, M.A., at Bristol, March 14.  
THOMAS—GRANT.—T. V. H. Thomas, to Isabelle C. (Bella), daughter of General C. Grant, C.B., R.A., at Cheltenham, March 21.

### DEATHS.

AGAR—Charles Tims Agar, late of the Hon. East India Company's C.S., at Plaistow, Essex, March 17, aged 70.  
BLACK—W. E. Black, Lient. R.N., lost in H.M.S. *Eurydice*, off Dunnoose, Isle of Wight, March 24.  
BROWN—Robert Brown, M.D., late Bengal Army, at Milford, Hants, March 22, aged 76.  
CARRINGTON—W. T. Carrington, C.E., at Batavia, March 21, aged 46.  
COX—Capt. Thomas Cox, late R.A. and 39th Regt., at Cheltenham, March 26, aged 88.  
EASTWICK—The wife of Capt. W. J. Eastwick, at 12, Leinster-gardens, March 23.  
FERRIER—On the 24th ult., drowned off the Isle of Wight, from H.M.S. *Eurydice*, Louis John George Ferrier, of Belsyde, Lintlithgow, N.B., Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, aged 37. Friends please accept this intimation.  
HOMFRAY—Popkin Homfray, late of Calcutta, at Cliftonville, Brighton, March 25, aged 81.  
HORAN—Isy, the wife of Lient. Col. Horan, late 43rd L.I., at West-Brighton, March 25.  
PICKWOOD—Ernest Charles Howell, son of the late E. Pickwood, of Shanghai, at the R.I.E. College, Cooper's-hill, March 25.  
RICHARDS—Hampton A. Richards, late 4th Regt., at Wexford, March, aged 28.  
RUSSELL—C. D. Russell, late of the B.C.S., at Bedford, March 24, aged 83.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22. Kirkham, Calcutta; H.M.S. *Euphrates*, Bombay.—23. Lena, Maul-main; str. Mirzapore, Bombay; str. Auguste, Colombo; Cambrian Princess, Calcutta.—24. Ardvan, Calcutta; str. Europa, Bombay.—25. Remington, Kurrachee.—26. Str. Alimora, Calcutta; Witch, Madras; Queen of the North, Bimlipatam; Soga, Mauritius; str. Childwall Hall, Bombay; str. City of Poona, Bombay.—27. Queen of the North, Bimlipatam; str. Queen of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—28. Str. Livadia, Rangoon; str. Maraban, Rangoon; Rockhurst, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

March 22. Yarkand, Bombay; str. Culzean, Bombay; St. Enoch, Bombay.—23. City of Nankin, Calcutta; str. Trinacria, Bombay; str. Pleiades, Colombo and Calcutta; Belfast, Calcutta; str. Leverrier, Bombay.—24. Str. Atalanta, Bombay; str. Mandalay, Rangoon; Lady Dufferin, Bombay; str. Columbian, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—25. Crest of the Wave, Singapore; Prince Rudolphe, Bombay.—26. Str. Hindostan, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pleiades, March 23.—From LIVERPOOL.—For COLOMBO—Mr. and Mrs. G. Shand and five children, Dr. A. Reany, Mr. A. Bethune, Mr. P. Cheyne, Mr. J. Roger, Mr. T. Jobb, Mr. D. J. Macgregor, and Miss Smail. For CALCUTTA.—Col. S. G. Warde, Mr. Vassilopulo, Mr. A. S. Penny, Mrs. L. Sharland, and Mr. H. J. Herbert. For SUZ.—Rev. J. Nugent and Mr. D. L. Davies.

#### For Overland Route.

Per str. Hindostan, March 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. S. A. Jamieson, Mr. Christie, Mr. T. A. Payne, Miss Carew, Surgeon H. Aday, Second-Lieut. B. E. Winter, Second-Lieut. J. G. L. Barnett, Surgeon A. W. F. Stead, Surgeon R. Manser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sumner, Capt. E. H. Reid. For SUZ.—Mr. H. Le Bas, Mr. Y. B. Lodge.

Per str. China, April 5.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col. G. R. Westmacott, Mr. A. M. Markham, Mr. H. M. Ross, Mr. W. Gillespie, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Major Henderson.

Per str. China, April 8.—From BAINDIS.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mr. C. J. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Colly, Surgeon-Major A. F. Bradshaw.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Witch, from Madras, March 11, 43 N. 26 W.  
Carnarvonshire, for Rangoon, Jan. 30, 4 S., 85 E.  
Corcoran, from Samarang, Feb. 16, off Cape Agulhas.  
Aphrodite, from Calcutta, Jan. 13, 3 S., 86 E.  
Carnarvon Castle, Algora Bay to Rangoon, Feb. 16, 34 S., 27 E.  
Fleur de Lys, from Bombay, Feb. 15, 32 S., 34 E.  
Edward Kilder, for Calcutta, Jan. 30, 28 S., 29 W.  
Annie, Calingapatam to Marseilles, 180 days out, off Cape St. Sebastian.  
Nagpore, for Algora Bay, Feb. 11, 21 S., 29 W.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The City of Poonah (str.), from Bombay, reports having encountered heavy weather on the passage. On March 17 she shipped a sea, which smashed in cabin door, skylight, &c.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### APRIL 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brett, and Mr. F. Wilkinson.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Surge, Bennett, Taormhill, R. Johnson, M's. Jones, two Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Mulott, Mr. W. Griffiths, and Mr. F. Brickwell.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, Col. Warren, Miss Barrington, and Capt. E. W. Adams.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Miss Daniell, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and child, Surge, Mansor, Street, Tully, Davidson, Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. A. M. Saunders, and Mr. Seppinge.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Lumadine, Col. Hall, and Mr. Smalley.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Lieut. and Mrs. Hamond, Capt. the Hon. M. Curzon, Mr. Risk, and Mr. Sharp.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. J. E. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Young, and Mr. A. Tazwell.  
**VENICE TO MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Harper.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. and Mrs. Carrall.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Fyler, Col. and Mrs. Whie, Rear-Admiral Luard, and Rev. A. Fearon.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.**—Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, and Mr. Rober's.  
**BRINDISI TO LYTTELTON.**—Capt. Toxwell.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.**—Mr. V. R. Fitzgerald.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.**—Mr. W. F. Stevenson.

APRIL 11.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Miss Wright, Mrs. Howick and child, Mr. R. Lydek, and Mr. and Mrs. Puckle.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. E. Vouillemeut, Mrs. Monteath, Miss Pigott, and Mr. R. D. Bayley.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. Low and friend.

APRIL 13.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. Wybrow.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. R. C. Webster.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Rev. G. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Ling, and Mrs. Roberts.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Second Lieut. F. A. Sanders.  
**BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.**—Gen. and Mrs. Donovan.

**THE "OFFICIAL GAZETTES."**—Orders have been passed by the Government of India, and will shortly be published (says the *Indian Daily News*), restricting the insertion of private advertisements in the *Official Gazette* to certain necessary cases; also directing that all Government notices of importance to the public, and of such a character that the public interests demand an extended publicity, shall be inserted as advertisements in the public newspapers, as well as in the *Official Gazette*. Many classes of notices are specified in the Government orders as coming under this category, such as postal, telegraphic, and marine notices, and notices of sales or tenders.

**A PRIESTLY BIGOT.**—A somewhat painful sensation has been created in Kalutara, in consequence of the refusal of the Rev. Reginald Duthy, the clergyman there, to perform the burial service over the body of the late Mr. Fonseka Mudaliyar, a highly respected inhabitant of the village, and a good Churchman. The ground of the rev. gentleman's refusal was that two Buddhist priests had recited "Pirit" over the deceased some hours before his death; but on its being explained to the Bishop of Colombo that the priests were taken to the house whilst the dying man was unconscious, he instructed Mr. Duthy to perform the service. The latter, however, persisted in his refusal, and the remains were accordingly removed to Panadura and interred in the cemetery, the last rites being performed by the Rev. Mr. De Mell, Missionary of the S. P. G.—*Ceylon Times*.

It is reported that a fresh census is to be soon taken of the people in the town of Madras.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via **SOUTHAMPTON**, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via **BRINDISI**, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via **SOUTHAMPTON**, on Thursday, April 11.  
 Via **BRINDISI**, on Friday, April 12.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. | every additional 1 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 1 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninopence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca) ...	...	86 87	86 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29 ...	...	86 87	86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33 ...	...	86 87	86 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	In sterling taking	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	Co's Rs.	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	1,000 as	81 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	equiva-	81 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	lent to	81 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...	...	£100.	81 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	...	81 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 9 1/2 d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 9 1/2 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 9 1/2 d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 9 1/2 d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2d.	5s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	51 1/2 d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	59 1/2 per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...	...	104 1/2
	India 5 per cent. ...	...	100 to 101
	India 4 per cent. ...	...	82 to 83
	India Enhanced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	8 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enhanced Paper, 1873 ...	...	...
	India Stock, Enhanced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	...	...
	India Stock Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...
	" " " 1879 ...	...	...
	" " " 1881 or 1883 ...	...	...
	India Debentures (1873) ...	...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ...	...	100 to 101 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	25s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	35s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	113 to 115
Stock	Caratic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	...
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ...	2,500	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	127 to 129
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	127 1/2
Stock	East Indian ...	100	120
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	...
20	Ditto (new) ...	12	...
20	Ditto ...	6	...
Stock	South of India, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	113
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	112 to 113
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	...
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	110 to 113
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	110 to 113
20	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	110 to 112
Stock	Ditto ...	£2. 8s.	...
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
	Nizam's State Railway ...	...	...
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 1/2 to 12 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22 1/2 to 23 1/2
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
25	Delhi and London ...	all	...
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	99 to 101
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43 1/2 to 44 1/2
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	73 to 74
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	73 to 74
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	21 to 22
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	84 to 85 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	17 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorhaut Tea Company ...	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6. 5s.	31 to 32
10	Upper Assam ...	all	31 to 32
50	Assam Tea Company ...	20	62 to 65 1/2
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	44
10	Leibong ...	all	12
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	54 to 55
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	7 to 7 1/2
20	Do. New ...	all	14 to 15 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	...
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	31 to 32
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	4 to 4 1/2
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	39 to 40
50	Ditto New, 1897 ...	20	124 to 125
25	National of India Land ...	12 1/2	...
20	Suez Canal ...	all	21 1/2
	Jarnagore Jute ...	...	5 to 7

## Advertisements.

MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF LORD  
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

By Public Meeting in Calcutta, 16th March, 1878, a Committee was constituted under the Presidency of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, to collect Funds for the Erection of a Fitting Memorial of LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, for which they require about £5,000. About £2,800 has already been raised in India, and an Auxiliary Committee (named below) has been formed in London to collect Subscriptions in this country.

Subscriptions are now invited, and it is requested that they may be paid into the Bank of Messrs. Courtes and Co., Strand; or to the Honorary Secretary, Captain R. TAYLOR, late 35th Royal Sussex, Junior Army and Navy Club, who will give any further information.

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 —April 1, 1878.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, APRIL 8, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, March 18; Allahabad and Madras, March 16; Calcutta, March 15.

THE famine is still, perhaps, the prevalent topic; though the agitation produced by the New Press Law has given a certain prominence to that somewhat unpleasant subject. We find it stated in the *Pioneer* that recent returns from the North-West Provinces show there are 56,000 people on relief works and 27,000 in poor houses, or in receipt of charity. In Oudh, too, the numbers on relief works are reported to be nearly equal to those in the North-West Provinces. On the other hand, the same authority leads us to believe that with considerable distress there is also no small amount of "laziness and fictitious poverty." At Saharunpore, the Collector reports, "that when beggars are offered employment they bolt in large numbers and refuse to work." On the relief works in Agra 23,000 people are employed, but among them there is "a good deal of malingering." In Barabanki the people will "neither work or enter the poor-house; they want pice distributed every evening."

ONE of the latest items of intelligence by the overland is that the Secretary of State has, by telegraph, approved of the general scope of the Vernacular Press Bill, and of its being introduced and passed through the Legislative Council. There is a sensible and temperate article on this measure contained in an "Occasional Note" of the *Pioneer Mail* of March 16. The writer in a very few words expresses a comprehensive opinion on the subject, which may be recommended to the attention of those interested in the welfare of India and its people. He says that "the steps now taken ought to have been taken years ago;" but he has also said before that "the new law need not be regarded as the fruit of any apprehensive feeling. Is it not that Government has found, by experience, that the native mind could not quite appreciate a liberty which belongs to a special stage of civilisation hitherto not attained by the mass of Hindu and Muhammedan editors and writers for the Press?"

It appears that, according to the last weekly famine report

from Madras, there has been a decrease of about 5,400 in the numbers on relief works and charitable relief; 255,000 still remaining. At the same time there has been a general, though not considerable, rise in the prices of rice and dry grains. As regards Bombay, we find it stated that the Government of that Presidency has, in consequence of the high prices and scarcity of grain, and the consequent distress prevailing in the Nasick and Nagar collectorates, issued instructions for the re-opening of some of the relief works in those districts.

LORD SALISBURY'S despatch of 13th December last on the Kelat Question has been published in India. It concludes with approval of the administrative arrangements sanctioned by the Viceroy in Council in regard to the re-establishment of the Kelat agency, a post which has been in occasional abeyance since its original creation, more than twenty years ago. Nothing can be more true than that "upon the tact and judgment" of the agent—in an office where complications may at any time arise for which there is no precedent—"and upon the extent and character of the influence which he may gain over the Khan and his Sirdars, must, in the main, depend the success" of any measures laid down for the guidance of our diplomatic or other relations with Brahuia.

In stating that the following general officers, whose promotion has been accelerated by the late Warrant, are allowed to retain their commands, we doubt not that the names will be familiar to most of our readers:—General Sir J. Brind, commanding the Sirhind Division, to the 16th December, 1878; Lieutenant-General C. Chamberlain, commanding the Oudh Division, to the 31st March, 1879; Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, commanding the Lahore Division, to the 30th September, 1879.

MAJOR CHAMPAIN has been appointed Director-General of Telegraphs in India, in succession to the late Colonel Robinson, R.E. This gentleman's services in connection with the Government Lines in Persia and the Makran coast, and the cable in the Persian Gulf, are too well known to need repetition. If the appointment is one which will rejoice his many friends, it will no less surely give satisfaction to the general public, more especially that large section having relations with India.

WE see it mentioned that at the last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, held in Calcutta, a vote of thanks was awarded to Sir E. C. Bayley, for his long and valuable services to the Society. Like honour was also given to General Thuillier, of whom and Sir Edward Bayley enlarged photographs are to be permanently hung in the Society's rooms.

A CONSIDERABLE stir has been caused by the marriage of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's daughter with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar; not so much from the social positions of the bride and bridegroom as from the *modus operandi*. The Babu is charged with falling back into practices which he had renounced, by allowing his daughter, not yet fourteen years old, to be married to a boy little older; resigning his parental right of giving her away to a younger brother; and accepting a son-in-law who is likely to approve and practice polygamy. The question is apparently a perplexing one; but it is not clear, however they may lament the occurrence, what authority outsiders have to interfere.



THE latest news of the Viceroy's movements were that Lord Lytton and party would leave Howrah by special train on Monday, March 18, at 9.30 P.M., and during a short halt at Jumalpoore the following morning his Excellency would inspect the East Indian Railway Volunteers' battalion, which has its head-quarters there. The Viceregal party would reach Allahabad at 8.45 that evening, halting one hour for dinner, and again for twenty minutes at Toondla at 6.15 on the morning of the 20th.

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent at Feruzpore sends a minute account of the recent shocks of earthquake felt at that station. At Rawalpindi, where the walls of the houses were cracked, the visitation is said to have been severe beyond all previous experience. And independently of Simla shaken "to its foundations," we hear that one of the inner walls of the Fort at Peshawar was thrown down.

IT will interest many to learn that the annual reports for 1876, on the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, show the results of the year to be unsatisfactory as regards the destruction of life, though with respect to human life slightly more favourable in comparison with previous years' returns. Including statistics from Mysore and Coorg, 19,432 persons and 61,229 cattle were deprived of life by wild animals and snakes, while 23,459 wild animals and 212,871 snakes were destroyed.

THERE are still very sad accounts of the famine in China. From the statement in the *Peking Gazette* it appears that the worst distress was at Feng-Pai and Yang-Cheng, where were respectively 250,000 and 180,000 applicants for relief. A fall of snow took place on the night of Jan. 28; and the health of Peking is said to have benefited in consequence. Moreover, the absorption of the snow into the soil is considered very favourable for the prospects of the spring crop. At Hong Kong a vote of 10,000 dollars had been proposed by the Governor from the special fund for the relief of the sufferers in the North. In passing the vote, however, some strictures were made on the misrule of the responsible Chinese Government, and its failure to develop the resources of the country.

THE *Englishman's* Overland Summary contains a curious extract from the *South of India Observer*, describing a flight of locusts seen by Mr. Rowson, the Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations at Nediwuttum, passing through Nediwuttum on Thursday, the 28th February. "They were travelling," he says, "northwards, through the 'Ossington Chinchona' and the 'Prospect' Tea Estates, in both of which they alighted. Their flight continued from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M. At midday the host extended for some 10 miles in length by 2 in breadth and some 30 feet in height. They were then so thick that they quite darkened the air, and a chinchona tree was invisible at a distance of 30 feet. They alighted frequently, but eat nothing. Their stomachs were full of some soft succulent grass recently eaten. Millions lost their lives in the Makoorty stream, and were found dead on the ground the next morning, having probably perished from the cold." Mr. Rowson likens the movements of these locusts to that of a perfectly drilled army: he fortunately saw nothing of the devastation they usually produce.

CRICKETERS will be interested in knowing that the "Parsi Eleven" will leave Bombay for England about the middle of May, and, after playing matches at Lords', the Oval, and Princes, will visit the provinces and subsequently Scotland and Ireland. They are coached by a professional from the West. We shall be curious to see how the training and climate of Bombay will have served in preparing a Parsi eleven for competition with home players.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Lieutenant Matthews, of the *London*, who was recently engaged in organising a police force for the Sultan of Zanzibar, has been appointed Acting Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Holmwood, who fills this post. It also notifies this, during the absence on leave of Colonel Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar, Major Hugh Chichester, Royal (late Bengal)

Artillery, performs the duties of his appointment during his absence.

MR. KNIGHT writes a long letter to the *Friend of India* to account for the destitute condition of Jhansi, and arguing that the means pursued by Scindiah for repairing the damages done to its villages by famine have been more successful than our own. He approves, and justly, the respect to native institutions paid by Sir Thomas Munro, and declares his unwillingness to supersede them by systems to which we are ourselves accustomed; dwelling especially upon that statesman's warning against "the creation of zemindars of whole districts or simple villages." But his proposal for an Assembly is, to say the least, premature. Moreover, we think his charge too sweeping as regards modern Indian statesmanship. There are men at the present day who have now to do, or have had recently to do, with legislating for India, who would not yield a jot to any of their fellows in admiration of Munro, or be behind any in recommending his enlightened opinions to the study of thinking men. But imitation of past greatness must be intelligent; and these very admirers know that if the distinguished Governor whom we have named were living in 1878, he would himself be guided by the spirit and wisdom of the present, as well as the experiences of the past.

THE same letter contains a lament that "nothing has been ever done by the Government to keep alive and perpetuate a knowledge of the writings of the great men who made the Empire we inherit from their hands." "Their views," it continues, "were long since forgotten, if they were ever known, by their successors. The mistakes we have been making ever since, and that we are constantly repeating in one form or other in the various provinces of the Empire, were as clearly discerned at the beginning of our rule as they are to-day, while no experience of their evils seems sufficient to burn in upon our memories the lessons which those evils should have taught us." It is not clear, however, that Government could do more in this respect than has been done by publishers on their own account. There is no lack of biographies, nor will there be lack of biographies of eminent Statesmen; and Metcalfe, Malcolm, and Munro have not been omitted from the category or forgotten, because they belonged to India. On the contrary, the records of their opinions and lives are before the present generation, and afford incontrovertible proof that India has produced a race of Statesmen in no way inferior to the best of European diplomatists.

A MISSIONARY writes to the *Friend of India* on the 2nd March, giving ocular testimony to the great distress from famine prevalent in the North-West. He does not, he says, refer to "hunger or pinching want," but to "downright starvation." Names are not mentioned; for he has no district officer to accuse of want of vigilance and effort in the right direction; but it is a sad picture to realise when we read of "human beings—men, women (chiefly old), and children unable to articulate, shrivelled up, dead and dying of dread of starvation, from inability to procure a small supply of even the barest necessities of life."

It is gratifying to learn that the Famine Commissioner in Maisur, after a tour through the worst parts of Tumkur, reports that the crops have been better than is generally believed, and that there are no signs of panic, or wandering, or of emaciation, except in a few instances. In fact, the *Friend* thinks there can be no ground for State interference, as, even had the crop been a bumper, there must still have been distress among the poorer classes. The country is believed to be fairly secured against further serious suffering.

WE observe, by accounts from Karachi, in Sind, that a public meeting was to be held on the 9th March, to protest against new Municipal taxation described as "oppressively extortionate," and calculated to "crush the people," who desire a reduction of expenditure. Let us hope that this is an exaggeration of the reality. The Karachi Municipality at one time set an example of loyal co-operation with Government, and of unanimity among its members, worthy of imitation by older institutions. But there was always a slight tendency to spend money, and it may be that the inclination has be-

come a fixed habit ; in which case the occurrence of a reaction is not unnatural.

THE leading men amongst the natives of Bombay appear to have stirred themselves in support of Government in respect of the new Compulsory Vaccination Bill. Certain Guzerathi Hindus had met at the residence of Sir Mangal-dás Nathubhai to consider and concert measures for facilitating the operations of the vaccinators ; and resolutions were passed appointing a committee to make the Government measure intelligible, and, if possible, acceptable to the particular section of the population, represented on the occasion. This wise and enlightened action deserves, and will, no doubt, receive a marked recognition from the local authorities.

It is stated by the Indian Press that a memoir of Bishop Milman is being prepared in England. Our readers will scarcely need to be reminded of the loss which Calcutta experienced in the death of that estimable and learned prelate about two years ago, after nine years' incumbency of office. The clergy and laity in India have been requested to communicate with the Rev. B. T. Atlay, 6, Victoria-terrace, Calcutta, should any of their number have in their possession letters from the late Bishop illustrative of his character, or throwing light upon events, "diocesan or national."

THE *Indian Church Gazette* regrets to observe that the Bishop of Rangoon is empowered to choose his Archdeacons from among the chaplains only ; and considers that missionaries might reasonably participate in the honour so conferred. Surely the principle which regulates these appointments is one acknowledged by precedent, and its maintenance can be no more objected to in the nominations of Archdeacons than in other matters of Church routine at home or in India.

THE *Madras Athenæum* notices a strange misapprehension apparently existing in India as to the right of barristers to retain the fees paid to them, if they do nothing for the money. It argues that they have no such right. For instance, if a client pays a barrister a fee, say Rs. 100, the barrister, for that, must go into Court, and attend to the business. "It is true, that when in Court, the matter must be left to his discretion, industry, or ability. He can, if he chooses, tell the judges he thinks there is no case, and give it up, or he may do the work idly or badly, and he is not responsible ; but he must do something. The distinction between a barrister and an attorney is, that the latter is liable to be sued for *mala praxis*, the barrister is not. Vakils," the *Athenæum* believes, "are on the same footing as attorneys. If a barrister is made a judge, or dies, or goes away out of the country, making it physically impossible for him to attend to the case, the fee must be returned." Again, "There are cases in which a barrister is not expected to attend, his services being retained, lest the other side should retain them, but this could not be so in the three cases above enumerated."

MR. GOULD'S appointment as Administrator-General at Madras appears to have given satisfaction to the critics in that Presidency. According to the *Athenæum*, he is the barrister who ought to have it, and it is seldom that the man who ought to have an appointment gets it. But we regret to learn that "unfortunately for the profession of which he is a distinguished member, Mr. Gould's health will not permit him to practise as largely as his clients could wish." Let us hope that the promotion will bring increased physical strength as well as additional honour and emoluments.

THE unmilitary and most objectionable system of anonymous letter-writing appears to have gained ground among the *sipâhis* of the Madras army, and Sir Neville Chamberlain has had occasion to comment upon the subject in his remarks on the proceedings of Court-Martial upon a Nalgue, a Jemadar and two privates charged with the above offence. The Jemadar was convicted and dismissed ; the privates were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Natives may generally have a weakness to resort to actions of this kind in making their grievances known, but in the old days of the Madras Native Infantry, when the fifty-two regiments had each a full complement of officers, anonymous letters against

the *sahib log* were certainly not common, and discovery would have subjected the writers to severe punishment.

WE learn by a recent Indian summary that further news of the severity of the snow storms which have lately occurred in the Hazara and other districts has been received from the frontier. Reports have been current of several villages and forts in the direction of Ghazni being buried under snow, and there has, it is said, been great loss of life and property there. It is also rumoured that large numbers of poor people have died from want of clothing and food in Kabul, and that, as supplies had not come in on account of the severity of the weather, the Amir had sent out 2,000 camels to bring provisions from the direction of Hazara-Ghazni.

MR. SIMMONS LYNN appears to have had so successful an ascent in his balloon at Haidarabad that he is making arrangements for an ascent at Delhi and another in Madras before his departure for England. On the first occasion we learn that Sir Salar Jung and other native notabilities were present, besides British officers connected with the Residency or station. We can well understand the attraction of such spectacles to natives of India, though we do not remember to have heard of an Indian aeronaut ancient, or modern.

THE *Madras Athenæum*, speaking of a suit recently decided in the High Court respecting the privilege of a dancing girl in a pagoda, thinks it probable that a Bill will shortly be produced "to regulate the rights and behaviour of these young women," and it hopes that any legislation on the subject will be broad, as the expression of the High Court is reported to have been. A doubt is expressed as to the capabilities of any local legislator, Member of Council or otherwise, whose experience will enable him to dispose of the matter satisfactorily ; and it is by no means so simple as it may at first sight appear. The Lord Chamberlain's duties are comparatively easy in the treatment of similar references at home, for he has, at least, the means of obtaining intelligible data for guidance, but it would require a special knowledge beyond that of the ordinary judge, at home or abroad, to decide on the rights and behaviour of a class poetically styled, across the Channel, *bayadères*.

Two or three mails ago the Amir of Kabul was reported to be dead ; now it is said that his health is failing. Whatever be the true state of the case it were a wise policy for Government to deal with Afghanistan in a spirit which will be agreeable to the nation as much as to the individual Sovereign. Apprehension, it is added, is felt less the Amir's condition should give rise to State intrigues. Of course there will be intrigues wherever there are Afghans, and the succession to a chieftom like that of Kabul can hardly fail to be settled without trouble, if not actual bloodshed. The Government of India will, doubtless, be prepared for all contingencies ; but it is not unwise to anticipate a probable future, and even to contemplate an alternative prospect.

THE London *Times* of the 4th instant, in a correspondent's letter signed "Civilian," reverts to the origin of our "attempt to establish British ascendancy in Central Asia," by the disastrous activity of 1838. And the recently published life of Lord Melbourne is quoted to show that seven members of that nobleman's Government had recommended Lord Auckland to make the move which has since been so severely criticised and condemned. We cannot suppose that revival will tend to throw new light on this much discussed question. Nor could the secret history of any Viceroy's policy be obtained from the memoirs of a Cabinet Minister, unless it were permitted to ransack the desks, drawers, and pigeon-holes of every functionary connected with the Ministerial *bureau* for evidence of the part each one had taken in the particular transaction bearing upon it. At the present day, when there are many Councillors and many committees, and when innumerable private as well as public letters pass between members of the Indian Government at home and members of the Government in India ; and when, moreover, without the pale of strictly recognised administrators, there is a small phalanx of advisers, ever ready to write and receive overland letters, if only in fond recurrence to an Indian career abandoned from choice or necessity, but never forgotten—the problem of individual responsibility would be difficult indeed of solution.

IF "Civilian" has not read a remarkable volume of the time and circumstances to which he refers, published in 1844, under the title of "A Great Country's Little Wars," we earnestly call his attention to the probable advantages to be derived from its perusal. Written very soon after the occurrence of the calamity of which he writes, the author's appreciation of the Afghan War, as a historical fact and measure of policy, is of a sufficiently high order to commend his book to notice even at the present day. But it is more than probable that the work and its value are known to one who is evidently familiar with Kaye's brilliant and trustworthy *chef d'œuvre*.

AGREEING with Sir John Kaye in almost every line of his history of the Kabul occupation we can afford to call a halt at one passage. He says that "the treaty did not pledge the British Government to send a single soldier beyond the frontier," and that "to march a British army into Afghanistan was not an obligation upon the Indian Government; it was their deliberate choice." Here we ask ourselves, in the often quoted words of the old comedy, "What would Mrs. Grundy have said," had we held back from our professed purpose? What would have been the general Indian opinion as to our countermanding the Expedition? More than all, what would have been that of Shah Shuja, the would-not-be puppet? "I thought all this was for me," might he have argued: "but now that Herat has been let alone by the Persians, and my good friends have gained their ends, these good friends leave me alone to fight my battle as I best may." We are ready to join the multitude in regretting or abusing that unfortunate Treaty and more unfortunate manifesto. But once gone forth, there were both indelicacy and impolicy in getting out of it. And is it not Sir John Kaye himself who says, with reference to Herat and the more ostensible cause of invasion, that Lord Auckland could not contrive to make the two events "hang together by any other than the slenderest thread" in the manifesto of aggression? So is it with Quetta at the present hour. Whether the movement were right or wrong, and we do not dispute its wisdom—withdrawal, under present circumstances, would be a manifest error.

### Odds and Ends.

THE HON. MR. J. O'KINEALY took his seat in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council on the 2nd March.

THE reductions already foreshadowed in the Bengal Police will probably take effect from the commencement of the approaching financial year. This time the lower ranks only will suffer, the higher having been reduced to the very verge of inefficiency in 1870.

POSTAL communications with Quetta have now been fairly established under the direction of the Postal authorities.

A CORRESPONDENT at Lahor who has lately passed through Barabanki, writes that the distress from famine there is very great, the deaths from starvation in one corner of the district being from fifty to sixty daily.

IT is stated that Mr. J. D. Gordon, the new Chief Commissioner of Maisur, will retain, with that appointment, the guardianship of the Maharajah.

THE *Pioneer* states that the Madras Government are in no case likely to leave Madras for Ootacamund before the middle of June.

FROM a telegram to the *Times of India* we learn that there was a severe earthquake felt on the 2nd of March; that the direction of the shock was from east to north-west, and the duration forty seconds; further, that there were two distinct shocks. No one was injured, but the walls of many of the houses were cracked.

THE attempt made by Sir Andrew Clarke to put the Telegraph Department on a yearly allowance of nineteen lakhs is believed to have fallen through for the present.

THE RAO OF KUTCH has engaged a geologist and mineralogist to report upon the commercial value and mineral resources of the country.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of final transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1878-79 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and ninepence the rupee, and the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

LIEUTENANT S. GOODRIDGE, R.N., of H.M.S. *Daphne*, having passed the necessary examinations, has been appointed Interpreter to the Fleet in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.

MR. M. KEMPSON, M.A., for many years Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces, retired from the service on the 4th March.

THERE was a total decrease of 22,000 in the numbers on State relief in Madras in the week ending the 5th March. There were still about 250,000 in receipt of relief.

THERE are rumours in Baroda that the young Maharaja is to be married very soon; but it is not yet generally known from what house the intended wife is to come.

TWO students who were expelled from the Krishnaghur College, and imprisoned for bribing a servant to steal the examination papers last term, have been permitted to rejoin the school under orders from the Director of Public Instruction.

IT is said that Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S., will be appointed Secretary to the Famine Commission.

GOVERNMENT has ascertained from the British Minister at Washington that the Silver Law, as passed by the United States Legislature, provides for a minimum monthly average of \$2,000,000 (two million dollars, or say £400,000), as well as a maximum of \$4,000,000 dollars, say £800,000).

THE last report of the Madras Executive Famine Relief Committee shows that up to date they have expended Rs. 73,99,141, and the balance in hand now amounts to only Rs. 3,69,819.

THE new Tower of Silence at Nowsaree was inspected on Monday by H.E. Sir R. Temple.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE recommends the Parsees to devote their attention to agriculture and the Native Army.

THE Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived in Allahabad by the mail train on March 5. His Excellency inspected the troops in garrison and the Fort, and left for Cawnpore on the 8th.

AT Calcutta, on the 2nd March, a public meeting was held, under the auspices of the British India Association. Resolutions were passed, declaring the possibility of meeting famine expenditure by judicious retrenchments and economical administration without further taxation. The Home military charges and the outlay on Public Works were especially condemned. It was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament.

BABU BOLINARAIN BORAH of Assam, the first native Covenanted Engineer sent out by the Cooper's-hill College, has just returned from England, and is in Calcutta.

INFLUENTIAL native gentlemen in Bombay are making efforts to dissipate the prejudices which exist in the ordinary native mind against vaccination, and are adopting measures to further the object of the Government in passing the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

THE French ship *Lafontaine*, 101 days out from Toulon, was wrecked on the 20th ult., on a bank to the east of the entrance to the Rangoon River. She had a cargo of salt for Rangoon.

THE Sessions Judge of Nuddea has called for all the papers in connection with Mr. Skrine's investigation in the Lokenathpore case.

FROM the 1st of April to the end of February the actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India amounted to Rs. 1,33,26,879, being Rs. 19,51,720 in excess of the estimated loss. The average rate at which the bills have been sold has been 1s. 8-81d., the estimated price being 1s. 9-23d.

VISITORS to Dalhousie this year will be glad to know that a bridge has been erected over the Nyne Khud stream, three miles from Bukloo, where so many accidents were wont to happen.

WE are informed by the *Patriot* that the Rajah of Bijni and Baboo Telukram Choudry of Assam have subscribed Rs. 300 in aid of the fund for the proposed deputation to England for the agitation of the Civil Service question.

THE Exhibition of Fine Arts, which was to have taken place in Bombay during March will not be held until December.

THE following is the result of the Opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on March 4:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,500	1,255	1,245	1,219 12 9	31,24,500
Benares...	2,000	1,195	1,170	1,183 2 4	24,68,300

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Francis Charles Annesley, late H.M.'s 20th Regt., asst. supt. of Police, Penang, at Penang, March 6. Major M. J. Bradley Dyne, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, at Grosvenor-place, March 27.

BENGAL.—Major W. L. Jones, late Bengal Army, at 3, Clifton Lawn, Ramsgate, March 31. Sir John Wemyss, Bart., Mizapur, at Aligarh, March 9.

MADRAS.—Villiers T. Taylor, C.S. Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, at Hazirabagh, March 9.

BOMBAY.—Colonel John G. Lightfoot, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Horse Artillery, (Retired List), at Madeira, March 15. Lieut.-Col. J. Fawcett, Bombay Retired, March 23.

CHINA.—W. J. Mayers, Esq., late H.M.'s Chinese Secretary of Legation, at Peking, March 24.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Holson and child, Lieut. R. G. Sharmaur Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gladstone, Mr. R. C. MacIvor, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. R. Hurst, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Mr. J. E. Freeth, a Lady, Mrs. Morland, and Col. W. T. Mills.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Ewald, Col. Hay, Mrs. Bignell, Mr. W. H. T. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Parter, Mr. John Steel, Mr. W. Scott, Major J. M. Kerr, Mr. Henry Bill, Mr. T. Meekin, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. Johnston and Mr. John Mackintosh.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill and infant, Mr. F. Collingridge, Dr. W. Williamson, Dr. T. Mayne, and Dr. Cleveland.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 8, 1878.

## RECENT MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

If Lord Salisbury were known to the outer world by no other act than the promulgation of his recently-published despatch to the representatives of this country abroad, explaining the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in reference to the preliminaries of peace concluded between Russia and Turkey, his right of succession to the office of Foreign Secretary would be clearly established. He has produced a something for which there has long been a craving in the public mind, and which has hitherto been but imperfectly supplied by daily newspaper leaders or weekly essays and reviews. He has, in fact, transformed the vague outcry against Russian aggression upon British interests, which gave so much vantage-ground and opportunity to hostile critics, into a logical and lucid protest confined within certain expressed and unmistakable limits; and he will have had the grateful privilege of winning to his way of thinking a large number of good men and true, who, however ready to accept the contingency of a war when the honour of England is at stake, have been painfully seeking enlightenment on the rights of the case before them. Truly there has been no lack of private as well as public interpretations put upon the terms "Eastern Question" and "British interests;" and to determine their signification, in a mere literary or educational sense, for the apprehension of ordinary men, a summary of facts and condensation of opinions became necessary which, politically also, should bring to an intelligible issue the warm and lengthy discussions of club and Parliamentary orators.

The passages in the despatch which more directly concern India are those describing the results of the Treaty in respect of Armenia and Persia; and the "close pressing" of the "political outposts" of Russia upon Turkish dominion "at the head of the Persian Gulf and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Suez Canal." Of the first we are told that "the acquisition of the strongholds in Armenia will "place the population of that province under the immediate influence of the Power which holds them; while the extensive European trade which now passes from Trebizond to Persia will, in consequence of the cession in Kurdistan, be liable to be arrested at the pleasure of the Russian Government by the prohibition barriers of their commercial system."

The Armenian question is, to adopt the conventional par-

lance of the day, a "question" in itself, and a most interesting and important one; but perhaps its bearing upon India, with reference to the late Treaty, is rather in respect of geographical position than of ethnological considerations. As a people, Armenians are accustomed to three ruling nationalities, Russian, Turkish, and Persian; and whatever objections may be urged against the first, there will, in any case, remain little to be said in favour of the other two. They are not strangers to us in India, where numbers of some of the wealthier families have a home; but the whole Christian community of British India is not a two-hundredth part of the aggregate population, and the Armenian fraction of that community can, therefore, have no comparative prominence. But, geographically, Armenia and Kurdistan both stand in the way of the Trebizond-Erzurum traffic; and we learn, on the authority of the "Statesman's Year-Book," that "the greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabriz, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kabul, and Baluchistan;" that "the principal article of import into Tabriz," during the years 1873-74-75 "consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of £800,000; while the chief article of export was of silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of £110,000;" moreover, that "all the European merchandise that reaches Tabriz passes by Constantinople to Trebizond, whence it is forwarded by caravans." Kurdistan has for many years received its European supplies from Trebizond, though its staple return of live-stock has been habitually sent by land to Constantinople.

As regards the Persian Gulf and Suez Canal, it is well indeed that our position should not be mistaken. Both routes to India should be open to us. If we have failed to recognise the advantages of one in more peaceful times, and been content with securing the other by the diplomacy of Finance, the changed aspect of the political horizon should now lead us seriously to consider whether we can afford to let slip from our grasp (as it may do if we fail in purpose or vigilance) a possible alternative line of communication from some convenient port in the Mediterranean to the Shattul-Arab at Basrah. This is not a simple matter of pounds, shillings and pence; no question of a traffic repaying or not repaying outlay; no dream of converting some hundreds of miles of desert into gardens. The problem to be solved is purely political, and the object to be attained is the security and, we honestly believe, the future welfare of India.

Lord Salisbury truly says of the results to which we have referred, as well as of others not so immediately affecting India, that they "arise not so much from the language of any single article in the Treaty as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion limited to articles selected by one Power in the Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the Treaty proposes to establish." Plain words such as these, plainly put together, need no special interpretation for the Ambassadors or Sovereigns at whose Courts they reside; and it would be well if they were carefully conned over, with trustworthy maps, by any responsible authorities whom they concern at home.

We have already spoken of the loss sustained by India and the India Office in Lord Salisbury's removal. Fortunately, his successor comes with no small prestige; and the high estimation in which he is held for uprightness and ability must always ensure a welcome to Mr. Gathorne Hardy, however novel and important the duties he may be called upon to undertake.

MEETINGS are being held in all the principal towns in India to protest against the licence-tax.



## THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A respectable number of their Proceedings has just been issued by our Royal Geographical Society. Independently of an account of the great Stanley meeting at St. James's Hall, and a report of Mr. Stanley's address (which we must presume to be authentic), there are in it five articles of varied interest. The first of these is Dr. Duncan's instructive paper on the formation of the Main Land-Masses, one of the lately instituted Scientific Lectures; the others are papers of much the ordinary calibre. If Asia and the East are somewhat scantily represented by sketches of the Ob and Yenisei in the Far North, more suitable provision for the Indian palate will be found supplied in the last quarter's Geographical Proceedings of our good friends in Paris. An interesting meeting of the French Society was held at the rooms in the Rue de Rennes not many weeks ago, a brief notice of which may be acceptable to Oriental politicians, for the subjects discussed on that occasion were "Afghanistan and the Afghans," and "Kulja in Russian Turkestan."

M. Quatrefages, the distinguished anthropologist, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair, and after the preliminary business of the evening called upon M. Paquier to read his paper. This gentleman is the author of a brief work published in 1876 on the Pamir, the result of careful inquiry into the physical and historical geography of Central Asia; and he has more recently been occupied in studying the tract of country possessed by the Afghans. He described the general geographical features of Kabul, spoke of the *munshis* or *pandits*, to whose explorations we owe so much of our knowledge of the trans-Himalayan region, and lamented the comparative paucity of European travellers in those parts. He reviewed, moreover, with fairness (so far as his researches enabled him) the information obtained through recent explorers in Persia and neighbouring States, including Captain Marsh and Colonel Macgregor—the latest, perhaps, of whom anything is known. To bring the subject of his lecture home to his audience, M. Paquier likened Afghanistan to Bohemia, and the Kabul river to the Elbe. He then, without obtrusiveness or irrelevancy, passed into the domain of politics, spoke of Quetta and its strategical importance; of Herat, the so-called key to British India; of a new overland route, planned by some Helsingfors Professor, in which Baku, Tehran and Ispahan were main points; of Sher Ali's policy, and of the boundaries of Afghanistan. This bare outline of a paper, written by an impartial Frenchman, with no unfriendly feelings towards us, will perhaps serve to arouse an interest in the proceedings of the French Geographical Society for the period corresponding with that of the latest issue of our Society at home.

M. de Ujfalvy described his journey to Central Asia, which he visited for the purpose of making ethnological studies. He started from Orenburg, (whither by the way, the railroad has since been opened), and after crossing the Kara-Kum desert—that bugbear of travellers—arrived at the Sir-daria, which at that time threatened to be flooded. Here he saw the traces of an ancient civilisation, in the exploration of which M. Lerch (of the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburg) has done such good work. M. de Ujfalvy added that the young Grand Duke Nikolai Konstantinovitch, had determined, it was said, to devote himself to this very interesting branch of science, and bring to light and preserve the architectural and other remains which are scattered broadcast over the vast plains of Central Asia. It was in the spring of last year (1877) that our traveller arrived at Tashkand, where he met with the most cordial welcome from General Kaufmann, to whom he presented letters from the French Minister of Public Instruction, and who rendered him every assistance in forwarding the objects of his journey. Our space will not allow us to follow M. de Ujfalvy in his interesting journey; but we may add that he was accompanied by his wife, who shared with him all its discomforts and hardships.

## Correspondence.

## INDIAN FAMINE TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—From all that has recently come to light regarding famines in India, there can no longer be any doubt as to poverty being the cause of their extreme severity; and Lord Salisbury himself has declared that the true remedy against that scourge is to be sought in measures which will enable the people to make money enough in years of plenty to lay up against times of famine.

How is it, then, that the Government of India have done nothing to carry out this proposition of the Secretary of State; but have, on the contrary, belied its wisdom, by resorting, in order to meet the famine difficulty, to taxation which must further impoverish the people, and, therefore, intensify the very cause of suffering which it is sought to remove? It seems impossible to reconcile the policy enunciated by the responsible head of the Indian Government, and the action taken in the matter by the authorities subordinate to him. The one is dia-

metrically opposed to the other; and the famine taxation recently imposed in India will appear in a still worse light, if its details are considered. The licence-tax, for instance, exempts officials and professional men, and scarcely touches wealthy merchants and bankers, thus sparing those classes in India who are able to raise their voices against undue taxation, and who could make themselves heard in this country; while it weighs heavily on the poor artisan, the hawker, the petty vendor who earns 100 rupees a year, or less than 4s. a week.

Moreover, when an income-tax was levied in India, it pressed hardest on the poor, although the bulk of the poorer classes earned less than the smallest income that was legally assessable. This arose from the poor in India being in the impossibility of resisting demands made by the Collector's people, or of obtaining redress for injustice suffered at their hands. It was also officially admitted at the time that due protection could not be afforded to the people against extortion practised by the host of underlings whom it was necessary to employ for the assessment and collection of the income-tax. The present licence-tax is not only open to the same evils, but, by relieving officials from burdens which should, in fairness, be borne by all classes according to their means, it is calculated to create class antagonism and hatred, a feeling which must be looked upon as a serious political danger in a country where the officials in every district are foreigners, and few in number, while the people are counted by millions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DACOSTA.

16, Manson-place, March 28.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

## FAMINE ORPHANS.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the fate of those children whom the famine, which has carried away their parents, has left as a legacy to the State, is a question requiring urgent consideration, for we see in them a power which, if properly directed, may make its mark on a future generation, when all other signs of the present distress shall have passed away. That some attempts beyond that of their present maintenance are being made we are aware; but there is a scheme to aid which all classes and sections of the community may join, which has, up to the present time, received little or no attention. We allude to the proposal of an agricultural training for those who are able to benefit by instruction, combined with means whereby, when they attain to man's estate, they may be able to utilise what they have learnt. To initiate such a scheme, widespread assistance will be required, but it is principally to the Government we must look; and we think the scheme we propose is one which deserves the attentive consideration of our rulers. The late distress in Southern India has thrown large areas out of cultivation, and, with a diminished population, there is little chance of their again coming under the plough for many years to come. These lands, yielding no revenue, afford, however, the first essential—an area for cultivation by famine orphans, unburdened by taxation, during at least the first few years of occupancy. Portions of these might be selected by a Government officer with a knowledge of agriculture, with a view to forming them into famine estates under a committee of management composed of those into whose hands the orphans are entrusted. Blocks of land being thus selected, giving areas for wet and dry cultivation and raising garden produce, as well as affording an area for grazing the necessary cattle and sheep, and growing a supply of timber for fuel—sites for villages might be marked out, and the necessary buildings erected, under suitable management, by the older orphans. As the large majority of orphans are the children of agriculturists, it might reasonably be expected they would take to out-door work with readiness, and while the ryots' sons learned to till the dry land, the Thughie caste might devote their attention especially to the garden work. The way in which funds raised by subscription could be most advantageously expended would be in providing cattle and implements to till the land, and for seed and food until such time as the crops raised were available; such preliminary expenses being inevitable. So soon as the area under crops commenced to yield a return, the estate having no taxes or hired labour should be self-supporting, provided it were managed by careful and competent persons. The difficulty would lie in securing a proper agricultural director, but with the number of students now learning agriculture at Sydapett this difficulty might be met, and until crops were actually begun to be grown an occasional visit from a Government agricultural officer to direct the arrangement of the land to the best advantage would suffice. Such estates as these would afford opportunities for the introduction of deep cultivation, rotation of crops, the application of manures, village sanitation, and other reforms so urgently required in rural India; and they would stand a better chance of success by being taught to boys without a bias for

set customs than they now have with the ordinary ryot. On arriving at an age when they could be trusted by themselves, the orphans should have such portions of the estate made over to them as they could cultivate, and rent might then fairly be exacted for their holdings. We should thus start them in life with every prospect of success. They would be taught the advantages of improved cultivation, be accustomed to the best processes, and by subsequently coming into possession of the very land on which they had learned have positive proof that they could attain similar results. On the other hand, the Government would secure intelligent tenants, and might bind them under restrictions to continue a practice which, while it would not exhaust the land, would provide a rent which, but for the improved system of cultivation under which their land was farmed they would never secure. For those who do not follow the plough or distribute the water, occupation might still be found. Ironsmiths, carpenters, rope-makers, and the usual lesser tradesmen of the village would be required, and must be forthcoming. Orphans trained to these crafts, away from the spot, might thus subsequently find occupation. Such farms might also be a means of growing crops suitable for export, which now are unattempted, because the ryot is not sufficiently intelligent and well off to deal with the export traders. Any surplus grain over that required for actual consumption could be sold, and the proceeds devoted to paying, for instance, a properly-trained man to superintend the manufacture of tobacco for the English market, or for dye plants or fibres, that only require to be known commercially at home to be appreciated. We give prominence to this scheme, because we see in it the means of elevating the agricultural classes of the community, than whom, for India's future welfare, no more important class exists. We think it should command the attention of the Government, as utilising what to them is useless waste land; and we believe the philanthropist and the missionary should give it their attention, as helping forward the solution of a problem that they must find of absorbing interest. The merchant who knows rural India is aware how many of her products are neglected, and are likely to still remain unutilised through the ignorance and apathy of her agricultural classes; but it is chiefly the interest and duty of the Government to weigh this proposal well, as a means of helping forward that improvement of Indian agriculture which we have insisted upon as the true, radical preventive of famine.

#### ATTACK ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The *Times of India* comments upon a recent occurrence in this country, which it is pleased to call "An Attack on Indian Industries." It relates that another "large and influential deputation" of Lancashire gentlemen, whose peculiar mission and interest it is to take a lively concern in Indian matters, waited upon Lord George Hamilton last St. Valentine's day. But the burning words they spoke scarcely betrayed much affectionate solicitude for Indian industries. Their cry has hitherto been that our import duty on fine-piece goods—a duty originated and still levied as a necessary measure of revenue—interfered with free trade. Now they boldly fling free trade to the winds, and suggest, with "great unwillingness," the imposition of an excise duty upon the production of the Indian mills. "A great many objections," said the chief spokesman, Colonel Jackson, one of the largest Lancashire manufacturers, "had been raised to the imposition of an excise duty. One of these objections was based on the idea that such a duty was not in harmony with the principles of free trade, but there was an import duty on silver manufactures which was countervailed by a stamp duty, as well as an import duty on spirits, which was countervailed by an excise duty, and if that practice was contrary to the principles of free trade, then he presumed we were not really free traders in this country." This—the *Times* remarks—will be news to the countrymen of Cobden. The old refrain used to be that our import duty on fine goods was contrary to the principles of free trade, and inflicted a heavy tax upon the garments necessary to the poor Indian ryot. The poor Indian ryot, however, did not dress in fine piece-goods, but in the rudest and cheapest stuff his own country could produce. Now, in throwing over the argument about free trade, the wrongs of the ryot are thrown over too, and it appears advisable in the eyes of the English manufacturers that as the ryot cannot wear the goods they produce, that he should be heavily fined for wearing the goods of his own country. The *Times* is glad to see that Lord G. Hamilton said in a straightforward reply that the object of the Government throughout had been to reduce the price of what was practically a necessity of life in India, and "it was very clear that to impose an excise duty on the mills of Bombay would not in any way accomplish that object." . . . It rejoiced, moreover, that the deputation was so promptly answered; at a time when the whole country is suffering from the effects of a terrible famine is scarcely a fitting one to benefit the mill-owners of Lancashire at the expense of the Indian labourers; and it would certainly have been difficult to choose an opportunity when it would be more dangerous to harass the cotton industries of Western India for the mere gratification of English rivals. As to Colonel Jackson's declaration that he asked nothing but justice and fair play between England and India, the *Times* thinks he has them both in

the wretched state of trade that is now common to the two countries; although, as the cotton-spinning industry in India is a novel exotic of costly growth, they probably suffer much more there than is the case at home.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The *Pioneer* remarks that what it had recently written about the mournful neglect of forest conservancy in Madras is fully corroborated by Colonel Beddome, the head of the department, in his report for 1876-77, just published. A Forest Act is wanted badly, but the Government has been too busy with famine work to introduce one. Meanwhile deforestation goes on to an extent that is simply alarming. With the wider cultivation of tea, coffee, and chinchona there is a constant demand for more land; and there being no safeguards, the result is a wholesale destruction of timber of all kinds. Saving some fuel reserves in certain districts through which the railway passes, and some small forest tracts hardly worth mentioning, there are no strict reserves of forest land in Madras, and no real forest from which cattle and fire can be rigorously excluded. And yet in almost every division are broad tracts which might easily be marked out and set aside. Nor would grazing and other communal rights be seriously affected, though we must expect some opposition; and this will become greater with every year of delay. The excuse of famine work seems hardly valid. Unfortunate as the presidency is, famine has only been an occasional visitor; whilst the Madras Forest Department was quite old enough to have vindicated its *raison d'être* before the last visitation. It was founded so long ago as 1847; when, the executive engineer of Malabar having pointed out that the forests there were being denuded, a special forest officer was appointed to explore, conserve, and work the Malabar and Coimbatore districts. Nine years later a Conservator was appointed for the whole presidency. There is now an establishment costing about two lakhs and a quarter a year. The objects of the sufficiently expensive department are to prevent the denudation of forests; to meet a rapidly increasing demand for timber and fuel; and, thirdly, we quote Mr. Maclean's useful book, "the preservation of the natural influence of trees on the climate and drainage of the country and supply of water." In his annual confession for the year 1876-77—one cannot call it a progress report—the Conservator seems to acknowledge that the first of these objects is unattained; and that as things are going on now, the second and third objects will soon become absolutely beyond the reach of Government.

#### STATION TALK.

LAHORE, March 3.—The concert in the Lawrence Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Masonic Institution, was, however, the most remarkable entertainment I have yet seen in Lahore. The interest of the collective public of Anglo-India in music is but slight, and does not extend further than the ballad; and its disinclination to come out after dinner I think rather grows with its years. But on this wonderful night the hall was inconveniently crowded. All the world was there, in a very good humour with itself and everybody. The Bishop of Lahore has been installed to-day at St. James's Church, Anarkali. It is not the first time in the history of the Christian Church that a Bishop has been installed with scanty ritual in a Pagan tomb; and the lack of external pomp will not shock Dr. French, who knows the place, the people, and the work before him so well. The chaplain hands the keys of the church to the Bishop, the clergy retire to their places, and the service goes on as usual, excepting that the Bishop preaches the sermon. General Stewart inspected the volunteers yesterday, and all Lahore turned out to see the sight. The gallant corps has been encamped on the maidan for some time, and two or three of the days it spent under canvas were very rough and stormy. But nobody flinched, though several coughed, and an unwonted sneezing went up and down the ranks, and all acquitted themselves very well yesterday at the shooting butts and on the parade ground. A mimic attack, however, which formed part of the afternoon's proceedings, was delivered with more daring than discretion, and showed that in the art of skirmishing, of using all available cover, and of properly distributing its forces, the corps has much to learn. At the close of the inspection General Stewart addressed the volunteers in a speech, which, though brief, was a succinct statement of the essential points of the art of war. The corps was highly complimented, as it deserved, upon its shooting; and its steadiness in the details of parade drill was also praised by the General; but this last point was held to be a small matter compared with the power of intelligent action in attack. The defects in the movements attempted were pointed out at some length; how at one time they would have been decimated by the enemy, and how at another they would not have had a man left to tell the tale. But though the lesson was not a plain one, there was no harshness in its terms, and I think both officers and men found the criticism stimulating and en-

couraging, and laid it to heart. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember so severe an earthquake shock as that which happened yesterday about noon. With my usual want of luck I was unconscious that anything particular had occurred; but I hear on every hand that it was something tremendous, and that most people ran out of doors instinctively, expecting the trembling walls to tumble down about their ears.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**OPIUM.**—A deficiency is expected this year in the opium crop.

**LAMA OF LASSA.**—News has reached Ladakh of the selection of a child to succeed the Dalai Lama of Lassa.

**PUNJAB TRADE.**—There was a decided falling off in the trade of the Punjab during the years 1876-77.

**MORE RAILWAYS.**—The Dhond and Manmar Railway will be open for traffic, though not actually completed, by the middle of next month.

**LORD CANNING'S STATUE.**—Lord Lytton's last public act in Calcutta this season was performed on the afternoon of the 18th inst., when his Excellency unveiled the statue of Lord Canning, now in position.

**JOWAKI EXPEDITION.**—The troops engaged in the final operations of the Jowaki Expedition evacuated the scene of their campaign on March 7; the prisoners of war were released, and the Adam Khel hostages discharged.

**PESHAWAR COMMISSION.**—Sir Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., Commissioner for Peshawar, is about to take furlough to Europe. Major W. G. Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar for four years and of Hazara for five, will officiate.

**FINANCE.**—All necessary legislation in connexion with the Financial Statement having already been effected, it will be published in the form of a resolution of Government, with papers appended, giving the usual details. We understand that it is now settled, and it is hoped that it will be ready for publication before his Excellency the Viceroy's departure for Simla.

**DEATH CASUALTIES.**—We learn with regret that news has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. Villiers Taylor, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. Mr. Taylor had been suffering a few days from fever, and sank very rapidly at Hazaribagh.—Sir John Wemyss, Bart., whose death is announced, was the seventh baronet. He was born in 1830, and succeeded to the title in 1858. He conducted a mercantile business in the North-West Provinces.

**THE IRRAWADDY VALLEY RAILWAY.**—It is expected that the entire control of the Irrawaddy Valley Railway will, on Colonel Trevor's departure, be vested in Mr. Martin, the Engineer-in-Chief. Colonel Downing returns to India in April or May. We are told that the receipts of the Railway are now about Rs. 22,000 a week, and but for the insufficiency of goods waggons the income would be double.—*Friend of India*.

**PRESS BILL.**—A Bill for the better control of publications in vernacular languages was suddenly introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Thursday. Following the precedent of the passing of the Press Bill of June 1857, standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was passed at one sitting. The Bill was introduced by Sir A. Arbuthnot, supported by Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Sir John Strachey, Messrs. Paul, Thornton, Evans, Morgan, Colvin, Eden, and the Viceroy. Extracts were quoted by members of a very seditious character.—*Pioneer*, March 16.

**DISTRESS IN JHANSI.**—The *Pioneer* says there is much distress amongst the poor at Jhansi. The people who emigrated from Gwalior, Agra, and other places are returning in crowds, up to three hundred daily; and some of them are so weak that a poor-house has been started, where they may be fed and sent on there way refreshed. The area under *rubber* in these provinces is very large; and if the weather soon becomes more seasonable—there has been unusual cold and a good deal of cloud lately—there will be a good harvest.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, it is officially notified that before vessels of the Indian Marine can claim salvage, full particulars must be sent in to the Government of India in the Marine Department; and that no claim of any kind must be made, and no case carried into Court, before the consent of Government has been obtained—as to the peculiar merits of which arrangement the majority of our readers will find themselves rather at sea.

**RETIREMENT OF MR. KEMPSON.**—On Saturday last a large number of native gentlemen of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh assembled at the Kothi of his Highness the Maharaja of Benares to present an address to Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, on his retirement. Mr. Kempson replied in a long speech, in which he reviewed the progress of education in the N.W. Provinces. In his opinion it will be long before the native public will be able to relieve the Government of direct charges for the maintenance of schools of the higher class—an opinion the necessity for which is to be deplored, as the so-called higher education is a serious

burden upon the revenues of India, while the good it does is at least doubtful.

**THE BRAHMO MARRIAGE.**—The bridal party escorting the daughter of Keshub Chunder Sen to Cuch Behar report their progress by telegraph as follows:—“Haldibari, Feb. 23. Left Haldibari on Tuesday morning. Grand procession. Five elephants, twenty palkis, sepoy, troopers, Sotabardars, and carts. Mekle-gunge and Matabhanga gave hearty reception. Reached Cuch Behar at ten last night. No demonstration; all was quiet and dark when the party entered the city. It is rumoured that the Dewan has protested against the marriage, and did not even go to welcome the bride. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are most favourably disposed; the latter is evincing great interest.”

**TRADE IN THE PUNJAB.**—The report of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab on the trade of that province for 1876-77 exhibits, as compared with the return of the previous two years, a decided falling off, not only in the value but in the weight of exports to countries beyond the frontier, and this notwithstanding the very marked improvement in the imports from Kabul. The balance of foreign trade is consequently very considerably against the Punjab. The report does not show how this excess of imports is adjusted. Inquiries were being made into the valuation of European cotton cloth so as to remove the uncertainty existing in the figures under that head, and consequently in the total value of the imports and exports of the province.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Friday night, March 8th, a singular accident happened on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The train was carrying baggage and camp equipage and some invalided officers and soldiers. Near Hulsu the passengers were startled by a loud explosion. When the train was stopped it was found that the covered van containing the camp equipage was blown up, nothing but the iron frame and wheels being left. It is supposed that matches had been left in one of the soldier's great coats, and that having ignited by the oscillation of the train it had smouldered among the tents until at last the fire reached the ammunition. The result of the accident was that when the officers and soldiers reached their destination they had no tents nor clothing, except what they had on. Inquiries are being made by the railway authorities.

**CHOLERA AT SURAT AND INDOR.**—A correspondent at Surat writes to the *Bombay Gazette*:—“Cholera has been raging in the village of Echapore, about three miles from here, for the last three weeks, and though the collector has been sending medical aid there, it is not to the extent that the emergency needs. The village is deserted, the Parsees and Hindus having left it in large numbers. Even the fire temple now lies unoccupied, the priest having run away with his sacred fire to another village. I believe if Mr. Pratt, the Collector, would enlarge his measures for the relief of the sufferers from this scourge it would abate; otherwise the consequences will be still more serious.” There is also a good deal of cholera just now in the city of Indor. There have been thirty deaths in three days. Throughout Central India the weather is warm and the crops fair; but water is scarce. In the Hyderabad Collectorate, in Sindh, small-pox is prevalent.

**HIMALAYA WASTE LANDS.**—It would appear that General Ramsay is doing admirable work in colonising waste lands at the base of the Himalayas. All along the foot of the hills, from the Rangunga to Huldwanee, what was once a dense forest, with a climate as deadly as the neighbourhood of the fabled upas tree, is now a garden, or at least a broad belt of waving grain-fields, stretching for miles and miles almost without a break. This has been effected by a system of small canals from the hill streams, the Bhabur itself being a waterless track, with the precious element deep below the general level of the land. The clearing of the forest and cultivation of the land has almost driven away the before-dreaded malaria, and gradually people from the densely-populated districts of Kumaon have been induced to settle down; and if the good work goes on for another twenty years, as it has done in the last twenty, the once deadly Bhabur will be as thickly populated as the most flourishing parts of Rohilkhand. So writes a correspondent who has seen what he writes about.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following is the official statement of money in the Public Treasuries, and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of January, 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876:—

	1876. Rs.	1877. Rs.	1878. Rs.
Government of India...	2,15,30,070	1,17,84,430	3,11,12,549
Bengal...	1,93,01,592	1,30,06,527	1,38,46,464
Assam...	31,27,139	27,70,203	27,63,460
British Burmah...	27,05,071	26,12,461	23,86,703
North-West. Provinces	2,62,63,977	2,12,88,627	1,81,81,629
Oudh...	71,37,485	62,63,287	53,51,917
Punjab...	1,17,81,207	93,08,839	1,18,32,021
Bombay...	2,34,21,357	2,29,88,882	2,77,30,821
Central Provinces	48,56,797	46,46,879	40,37,048
Madras...	2,19,51,525	2,15,16,541	2,04,41,559
Total ...	Rs. 14,26,79,220	Rs. 11,62,16,676	Rs. 13,76,84,171

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 9. Str. India, Bombay; str. Brazilian, Bombay.—11. Str. John Howard, Bombay; str. Duke of Lancaster, London; str. Harold Haufauer, Bombay.—13. Str. Satara, Camorta; Enterprise, Chittagong; Chyebassa, London.—14. Str. Arabia, Singapore; str. Comilla, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per India.—Mr. R. Eaton, and Mr. Dorling.  
Per Brazilian.—Mrs. Bruce.  
Per Duke of Lancaster.—Mr. Barlow, Mr. Houghton, Miss Eva Milne and child, Captain Lidyard and Lieutenant Gibbons.  
Per Satara.—Commissariat Staff Sergeant Reynolds.  
Per Enterprise.—His Honour Sir A. Eden, Lieut. Governor of Bengal, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cockrell, Col. Hing, R.E., Mr. Croft, Dr. Harvey, Capt. H. Boileau, the Hon. Lieut. R. Drummond, Mr. M. Desouza, Mr. J. R. Behty and Mr. Desouza.  
Per Chyebassa.—Mrs. Skinner, Miss Clifford, Mrs. Coutts, Miss Wills, Mr. J. Falconer, Mr. Kutch, Mr. J. Bernard, Mr. Ingles, Mr. T. Partrid and Mr. Mackenzie.  
Per Comilla.—Mrs. G. Rose.  
Per Arabia.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weston, Mr. Spence, Mr. G. Derick, Capt. Torrence, Mr. W. A. Millar, Mr. D. Burjorjee, Mr. W. G. Lopper, Pan Chet Woon, Col. and Mrs. W. Tweedie.

## DEPARTURES.

March 9. Strs. Lumley Castle and Surat.—9. Str. City of Carthage; Hereward, Irish Consul, and Dunbritton.—10. Strs. Castello and Rajpootana; Atlet Robo-man.—11. Strs. Duke of Sutherland and Discoverer; British Empire and Garibaldi, 13. Strs. St. Olaf, Calcutta, and Himalaya; Chautieler, Nasser Musjeet, and Junc Reenie.—13. Str. Meinam; Ambrose.—14. Strs. Reliance and Sir John Lawrence; Alsace and Lorraine.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 15, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 12
1 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 11
1 per Cent. 1859-60 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 2

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 8

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/2 d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/4 d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	123 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal...	500	700 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1250 to 1301
Coal Company...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	131 to 132
Comptoir D'Escompte o. Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company...	0	54 to 55
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	190 to —
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	89 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1110 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£64	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12 1/2	109 to —
Punjab Bank...	100	50 to —
Simla Bank...	500	500 to —
Union Steam Trg Company...	250	123 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Beeds ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**MAJOR EUAN SMITH.**—Major Euan Smith is to remain at Hyderabad as First Assistant Resident. Major Waterfield is to officiate as Commissioner of Peshawar.

**BANGALOR.**—The Bangalor Bank case at Bangalor has come to an end. The cash-keeper has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 13,000.

**MR. SAUNDERS.**—The native community of Bangalor propose to entertain the retiring Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, in some

public manner before his departure. Mr. Saunders has, during his incumbency, made himself very popular with the natives.

**THE CHIEF JUSTICE.**—Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice of Madras, leaves shortly for Europe on a year's leave, and rumours at Madras point to Mr. Justice Cunningham as his *locum tenens*.

**EURASIANS FOR THE ARMY.**—It is stated that Sir Neville Chamberlain has recommended the enlistment of Eurasians for the Indian Army, and that his suggestions on the subject have been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.

**NOT FOR MADRAS.**—We understand that there is some intention of appointing an assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces. Meanwhile in Madras such an office as Director cannot be thought of.

**NEW MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—Mr. Alexander Mac kenzie, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed by his Grace the Governor to be an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

**BILLIARDS.**—Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard-player, has defeated Major Campbell at Hyderabad, the latter sustaining a terrible defeat. Sir Salar Jung was present on the occasion, and evinced great interest in the proceedings.

**BURMAH.**—The King of Burmah contemplates despatching another mission to Italy to do honour to the new King of that country. The Italians and French in the King's service are said to be in arrears of pay, and would much prefer receiving their dues to seeing the King waste his money in these ridiculous embassies to Europe.

**THE FAMINE.**—Mr. C. A. Elliott, who is now in Allahabad, has been summoned to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy about Mysor famine matters. Later he will return to Mysor, by the sea route to Madras, hoping to wind up his famine work there by the end of April, should no new bad symptoms develop themselves. Then he goes to Simla, to work with the Famine Commission.

**SURGEON-MAJOR E. H. CONDON.**—The death of this gentleman, of the Army Medical Department, is reported as having taken place at Madras on the 5th March. He came to Madras in November last on account of an affection of the lungs, which made his longer residence in England inadvisable. A cold caught on the voyage greatly aggravated the disease, and he succumbed to consumption.

**NORTH ARCOT.**—From the district of North Arcot it is reported that the north-east monsoon was a failure as regards the rain-fed tanks in many of the taluks, and that consequently nearly all such tanks are now completely dry. As distress is likely to continue on account of the deficient rainfall in a large portion of the district, it will probably be necessary to carry on the relief operations for some time to come in those parts.

**GOLD MINING.**—We understand that a preliminary meeting of some of the principal shareholders in the Alpha and Wynaad Prospecting Company took place on the 27th February, in consultation with the agents of Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay, with the view to settle preliminary conditions to lay before the general meeting shortly to be convened. We wish the spirited speculation every success, and though we regret the management is to go out of our Presidency, we cannot help saying it serves us right for our want of public-spiritedness in allowing so much wealth to lie dormant so long. We are not yet acquainted with the terms proposed by Messrs. Nicol and Co.—*South of India Observer*.

**MYSOR.**—The statement regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysor, for the week ending the 23rd ult., says that "the weather has been warm, with dry easterly winds. There is now little field labour procurable, except in rice lands, and there has in consequence been a small but general increase on relief works. Permission has been given to revive the grain dole in villages to infirm and bed-ridden paupers, as there appeared likely to be a necessity for this precaution during the next two or three months. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the system of road-patrolling by the police along the main routes. The latest reports from the districts are satisfactory, and show no increased pressure on the people."

**THE LATE J. MILLER, Esq.**—We announce with very great regret the death of Mr. Miller, barrister-at-law, Administrator General of Madras. The learned gentleman was in the enjoyment of a large and deservedly lucrative practice when he was taken ill with fever, and is cut off, in the prime of life, at a period when judgment is ripe and discretion is mature. Mr. Miller died at the early age of forty-six. His loss will be severely felt by a large *clientelle* and by the profession to which he belonged. Mr. Miller was a very successful barrister, as well as a prosperous one. He had a happy knack of cross-examining, which was very telling. Into his private affairs it is not the business of a public journal to intrude. Those who have known him best, appreciated him most. He has left a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss here, and also a son in England. To them we offer our respectful sympathy and sorrowing condolence. A large number of the Madras public assembled at St. Mary's Cemetery to witness the funeral procession. Most of the members of the District Grand Lodge assembled at this



residence, Adyar. The Members of the Lodges, Perfect Unanimity, Pitt Macdonald, and Universal Charity met the funeral at the Government House Bridge and marched in processional order to the Cemetery, the Band of the Madras Volunteer Guards playing the "Dead March in Saul." A party of six sergeants of the Royal Artillery carried the coffin, the pall being borne by the Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate General; Mr. J. W. Handley, Government Pleader; Mr. H. J. Tarrant, Crown Prosecutor; Mr. G. P. Johnstone, and Mr. P. D. Shaw, barristers-at-law, and Mr. E. Barclay, Government Solicitor. The chief mourners were Mrs. Miller and the Misses Miller. The Rev. Dr. Sayers read the funeral service, after which Mr. Greateux, District Grand Secretary, performed the masonic service. Among those present were Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kindersley, Messrs. Ainslie, Munsie, Garstin and several others.

**IMPERIAL LICENSE TAX.**—The chief event of the week in Madras was the public meeting held at Patcheappah's Hall last Wednesday evening to adopt a memorial to the House of Commons against the Imperial License Tax on account of its unequal incidence, in that it fell only on Commerce and Trade, while Professions were untouched, whereby the officers of Government drawing handsome salaries, and well able to contribute their quota to the fund for the provision of future famines, which it is the object of the new taxation to form, escaped scotfree. The meeting was very largely attended, the mercantile and trading classes naturally forming the bulk of the assembly, while the Government officials and members of the local Bar were conspicuous by their absence. There were not many speakers—indeed, Madras is very deficient just now in the matter of public speakers—but there was not much to be said on the occasion, since, coming as it did so late in the day, this meeting had simply to go on the lines that had been already traversed by the previous meetings at Bombay and Calcutta.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 8. Nevada, Chandbally.—9. Str. Baghdad, Calcutta; str. Chanla, Bombay; str. Telford, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Calcutta.—10. Bay of Biscay, London; Zenobia, London; Euryome, Melbourne; str. Navarino, Calcutta; str. Baghdad, Bombay.—11. Str. Surat, Calcutta; str. Crusader, Calcutta.—12. Str. Pekin, Southampton.—13. Str. Asia, Rangoon.—15. Night Hawk, Coast.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Chanda.—From CANNANORE.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. Penny.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pannett.

Per Baghdad.—From VIZAGAPATAM.—Brig. Gen. Silver, Hon. G. N. G. Rao, Mrs. and Miss Rao, and Jugga Rao, Capt. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. N. A. Russell, Mr. J. Murray. From COCONADA.—Mr. D. D. Miller.

Per Navarino.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. McEwan, Messrs. Foster, Carol, F. Serrail, C. Rove, R. A. G. Esay, Maffet, Wylie, Ashton, Mrs. Loftas, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Summers, Master Richerlien and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Buchan and child, Mr. Wollastou's child. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Leori.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Rose, Mr. Branson, Mr. G. S. Harcourt, Mr. H. W. Johnston, Mr. H. P. Lawrence, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. Arbuthnot, Lieut. Col. Ellis. For VENICE.—Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. and Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Newcomen, Mrs. Campbell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Green. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Law and two children, Mr. H. G. Grant. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Mair. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kemble and four children, Miss Hinde, Mr. Large, Mr. Gowen, Mr. Cummins, Mrs. Jarvis and child, Mrs. Antrim and child, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Rasthor and two children, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Simson, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Carlisle, Mrs. Duff and child, Mr. and Mrs. Berwell and three children, Miss Hubant, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell and child, Lord U. Brown's two children, Mr. White and child, Mr. Le Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. E. B. Wake.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Doveton, Mrs. Ackrill, Major Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, From MELBOURNE.—Miss Dean. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Murray, two Misses Murray and child, Mr. Edgar, Mr. McGavin, Mrs. Bray and child, Dr. C. Roy, Mrs. Scott and child. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Dessylla, Mr. Euxton. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hall.

Per Asia.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Heron. From MASULIPATAM.—Rev. W. G. Barker, Mrs. Smart, Mr. C. S. Garroo.

### DEPARTURES.

March 8. Tynedale, False Point.—10. H.M.S. Tonassorim, Nagapatam; H.M.S. Czarewitch, Nagapatam; str. Chanda, Calcutta; str. Chyabassa, Calcutta; Birman Wood, London.—11. Bay of Biscay, London; str. Cyrene, Bombay; str. Surat, Southampton.—12. O'Enone, London; Belle Justine, to Marseilles; Sophie, Marseilles; Northern Monarch, London.—13. Str. Navarino, London; Ouelo Lilia, Coast; str. Pekin, Calcutta.—14. Henry Miller, False Point and Gopalpore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. and Mrs. T. Hodson and child, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Richards, Miss Richards and three children, Major Gen. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce and child, Mrs. H. R. Thillier and three children, Mrs. Hackett, Mr. A. W. Hemans, Mr. and Mrs. Golethorpe and child, Mr. F. Golethorpe, Mr. Flood. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. Weldon, Major Gen. and Mrs. Thillier.

Per Navarino.—From MADRAS.—For SURZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. For LONDON.—Mr. J. Phillips, Major E. S. Berkeley's child, Rev. and Mrs. Sattanadhan and child, Mr. E. H. Sargent, Mrs. Wickes and two children, Mr. E. Koy, Rev. Hockens and child, Mrs. Latham, Rev. and Mrs. Yorke, Major Blair's child, Mrs. H. G. Clive, Mr. and Mrs. Argent, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lincoln.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Cunliffe, Capt. Grant, Mr. Kallmayer, Mr. R. K. Williams.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 16, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 35½ prem.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	1855-56	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1857-58	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Colon, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, 24.

## Bombay.

### THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO NOWSAREE.

The *Sumnachar*, commenting on the late consecration ceremony at Nowsaree, observes, that any one who has had an opportunity of inspecting the Towers of Silence and its internal arrangements cannot fail to be impressed with the superior sanitary philosophy inculcated in the Zoroastrian system. European visitors who had pictured in their minds a Tower of Silence as an abode of uncleanness and impurity have on becoming better acquainted with the inside of these structures frankly avowed that their previous conceptions were utterly at fault. Hitherto non-Zoroastrians have had no opportunity of ascertaining this by ocular inspection, and his Excellency Sir Richard Temple was probably the first European in this Presidency who with his own eyes witnessed the inside of a tower of the dead. Before his Royal Highness's visit to Bombay there was a strong prejudice among European residents against the very idea of approaching the tower precincts, but the example set by his Royal Highness has very generally been followed since, and it is quite fashionable now for sojourners in Bombay to "do" the towers. The Parsee community is to be congratulated on the circumstance of his Excellency the Governor having accepted their invitation to Nowsaree on many accounts, but on none more so than this, that the event has been the means of dissipating a dense cloud of ignorance and prejudice regarding the actual arrangements as to the disposal of the Parsee dead as carried out within the Towers. A long-standing blot has thus been erased from the fair fame of this community.

On Sir Richard Temple's address to the Parsees at Nowsaree, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"He who would truly reform the Parsees and restore them something of their primitive greatness must do as Sir Richard did at this great gathering. He should abandon the language of empty panegyric, and tell the people addressed some bitter yet wholesome truths. We think the Parsees are to consider themselves as singularly fortunate in having found in Sir Richard Temple the modern counterpart of the venerable and patriotic Roostum. That remarkable personage wrought a mighty deliverance for their ancestors from physical enemies; Sir Richard has devoted his attention to their moral and spiritual deliverance, and has verily proved himself in this respect a second Roostum. His Excellency's knowledge of Parsee history is so profound that it puts us, both laymen and priests, to shame. The valuable advice he tendered, that the practice of agriculture being enjoined by Zoroaster as a religious duty, the modern Parsees should no longer permit themselves to neglect this precept, has often been endorsed in these columns. Agricultural labour, leading to ownership in land, would not only restore the physical stamina of the Parsees, but would render them hardy and independent, and revive by its indirect influence on character some of their old military fire and daring. Thus morally and materially the bulk of the community would benefit by reverting to the fundamental teachings of Zoroaster. The Bombay market would be relieved of its plethora of quill-driving clerks, and the community, whose future prosperity is seriously threatened, would easily resume their former pre-eminence among other races."

### STATION TALK.

HYDRABAD, Feb. 23.—Friday, the 22nd instant, will be a red letter-day in the annals of the 1st Belooch Regiment, as witnessing the presentation by H.E. Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, of new colours to that very distinguished regiment. The interesting ceremony took place on the general parade-ground at Hyderabad at five o'clock in the afternoon. The whole brigade, consisting of the Battery of Artillery under Major Lewis, the Detachment 83rd Regiment under Captain Wyndham, and the Beloochees under Colonel Davis, were formed up in review order under Colonel Henry Beville, C.B. Shortly before five P.M. a large number of spectators also attended, including all the ladies and civilians present in the station. The Artillery were formed on the right, the Beloochees in the centre, and the 83rd on the left of the line. Punctual to the minute Sir Charles Staveley rode on to the ground attended by his Staff. The ceremony was at once commenced by the drooping of the old colours. This was the first appearance in public of the lately formed band of the regiment, and the manner

in which it played must have given the greatest satisfaction to Colonel Beville and the officers. The old colours, which were now unfurled for the last time, were presented to the regiment at Hyderabad in 1861 by Sir A. Cunynghame, now commanding the forces at the Cape. They have been carried with honour and credit wherever the regiment has since served, and when the torn and tattered rags slowly defiled along to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," many of those present in the ranks must have felt proud to remember that these colours had been carried by the gallant Belooches up to the heights of Magdala. The ceremony of trooping the colours was performed in a most creditable manner, and elicited the warm approval of the chief. The regiment was then formed into three sides of a square. Sir Charles Staveley, with his Staff, rode into the centre, and the new colours were unfurled and were formally handed over by his Excellency to Colonels Davis and Castell. The chief addressed the regiment in a flattering speech, to which Colonel Beville replied in the following words:—"May it please your Excellency—In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, I thank you for the honour your Excellency has conferred on the regiment by presenting our new colours to us. Believe me, Sir Charles, it is an honour and a distinction we all appreciate; not only as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, but as coming from a distinguished commander in the field, under whose orders a very large number of those now on parade this evening have had the good fortune to serve. The ceremony which we have been engaged in, together with the kind words your Excellency has been pleased to address us, will not be forgotten. Our records will hand them down, and your Excellency may rest assured that the colours now confided to the 1st Belooches will be as jealously guarded as those which proceeded them, and that wherever we may be called on to march to defend the right and punish the wrong-doer this regiment will as faithfully perform its duty to our Queen and Empress as it has hitherto always done, and I think I may also add, that by steadiness, good conduct and devotion to duty in quarters, the 1st Belooches will continue to merit the approval of the Government we serve." At the conclusion of Colonel Beville's speech, their Highnesses Mirs Hasan Ali and Husain Ali Talpoor, who had come on the ground to see the ceremony, were brought up by Colonel Beville and introduced to Sir Charles Staveley, who conversed with them for a few moments. Line was then reformed and the parade concluded by the brigade marching past, which was very well done, the band playing a spirited march. The marching of both the Belooches and the 83rd was excellent, and the Chief was evidently very much pleased. In the evening Colonel Beville and the officers entertained his Excellency's Staff and the whole station to a grand dinner at the mess. Sir Charles Staveley, who is unfortunately not in very good health, was unable to attend, but his place was ably filled by Brigadier General Brook, Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.—"Beacon," *Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**EARL OF DALKEITH.**—This nobleman returned to England by the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 11th inst.

**THE "MALABAR."**—H.M. troopship *Malabar* sailed from Bombay on March 14. The *Jumna* arrived out the same day.

**ICE.**—Fears of an ice famine in Bombay are apprehended; and the hot weather is said to have set in.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, arrived in Bombay on the 10th from Kurrachee.

**BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.**—The Bombay Volunteer Corps was inspected on March 13 by its Honorary Colonel, Sir Richard Temple, who afterwards entertained the officers and non-commissioned officers at breakfast in tent on the Esplanade. His Excellency is of opinion that if troubles were to arise Bombay would furnish 1,000 volunteers.

**NEW SCHOOL.**—This evening the Church of England Frere-Fletcher School is to be opened by H.E. Sir Richard Temple. The new building is situated on the Esplanade, and has been in course of erection three years. The money which it has cost has been subscribed, and the Lady Superintendent (Miss Prescott) is now trying to raise £5,000 for its endowment.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Sir R. Temple, on Thursday evening, the 14th March, presided at the exhibition of the Free Church of Scotland schools. His Excellency delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the great services of the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland in the cause of education, and paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Duff, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Anderson, and other representatives of that Church. Miss Temple was also present, and distributed prizes to the girls.

**PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES BY THE GOVERNMENT.**—We are informed authoritatively that the Government of Bombay have received sanction to immediately open negotiations with owners of foreshore properties for the purchase of the whole of the foreshore rights, and for enlarging the Port Trust. It is intended to re-

organise the Trust so as to bring the whole foreshore under its control. An estimate has been formed of the value of the foreshore properties, and a distinct offer will be made to the owners of each property, which, if rejected, will not be renewed. It should be clearly understood that it is only the foreshore rights, and not the whole landed estate of the Colaba Company which the Government seeks to acquire.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 11.

**RIGHTS OF SHIPS CAPTAINS.**—According to the *Bombay Gazette*, some indignation has been felt in Bombay at the conduct of the Political authorities in Aden. A person named Brownstein or Goldstein, accused of robbery in India, left here by a recent Italian steamer; a telegram was sent to the Political Resident at Aden to stop the steamer, capture Goldstein, and send him back to India. The captain, however, refused to give up his interesting passenger, and instead of asserting British authority *vi et armis* in British waters the Resident was content to put up with the captain's refusal and to telegraph the fact to Bombay. An effort will be made to capture the delinquent at Suez, whither a telegram has been despatched.

**BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.**—There was a rather warm discussion at the Bombay Town Council meeting on the 12th March. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoojee, in submitting a motion having to do with the lines of public streets, made certain remarks which were taken to cast a grave reflection upon one of the executive officials of the Municipality, and also, in a lesser degree, upon the Council itself. In the entire absence of anything like corroboration, some outspoken utterances fell from Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Kirkham, who enforced the importance of public men making themselves acquainted with the facts of a case before publicly saying that which may be regarded as injurious to another person's character. On the other hand, Mr. Nowrojee stoutly upheld his right to repeat to his brother councillors the complaints which from time to time reach his ears, without being compelled to ascertain if those complaints be true or not—a proposition which the Council, on broad general grounds, did not seem unwilling to support. At the same time, the meeting decided to adjourn Sir F. Souter's resolution, which practically obliges Mr. Nowrojee to produce proofs, although it should be added that the gentleman last named had previously voluntarily undertaken to do so.—*Times of India*, March 18.

**THE OPIUM TRADE.**—The opium revenue of 1877-78 bids fair to exceed the estimate of last spring by a considerable sum. But deficient rainfall last autumn has very seriously affected the Malwa crops of 1878—so much so that the best authorities anticipate that the opium yield this year in Malwa will not exceed one-half of an average year's out-turn. Of course the deficient crop will cause prices of Malwa opium to rise; already they have risen about twenty-five per cent. There will therefore be a short supply of Malwa opium to China this year—a result calculated to stimulate production and competition there. The Government of India is not at liberty to make good the deficiencies of the Malwa crop this year from the reserve of Bengal opium in store, because the quantity of the Bengal drug for sale in 1878 has been already notified and cannot be increased in good faith; but in order to keep down prices as much as possible meanwhile, and to supply some part of the deficiency of the Malwa crop, as soon as they can, the Government of India has decided to sell during the year 1879 60,000 chests of Bengal and Benares opium, being 6,000 chests more than the quantity notified for sale in 1878. We understand that at present there is no intention to raise permanently the annual provision of Bengal opium to this high figure, which, indeed, probably could not be maintained.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 11.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 11. Str. Coconada, Kurrachee.—12. Str. Goa, Calcutta; Jane Avery, Mauritius.—13. Cape Verde, Newcastle; str. Zambesi, Southampton; Nearchus, Calcutta.—14. Str. Commonwealth, Cardiff; H.M.S. *Jumna*, Portsmouth; str. Vinigorla, Kurrachee; str. Albulu, Cardiff.—15. Str. Eclipse, Newport.—16. Str. Cervin, London; str. Guy Mannering, Calcutta; Oriana, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Lieut. W. G. Ramsay, Mr. F. Garfit, Lieut. Hon. T. Bollow, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley and four daughters, Mr. Wiese, Mr. W. Sayers, Mrs. Hoheren, Lieut. Ward, Mr. Tudor Trevor, Mr. D. MacLenn, Major Hanwell, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. W. Collier, Mr. I. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. G. Manly, Mr. R. Pattison, Mrs. Cheyne and infant, Miss Cheyne, Mr. T. Sexton, Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. O'Donel and Mr. J. Scotland. From Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Gallott. From Venice.—Mr. F. Cope, Col. and Mrs. Peile, Lieut. Col. Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Reid. From Brindisi.—Mr. C. Brook, Mr. D. McCracken, Mr. J. Fotheringham, Mr. E. Sherbourn, Mr. V. Eyre and Mr. J. Robertson. From Aden.—Mr. Euglis.

### DEPARTURES.

March 11. Sardinian, Madras; str. North Briton, Rangoon; str. Austin Friar, Calcutta; Sullamutti, Jannuggur; str. Mongolia, Southampton; str. Naples, Rangoon.—12. Str. Ben Venue, Galle; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Borrowdale, Calcutta; str. Alverton, Rangoon.—13. Nimrod, Elephant Point; str. Burgos, Rangoon.—14. H.M.S. *Malabar*, England; Dartford, Calcutta; str. Pachumba, Persian Gulf.—15. Str. Sumatra, Genoa, &c.; str. Ayrshire, Dunkirk.—16. Forest Grove, Bremerhaven; str. Italia, Liverpool, &c.; str. Avondale, Mangalore; str. Goa, Bussorah; str. Ava, Coasts and Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Capt. Le Breton and Mr. Oppenheim. For Brindisi.—Surgeon Major Doyle, Col. Muogroger and Le Chevalier de Manner. For Aden.—Mr. Kellar and Mr. Canard.

Per str. Sumatra.—From Bombay.—For Genoa.—Mr. M. Kompson, Mrs. Kompson, Major Charles M. Moberly, Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, Mrs. Hill and three children, Mrs. J. T. Harris, Lieut. Christie, R.E., Mr. J. L. Kipling, Mrs. J. E. Grant, H. E. Guillaume de Weckberlin, Mr. Moung Moyah and two Burmese friends, Monsieur Le Chevalier Maurice de Manner, Mr. A. Tyler, Mr. Lindsay Eric Smith, Lieut. col. Macintyre, Mr. Jan Mahomed, Mr. Immamdeen, Mr. Eduljee Manockjee, Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Mistry and Lieut. col. Mayne. For Suva.—Mr. Bernard, Mrs. Bernard and Miss Bernard.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. R. G. Hodson, Mrs. Hodson and child, Lieut. R. G. Sharman Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gladstone, Mr. R. C. Maciver, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. R. Hurst, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Mr. J. E. Freeth, a Lady, Mrs. Morland, and Col. W. T. Mills. For Batavia.—Mr. Ewald, Col. Hay, Mrs. Bignell, Mr. W. H. T. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Parter, Mr. John Steel, Mr. W. Scott, Major J. M. Kerr, Mr. Henry Bill, Mr. T. McMeekin, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. Johnston and Mr. John Macintosh. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill and infant, Mr. F. Collingridge, Dr. W. Williamson, Dr. T. Mayne, and Dr. Cleveland. For Suva.—Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. C. L. Phillips, Mr. Leon Dunay, Mr. W. E. Russell, Mr. C. Peacock, Mr. G. M. Koir, Mr. F. Pratt Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Bosman, Mr. L. Jacobi, Mr. Marina.

## Commercial.

Bombay, March 18, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 3-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 1-2 d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	470
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 695
Bank of Madras (all)	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 940
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 525
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1200
Frederic Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frederic Land Company (all)	...	104
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1105
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	234
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	690
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	707 1/2
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " " " " " " " " "	...	" "
" " " " " " " " " "	...	" "
" " " " " " " " " "	...	" "
" " " " " " " " " "	...	" "
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	9 1/4
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	10 3/4
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-9-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 103 touch	...	" " 18-11-0
Ditto Pekin	...	" " 18-7-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-10-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-7-6
Sycee Silver	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

SOAP MANUFACTURE FOR INDIA.—Soap would perhaps prove a good thing for some enterprising Anglo-Indian to think about. During the first three-quarters of the current official year India imported over two lakhs worth from foreign countries, and at the same time exported nearly 2 1/2 lakhs worth of the indigenous manufacture. Mr. J. E. O'Connor, in his review of Indian trade for 1876-77, says, "It is surprising that soap should continue to figure in our list of imports at all;" indeed, India ought not to supply herself, but to send far more to foreign countries. The native soap now exported is a rough, unsavoury article not much used even by natives themselves, who notoriously prefer *belati saboon* if they can get it. Yet in India there is tallow, oil, potash, soda, all the materials, except science and capital, wanted for soap-making. Mr. O'Connor suggests that soap-boiling establishments after the model of those at Marseilles might be started either in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab, and make enormous profits, besides improving the sanitary condition of the country.

Mr. C. U. AITCHISON, C.S., will not go to Mysore as Chief Commissioner, as at first arranged. He has accepted the Chief Commissionership of British Burma.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 9.)

BALLARD, Major gen. J. A., R.E., C.B., received charge of the office of Mint-master, Bombay, from Mr. L. G. Hynes on Feb. 25.

BEGBIE—WILLIAMS—BURN.—The following transfers are made in the Superior Accounts Establs. of P.W. Dept.:—Capt. A. G. Begbie, R.E., examiner of Public Accounts, Mysore, is app. examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt. of India, Calcutta. Mr. R. K. Williams, dep. examiner, attached to the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, is temp. app. to office as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, until relieved by Capt. Begbie. Mr. B. N. Burn, temp. dep. examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is temp. transfd. to the office of the examiner, Railway Accounts at Madras.

BOILEAU.—The services of Major F. W. Boileau, Bengal staff corps and asst. qmr. gen., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

MATHEWS, Lieut. L. W., R.N., H.M.S. *London*, is app. to office as asst. polit. agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. Holmwood, on leave.

MOBERLY, Major C. M., Madras staff corps, examiner 2nd class, 2nd grade, is app. to office as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, and received charge of the office from Capt. W. J. Le Breton on March 2.

WARDEN, Major G. L., Bombay staff corps, to be an asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. of Baroda, with the title of boundary comr., with effect from the date of assuming charge.

WHITE, Lieut. col. J. H., R.E., made over charge of the office of Mint-master, Bombay, to Mr. L. G. Hynes on Feb. 20.

### THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. are made in the Survey Dept. from Jan. 1:—Major F. Coddington, staff corps, dep. supt. of the 3rd grade, to office in the 2nd grade.

Major W. H. Wilkins, staff corps, Capt. E. W. Samuells, staff corps, Capt. J. E. Sandeman, staff corps, and Capt. J. Waterhouse, staff corps, asst. supts. of the 1st grade, to office as dep. supts. in the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Mr. H. B. Talbot, Capt. J. R. Wilmer, Capt. H. S. Cowan, staff corps, Capt. E. H. Steel, staff corps, and Capt. H. S. Hutchinson, staff corps, asst. supts. of the 2nd grade, to office in the 1st grade of asst. supts.

Capt. R. Beavan, staff corps, Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Mr. G. H. Cooke, Capt. A. J. C. Scott, staff corps, and Lieut. J. R. Hobday, staff corps, asst. supts. of the 3rd grade, to office in the 2nd grade of asst. supts.

The following officers of the Survey Dept. will continue to office in the grades noted opposite their names until further orders:—

Major W. M. Campbell, R.E., dep. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Capt. R. J. Riddell, R.E., dep. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Major W. F. Badgley, staff corps, dep. supt. of the 3rd grade.

Capt. A. Baird, R.E., asst. supt. of the 1st grade.

Mr. J. McGill, asst. supt. of the 1st grade.

Lieut. H. J. Harman, R.E., asst. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, asst. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. St. G. C. Gore, R.E., asst. supt. of the 2nd grade.

The following reversions in the Survey Dept. have taken place from Jan. 1:—

Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., offic. dep. supt. of the 1st grade, reverted to the 2nd grade of dep. supts.

Capt. W. M. Rogers, R.E., offic. dep. supt. of the 2nd grade, reverted to his app. as asst. supt. of the 1st grade.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. C. Talbot, polit. asst., 3rd class, is app. to office as polit. asst., 1st class, and is posted to Rajpootana as 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. Marfelli.

From the date on which Lieut. Talbot assumes charge of the above office:—Capt. N. C. Marfelli, offic. polit. asst., 1st class, and 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, is app. to office as polit. asst., 2nd class, and is posted to Rajpootana as asst. to the agent to the Gov. general.

Capt. E. A. Fraser, offic. polit. asst., 2nd class, who reverts to the grade of polit. asst. 3rd class, substantive *pro tem.*, from Dec. 14 last, is app. to office as asst. to the Resident, and asst. to the gen. supt. of operations of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad from the date of assuming charge, v. Lieut. Talbot.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, junior attaché, Foreign Dept., is app. to be senior attaché from Feb. 25, v. Lieut. Temple.

Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, offic. polit. asst., 3rd grade, and offic. asst. to the

agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana, is app. junior attaché, Foreign Dept., from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. Martindale.

The following tempy. promotions are made in the Mysore Commission from the date of assuming charge, consequent on the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Lieut. col. H. E. Mottel, dep. comr., 3rd class :—  
Lieut. col. A. W. C. Lindsay, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham, special asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 6.)

Mr. J. A. Hopkins is app. to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

The services of Mr. S. J. Douglas and Mr. R. T. Greer, lately app. to the Bengal C.S., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. from the date on which they reported their arrival in India.

The services of Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, an A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Military Dept. from the 1st proximo.

Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond is app. to be an A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, v. Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden.

Mr. W. Cornell, dist. and sess. judge, Bankoora, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Midnapore during the abs., on duty, of Mr. L. R. Tottenham.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Cuttack, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge, Nuddea, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. B. Lawford.

Mr. W. H. Verner, offic. addl. dist. and sess. judge, 24. Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is app. to act tempy. as dist. and sess. judge, Nuddea, until relieved by Mr. Dickens.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Sasseram, Shahabad, is app. to have charge of the Khoorda div. of the Pooree dist. during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. H. Greaves.

Mr. J. A. Flyter, asst. sub dep. opium agent, Shahabad, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent of Alleegunge during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. G. Tytler.

Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, offic. civil surg., Chumparan, is confd. in that app., v. Dr. J. Cullen, dec.

Dr. A. Crombie is app. to be civil surg. of Chittagong, v. Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, but to continue to act as civil surg. of Dacca.

Mr. T. H. Wickes, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Nuddea River div., is transfd. to the office of the Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in this dept., for special duty as a tempy. arrangement.

Mr. J. A. Price, asst. engr. (tempy. rank), 1st grade, att. to Nuddea River div., to offic. as ex. engr. of that div. as a tempy. arrangement.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, ex. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his return from Madras Famine Relief Works on Feb. 25, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Surg. major R. G. Mathew received charge of the Mozufferpore Jail from Surg. major C. J. Jackson on Feb. 16.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 2.)

Lieut. col. C. I. B. Glasford, dep. comr., is posted to Hoshangabad during the abs. on leave of Major Ricketts.

Major E. W. C. Miller, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, and posted to Mandla.

Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., Mandla, is transfd. to the Narsinghpur district.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 2.)

Mr. A. H. Davis, asst. dist. supt. of police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Madras, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mirzapur.

Mr. J. Smith, joint mag., Meerut, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Etawah during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. R. Burkitt.

Local lieut. R. J. Young, dist. supt. of police, from Mirzapur to Dehra Dun.

The following changes in the Subordinate Staff of the Thomason College, Roerkee, are hereby notified :—Mr. J. Low, 2nd asst. master, to offic. as 1st asst. drawing master; Mr. W. Hay, 3rd asst. master, to offic. as 2nd asst. master.

Mr. M. Thompson, 1st asst. drawing master, is placed under orders of the Govt. of India.

Mr. W. Ellison, sub engr., Drainage Works div., is transfd. to the Agra dist., Agra Provincial div.

Mr. C. H. Holme, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Meerut Provincial div., is transfd. to the Shahjahanpur dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div.

Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., to offic. as exec. engr., Aligarh div., Ganges Canal.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 28.)

Mr. R. M. Dane, offic. asst. settlement officer, is app. to offic. as settlement officer, Jhelum.

Mr. G. L. Smith, asst. comr., is posted to the Rawalpindi dist.

Surg. major G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab cav., is app. civil surg. of Rejanpur, in addition to his other duties.

Surg. major G. Thomson, 1st Punjab cav., is app. civil surg. of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. J. C. Oman to be a Professor in the Government College, Lahore.

Mr. E. P. Henderson, asst. comr., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as Govt. advocate, Punjab.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, March 9.)

**BROOKES.**—The services of Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, are, with reference to the notific. by the P.W.D., No. 93, dated Feb. 28, replaced at the disp. of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

**COLES.**—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col. is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861 :—Lieut. col. T. G. Coles, Bombay staff corps, March 3.

**GRANT.**—The services of Capt. H. G. Grant, 78th foot, A.D.C. to the C. in C. in India, are replaced at the disp. of H.E.

**MEADE.** Lieut. M. J., offic. squad. officer 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, is app. to offic. as political asst. 3rd class, and is posted to Rajputana, as asst. to the agent to the Gov. Gen., with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**SALKELD.**—The services of Capt. R. S. Salkeld, gen. list, inf., wing officer 16th (The Lucknow) regt. of N.I. are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

**YORKE.**—The services of Lieut. H. A. Yorke, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

### COMMISSARIAT.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Army Commissariat Dept. :—

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, sub asst. comr. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Feb. 1, 1878, v. Lieut. C. M. Keighley, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on furl.

Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Feb. 15, 1878, v. Capt. T. F. Hobday, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on furl.

The acting prom. of Lieut. P. A. Buckland, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, should be to the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and not 1st class.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, March 4.)

**FANE—ANGELO.**—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated Feb. 18, directing Col. W. Fane, C.B., 19th Bengal lancers, to assume com. of the station, during the abs., on inspection duty, of the lieut. gen. comdg. the div. Dated Feb. 19, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume com. of the station, during the abs., on inspection duty, of the lieut. gen. comdg. the div.

**MEIN.**—The app. of Lieut. A. B. Mein, 2-22nd foot., to offic. as wing officer, on prob., 42nd N.I., is cancelled at that officer's own request.

**NEWALL—WHEATLEY.**—Lieut. Newall, wing officer and qrmr. 2nd Goorkhas, to be adj., in succession to Capt. Hill, vacated on prom. Lieut. Wheatley, wing officer, to be qrmr., v. Lieut. Newall, app. adj.

**RICHARDSON.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. A. F. G. Richardson, 40th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regt. depots.

**SEALY—MEIN—GORDON-CUMMING.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. H. H. Sealy to offic. as instr. of musketry 2-22nd foot, from Dec. 22, v. Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, proceeded to England; and Lieut. A. B. Mein to be asst. instr. of musketry from the same date, v. Lieut. H. H. Sealy. Dated Feb. 18, app. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming to offic. as interpreter, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st idem, during the abs., on famine relief duty, of Lieut. R. Johnston, there being no other officer available.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 5.)

**BLAIR—GARDEN—SKINNER.**—Col. R. Blair, 2nd in command and offic. comdt. 3rd N.I., to be comdt., in succession to Col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, retired. Lieut. col. W. A. Garden, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com' mand, v. Col. R. Blair. Capt. G. J. Skinner, wing officer and adjt., to be wing comdr. in succession to Lieut. col. W. A. Garden.

**CHALMERS—ROSS.**—Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, offic. comdt., 14th Bengal lancers, is confirmed in the appt. Lieut. col. T. G. Ross, offg. 2nd in command 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Lieut. col. Chalmers.

**HERVEY—DUN.**—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following transfers of staff corps probationers :—Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, from the 39th N.I., to be wing officer, 3rd N.I., on probation, vice Capt. G. J. Skinner, promoted; Lieut. E. W. Dun, from the 22nd N.I., to be wing officer, 34th N.I., on probation, vice Capt. J. G. M. Del Bean, exchanged.

**WEMYSS.** Capt. B., wing officer, 41st N.I., to offic. as wing comdr. vice Capt. V. W. Tregear, on furl.

**YOUNG.** Lieut. W. H., 67th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 10th N.I., on probation, dated Feb. 27.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. H. J. Reynolds, secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue and General Depts., for nineteen months. Mr. T. Smith, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Midnapore, for nine months. Mr. H. W. Alexander, C.S., for six months, in extension. Mr. H. B. Lawford, dist. and sess. judge, Nuddea, for eight months, from April 1. Mr. R. H. Greaves, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Khoorda, Pooree, for three months. Mr. A. G. Tytler, sub dep. opium agent, Alleegunge, for eight months, from March 10. Mr. R. A. Oldham, exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. rank), Arrah div., priv. leave for three months. Mr. R. B. Buckley, exec. engr., 4th grade, Eastern Sone div., priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Sone



Circle, for one year, from Nov. 5 last. Major M. P. Ricketts, dep. comr., Hoshangabad, priv. leave for three months. Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, C.S., asst. engr. for three months. Mr. W. E. Purser, settlement officer, Jhelum, for one year. Mr. A. Pengelly, offic. dep. conserv. of forests, Ravi div., for one year. Mr. J. A. Anderson, asst. comr., Gujrat, special leave for six months. Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the School of Art, Lahore, for one year. Surg. major H. Thom, 3rd Punjab inf., for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay. Dr. O. Feistmantel, Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India, priv. leave for three months, with effect from March 21. Mr. E. Moffat, dist. supt. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., for one year, with a subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surg. F. W. Going, R.H.A., from date of embarkation. Major and Brevet lieut. col. H. T. Butler, 13th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence for one year from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. H. J. Blagrove, 13th hussars, for one month, to port of embarkation, and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. H. Watson, 13th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. H. Torkington, F. baty. 5th brigade, R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. N. Maude, R.E., to Bombay, for one month. Capt. and Local major R. W. B. Crowther-Beynon, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. and Local major C. S. Perry, 2-9th foot, from the 28th March, to the 30th Sept., on private affairs. Capt. and Brevet major J. T. B. Mayne, 73rd foot, from the 5th March to date of retirement from the service. Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, 109th foot, to Calcutta, from the 1st March to the 12th August, to study the native languages. Col. W. D. Morgan, staff corps, 32nd Pioneers, to Jhelum and Murree, from 16th March to the 16th Sept., on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. W. Fletcher, staff corps, 7th Bengal cav., to Naini Tal, from the 3rd March to the 2nd Sept. Capt. D. C. Hennessey, 10th N.I., to Agra, from 16th Jan. to 16th April, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. T. Hawkes, 35th N.I., to Simla and Calcutta, from the 15th March to the 15th July, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. A. Williams, Bengal staff corps, comdr. 8th R.N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Roy Bareilly, for one year, on private affairs. Major A. Pullan, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt., 1st grade, offic. dep. supt., 3rd grade, Treat Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year, on private affairs. Major A. G. Owen, Bengal staff corps, equad. comdr. 19th Bengal lancers, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., for eleven months and fifteen days, on private affairs. Capt. L. B. Irwin, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 20th (Punjab) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Fletcher, gen. list, cav., equad. officer 6th Bengal cav., for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. B. G. Vyryan, gen. list, wing officer 7th N.I., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, gen. list, inf., polit. agent, 3rd class, offic. polit. agent, 2nd class, polit. agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, for one year, five months and seven days, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. C. Wylie, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., 3rd grade, Oudh, for seven months and twenty days, on private affairs. Lieut. C. M. Keighley, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comr., gen., 2nd class, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 7th N.I., for two years. Lieut. W. G. Mansel, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 8th N.I., for one year.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 12.)

**GARSTON, J. H.**, to be col., dist. mag., and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam; but to continue to act as addl. secy. to Government, Revenue Dept.  
**GOULD, M.**, barrister-at-law, to be administrator-gen. of Madras, v. Mr. Miller, deceased.  
**HILL**.—The Chief Secy. to Govt. has app. Mr. R. Hill, depy. supt., Govt. Press, to act as supt. during the absence of Mr. E. Keys on leave.  
**HORSLEY, W. D.**, col. and mag. of Cuddapah, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 6th March, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave.  
**OPPERT, Dr. G.**, professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, to offic. as Telugu Translator to Government during the absence of Col. Lade on leave, without prejudice to his other duties.  
**PRICE, J. F.**, acting coll. and dist. mag., Cuddapah, on being relieved by Mr. Horsley to act as coll. and dist. mag., Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. Barlow on other duty. This cancels Mr. Hope's app. to act as coll. and dist. mag., Chingleput.  
**SHARP, F. R. H.**, to be dist. and sessions judge, Trichinopoly.  
**STUART, A. J.**, to act as dist. and sessions judge, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. F. M. Kindersley on leave. This cancels Mr. Stuart's app. as dist. and sessions judge, Chingleput.  
**SULLIVAN, H. E.**, to be third member, Board of Revenue, and to act as second member.  
**THOMAS, H. S.**, to act as third member, Board of Revenue.  
**WALLACE, J. W.**, to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Cuddapah, during the abs. of Mr. Benson on leave.  
**WEBSTER, E. F.** to be coll., dist. mag. and Govt. agent, Tanjore.  
**WRIGHT, Major W. F.**, staff corps, Tamil Translator to Govt., having been

app. to offic. as secy. and examiner in Hindustani, will, from the date on which he takes up that app., vacate his position as wing officer 10th regt. N.I.

##### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 12.)

**EYRE, Major E. H.**, staff corps, to be a dep. asst. qmr. gen. on the estab. from March 14. v. Lieut. col. Norie, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.  
**HASTINGS**.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Major H. W. Hastings, staff corps, supt. of Encumbered Estates, Sooltaupore and Pertabgurh, Oudh, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 13.  
**MACINTYRE, Lieut. A. H.**, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. from March 9.  
**MCLEOD, Capt. D. J. S.**, gen. list, cav., to be an asst. qmr. on the estab. from March 29, v. Major Ewing, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Hughes, exec. engr. 4th grade, for two years, the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. D. Carlier, sub engr., 3rd grade, priv. leave for nineteen days from Jan. 2. Serjt. G. Austin, supervisor, 2nd grade, priv. leave for fifteen days from such date as he may avail himself. Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, Godavery dist., priv. leave for two months, in extension. Major A. Balmer, dep. inspr. gen. of police, Northern Range, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. C. Benson, asst. supt., Govt. Farm, Sydapet, priv. leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from or after April 16. Mr. H. T. Ross, asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. E. G. Dixon, inf., wing comdr., 8th regt. N.I., for fourteen months, on private affairs. Col. A. Drury, Staff corps, agent for remounts, priv. leave for sixty days from April 2 or date of departure. Surg. maj. S. B. Hunt, surg. 3rd dist., Madras, for twenty months, on private affairs. Maj. C. T. P. Luxmoore, examr. of ordnance accounts, priv. leave for sixty days from March 20. Lieut. A. C. King for two months, from March 8 or date of departure, to Neigherries.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 14.)

**BAKER, M. B.**, acting judge and sessions judge of Kurrachee, is app. tem., and to act as judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad in addition to his own duties.  
**BUCKLAND**.—The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., private secy. to H. E. the Governor, are temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India on his return from privilege leave.  
**GEORGE, D.**, is app. an asst. engr., 2nd grade.  
**HARMAN, J. M.**, asst. engr., on return from sick leave, is posted to the Oudh command, military works.  
**HOLMES, Major W. B.**, R.E., offic. suptg. engr., is transferred from the presidency command, military works, to the Sirhind command, military works.  
**MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr.**, C.S., is app. asst. polit. agent in charge of Jath.  
**PARR, Col. W. C.**, acting joint administrator, Bhaunagar State, is app. to act as judicial asst. to the polit. agent, Kattywar, as a temp. measure.  
**PARSONS, H. J.**, is app. to act as judge and sessions judge at Shikarpur.  
**SPENCER, N.**, second judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, returned from furl. and resumed charge of his app. on Feb. 20.  
**TRUEMAN, Major**, asst. cantonment mag., Poona and Kirkee and mag. of the 1st class.  
**TYNDALL**.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. S. W. Tyndall with powers as a mag. of the first class, in the dist. of Kurrachee.  
**WALLINGER, W. H. A.**, depy. Conservator of Forests of the Third Grade is promoted to the second grade, with effect from 14th Feb.  
**WILKINS, A. D.**, to be sub.-asst. Conservator of Forests of the first grade.

##### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 14.)

**BARCLAY**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 4, directing Lieut. E. A. Barclay, wing officer 28th N.I., to offic. as qr. mr. in add. to his own duties.  
**BISHOP—COOK—COLES**.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from March 2, subject to M.H.'s approval:—Lieut. L. T. Bishop and L. A. C. Cook, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. T. G. Coles, Bombay staff corps, having completed five years' service as sub. lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from March 3.  
**BUTLER, Condr. J.**, Ordnance Dept., having been invalided, is transferred to the Pension Estab. on a monthly pension of Rs. 100, payable at Bombay.  
**FARQUHARSON, Capt. C. J.**, Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years service, is promoted to the rank of major from March 5.

JOPP, Major J., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. is app. to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., v. Major Fraser on furl., dated March 1.  
 PITT, Lieut. D. O. Dean, R.A., to be an A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Govr., from Feb. 13, v. Anderson.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, Madras, at present attached to the office of the accountant gen. P.W. Dept., is perm. to avail himself of subsidiary leave previous to furl. from March 11. Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, professor of mathematics, Elphinstone College, for seven months, from March 4. The three months' leave of absence granted to Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., asst. engr., to study the native languages, not having been availed of by that officer, is hereby cancelled. Mr. W. H. Johnson, C.E., exec. engr., Barrackpore div., priv. leave for seventy-five days. Mr. H. Morland, dep. conservator and master attendant of the port of Bombay. Mr. J. R. Naylor, remembrancer of legal affairs, priv. leave for three months, from the 20th inst. Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, dist. supt. of police, Shikarpur, for six months. Mr. R. B. Pitt, asst. supt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, for two months. Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., priv. leave for three months, with effect from March 21.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. B. O'Brien, in anticipation. Surg. major H. Cooke, M.D., from March 4. Sub cond. H. Martin, commissariat dept., Bengal, in anticipation. Depy. asst. comy. and hony. lieut. T. Pearson, commissariat dept., Mhow, for twelve months. Lieut. E. Bruce, B.S.C., in anticipation.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 2.

**18th Hussars.**—Lieut. C. O. Gould to be capt., v. M. M. Slade, transfd. to the 10th hussars; Capt. and Brevet major G. J. Gilbard, from half-pay, late 71st foot, to be capt., v. J. Groves, retired on temp. half-pay.

**Brigade Depots.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. S. Thomson, from half-pay, late 14th foot, to be lieut. col.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., from half-pay, late 6th foot, to be lieut. col.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. Chippindall, C.B., from half-pay, late 19th foot, to be lieut. col.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. F. Bythees, from half-pay, late 12th foot, to be lieut. col.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Mein retires on a pension.

**1st Foot.**—Sub Lieut. E. A. Altham to be lieut.; Lieut. A. W. Mitchell to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. W. L. Rickards, who resigns that app.

**6th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. L. Bell, having served five years as a regtl. lieut. col., is placed on half-pay.

**12th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. Foster, having served five years as a regtl. lieut. col., is placed on half-pay.

**13th Foot.**—Lieut. A. C. Borton resigns his app. as adjt.

**14th Foot.**—Brevet and Lieut. col. D. S. Warren, from supernum. major, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. S. Thomson, retired on half-pay; Lieut. A. Ruttledge to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. W. Noyes, prom.

**15th Foot.**—Paymr. and hony. major F. T. O. Hopson retires on temp. half-pay.

**21st Foot.**—Lieut. R. C. Temple has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. A. Daniell has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**40th Foot.**—Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob, from the Queen's County Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**44th Foot.**—Lieut. F. M. Barclay has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**48th Foot.**—Second lieut. A. Crawley to be qrmr., v. J. Knox, deceased.

**51st Foot.**—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**57th Foot.**—Lieut. J. W. E. Massey resigns his commission.

**60th Foot.**—Qrmr. W. FitzHenry retires on half-pay.

**69th Foot.**—Lieut. D. G. A. King to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. H. S. Butler, prom.

**70th Foot.**—Lieut. F. H. Maturin to be capt., v. L. A. Gregson, seconded for service as an adjt. of the auxiliary forces.

**71st Foot.**—Sub lieut. W. de S. Maud to be lieut.

**72nd Foot.**—Lieut. N. J. Spens to be capt., v. Brevet major P. B. Simpson, retired on a pension.

**74th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. K. McLeod retires on half-pay.

**78th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. A. E. Warren to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. A. Mackenzie, C.B., retired on a pension.

#### STAFF.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. the hon. C. W. Thesiger, from half-pay, late 6th dragoons, to be insp. officer of auxiliary cav. in Great Britain, v. Brevet col. E. Seager, C.B., whose term of service in that appt. has expired.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major D. S. Smith retires on temp. half-pay; Surg. F. C. O. Hewett resigns his commission.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Mein, Brigade Depot, to have the honorary rank of major-gen. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. F. Rance, 36th foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on full pay.

Qrmr. W. Simpson, 79th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt. upon retiring on half-pay.

Qrmr. W. FitzHenry, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt., upon retiring upon half-pay.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. col. T. W. W. Peirce, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. T. Lamb, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. H. Fraser, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. W. Munro, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. G. F. Berry, 56th foot; Lieut. col. H. W. Palmer, 90th foot; Lieut. col. R. B. Montgomery, 13th foot; Lieut. col. E. Foster, 12th foot.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service by the surrender of their half-pay:—

Major and Brevet lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, late 71st foot.

Major B. Shiffner, late 61st foot.

Major G. Deane, late 1st foot.

Major R. Armstrong, late 40th foot.

#### ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be staff paymrs. from April 1, 1878.—L. F. Bernard, from paymr. 13th hussars; F. B. Forster, from paymr. 5th foot; Hony. major W. Macdonald, from paymr. 83rd foot; W. A. Kidd, from paymr. R.A.; E. R. Wethered, from paymr. R.A.; H. J. Walab, from paymr. 48th foot; F. Fitzpatrick, from paymr. 60th foot; H. G. A. Powell, from paymr. R.A.; W. R. Olivey, from paymr. 12th foot; T. C. Higginson, from paymr. R.A.; J. A. Kysh, from paymr. 109th foot; T. C. Brown, from paymr. 13th foot; W. Dring, from paymr. 33rd foot; J. Scott, from paymr. R.A. Honorary Majors: H. H. Howett, from paymr. 17th foot; G. Blurtou, from paymr. 2nd foot; W. Wastell, from paymr. 6th foot; E. C. Grant, from paymr. 60th foot; T. Bryson, from paymr. 66th foot; J. Wray, from paymr. 3rd foot; R. Anderson, from paymr. 71st foot; J. Falls, from paymr. 8th foot; A. W. McKenzie, from paymr. 18th foot; M. K. Morris, from paymr. 9th foot; A. B. de Lasalle, from paymr. 74th foot; W. Morrison, from paymr. 9th foot; H. W. Vyner, from paymr. R.A.; G. Craig, from paymr. 1st foot; F. Scriver, from paymr. 83d foot; G. M. Davidson, from paymr. 22nd foot; A. S. Murray, from paymr. R.A.; A. G. Anderson, from paymr. 60th foot; W. C. Friend, from paymr. 73rd foot; A. Baird, from paymr. 65th foot; H. Morgan, from paymr. 100th foot; H. Manning, from paymr. 56th foot.

To be paymasters from April 1, 1878.—Hon. Majors W. H. Bu channan, from paymr. 7th foot; R. Richardson, from paymr. 40th foot; C. Skrine, from paymr. 78th foot; T. R. Griffiths, from paymr. 16th foot; Sir H. D. Nightingale, Bart., from paymr. 21st foot; W. Bannbury, from paymr. 16th foot; A. A. Ross, from paymr. 17th foot; T. Huddleston, from paymr. 12th foot; T. P. Senior, from paymr. 8th foot. Hon. Captains E. H. O'Dowd, from paymr. 14th hussars; F. FitzW. T. Hobbs, from paymr. 6th dragoons; G. Pumsfret, from paymr. 25th foot; R. G. Craig, from paymr. 2nd foot; C. H. Chauncy, from paymr. 22nd foot; G. E. Earle, from paymr. 6th dragoon guards; W. J. Carden, from paymr. 14th foot; H. W. Fielden, from paymr. royal arty.; G. A. Elliott, from paymr. 1st foot; Captains F. Piper, from paymr. 63rd foot; C. H. Hignett, from paymr. 81st foot; G. W. Smith, from paymr. 67th foot; Captain M. Clarke, from paymr. 18th foot.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 1.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian staff corps made by the Govts. in India:—

##### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. F. S. Sorrell, 45th foot; M. I. Gibbs, 73rd foot, A. W. T. Radcliffe, 2nd batt. 12th foot; W. F. Montresor, 10th hussars; H. T. Faithfull, R.A.; C. H. H. Beley, 2nd batt. 1st foot; and G. A. Collins, 1st batt. 5th foot.

##### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. J. R. C. Domville, 2nd batt. 15th foot.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the resignation of the undermentioned officer:—

Surg. H. H. Smith.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE—At Bangalore, March 10, wife of W. A. Allardice, son. BEATSON—At Sibabuldi, Feb. 24, wife of Surg. major B. Beatson, M.D., F.R.C.S., civil surg., daughter.

BROWNE—At Madras, March 10, wife of Henry Browne, daughter.

CHATER—At Calcutta, March 3, wife of M. Chater, son.

COGHLAN—At Matheran, March 10, wife of William M. Coghlan, Bombay Civil Service, son.

COTGRAVE—At Ahmedabad, March 7, wife of T. M. Cotgrave, daughter.

COWIE—At Bangalore, March 4, wife of Capt. D. Cowie, Madras staff corps, daughter.

COWMEADOW—March 3, wife of J. B. Cowmeadow, son.

DAWSON—At Mozafarpur, March 4, wife of F. A. Dawson, Bengal police, daughter.

DURRANT—At Kamptee, March 2, wife of G. Durrant, vety. surg. R.A., daughter.

ELLIS—At Boitakhana, March 3, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Baptist Mission, son.

HILL—At Bengal, March 20, wife of James H. G. Hill, son.

JOHNSTON—At Madras, March 9, wife of A. G. Johnston, daughter.

KENYON—At Dehra Doon, March 8, wife of A. M. Kenyon, daughter.

KING—At Dum Dum, March 4, wife of W. H. King, daughter.

LAFFRENAIS—At Vepery, March 9, wife of J. E. Laffrenais, B. C. E., son.

**MACTAVISH**—At Calcutta, March 7, Mrs. A. B. Mactavish, daughter.  
**MARSHALL**—At Sealkote, March 4, wife of Riding-master J. Marshall, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, daughter.  
**MEARES**—At Chuprah, March 3, wife of G. Meares, Bengal police, son.  
**NORMAN**—At Calcutta, wife of Mr. William Uppell Norman, daughter.  
**PENNINGTON**—At Bahraich, March 10, wife of Henry F. D. Pennington, B. C. S., daughter.  
**PHILLIPPE**—At Bankipore, March 11, wife of H. S. Phillippe, son.  
**PORTER**—At Madras, March 2, wife of W. A. Porter, Principal of the Provincial College, son.  
**PRICE**—At Meerut, March 10, wife of G. Price, of Berhampore, son.  
**SCHNEIDER**—At Calcutta, March 11, wife of E. F. Schneider, daughter.  
**STIVEN**—At Madras, March 14, wife of J. Stiven, son.  
**STROVER**—At Bath, Feb. 15, wife of Major G. A. Strover, Madras staff corps, three daughters.  
**SYKES**—At Lucknow, March 9, wife of Mr. T. G. Sykes, daughter.  
**WAGSTAFF**—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of Phillip Wagstaff, son.  
**WATT**—At Hughli, March 7, wife of Dr. George Watt, son.  
**WILMER**—At Sabarunpore, Feb. 20, wife of Capt. J. R. Wilmer, B. S. C., daughter.  
**YOUNG**—At Rutnagherry, March 3, wife of J. W. Young, asst. supt. Revenue Survey, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BRITTO—CAMPOS**—At Carazalem, March 3, F. H. Britto, junior son of Col. J. S. Britto, Gov. of Agoada, to Sophia Campos, the only daughter of the Hon. Silva Campos, Judge Supreme Court, Goa, Kt., N. S. da Conc, of the Council of H.M. the King of Portugal.  
**CHATER—GORRICK**—At Calcutta, March 5, Lazarus Chater, to Miss Sarah M. Gorrick, daughter of M. Gorrick.  
**DAVIS—MILLS**—At Calcutta, Feb. 21, J. Davis, to Catharine Jane, daughter of J. F. Mills, of Calcutta.  
**HUGHES—CHIODETTI**—At Meerut, March 5, Paul Hughes, to Louisa G., daughter of Signor A. Chiodetti, bandmaster 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkhas.  
**JOHNSTONE—HARVEY**—At Calcutta, March 4, William H. Johnstone, to Adelaide A. B. Harvey.  
**LANE—YOUNG**—At Simla, March 2, James H. B. Lane, officg. director Indian Govt. Telegraph Dept., to Alice, daughter of Col. J. N. Young, Judge-Advocate General, Bengal.  
**LYNCH—GIB**—At Madras, Feb. 13, A. H. C. Lynch, capt. 48th regt., to Eliza Alice, daughter of Col. W. A. Gib, M.S.C.  
**McFARLANE—BENNETT**—Feb. 27, Alexander C. McFarlane, to Mary H., daughter of the late W. Bennett.  
**WATTS—JACKSON**—At Amballa, March 4, John B. Watts, 6th Punjab cav., son of Col. P. Watts, M.A., to Antoinette H., daughter of Col. E. J. Jackson, B.A.  
**WORSLEY—CHALLONER**—At Ceylon, Feb. 9, James Worsley, acting comdr. of H.M.S. *Scorodib*, to Emily T. C. Challoner.

## DEATHS.

**CARBERY**—At Allahabad, March 8, Robert J. Carbery, aged 72.  
**CLIFT**—At Mysore, March 8, Grace L. Clift, daughter of H. W. Clift, exec. engr., aged 3 years.  
**COLLINS**—At Moradabad, March 1, James P., son of M. Collins, aged 9 years.  
**DAVY**—At Mysore, March 6, Percy F., child of W. V. and Rosa Davy, aged 3 months.  
**D'CRUZ**—At Calicut, March 13, Felix D'Cruz, insp. of police, Vythery, aged 40.  
**FITZGERALD**—At Mahabeshwar, Feb. 27, Gertrude M., daughter of Major C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 3rd cav., H.C., aged 16 months.  
**GRANT**—At Madras, March 4, Ellen, wife of Charles Grant, coffee planter, aged 33.  
**HART**—At Howrah, March 10, Elizabeth, wife of E. W. Hart, aged 42.  
**HEALEY**—At Calcutta, March 10, M. I. Healy, aged 57.  
**MARLOW**—At Shanghai, China, Feb. 3, W. R. Marlow, aged 29.  
**MATTHEWS**—At Goruckpoor, Feb. 27, Henry, son of Gen. H. W. Matthews, retired list, H.M.I.A., aged 37.  
**MAYERS**—At Shanghai, March 24, W. J. Mayers, late H.M.'s Chinese Secretary of Legation at Peking, aged 40.  
**MEIGHAN**—At Fyzabad, March 11, Jane, wife of J. Meighan, Army Commissariat Dept.  
**NESS**—At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 11, infant son of G. P. Ness.  
**MOREHEAD**—At Madras, March 8, wife of G. W. Morehead, insp. Madras Railway, aged 19.  
**NORTH**—At Mysore, March 4, Harriett M. B., daughter of George and Agnes North, aged 5 months.  
**POWELL**—At Madras, March 13, Rose, infant daughter of Mr. A. Powell, aged 5 months.  
**RICHARDS**—At Indore, K. M. (Sessywar), daughter of Capt. S. L. Richards, H.M.'s 17th regt., aged 18 months.  
**SEATON**—At Moulmein, British Burma, March 31, Mary E. (May), wife of Major W. J. Seaton, M.S.C., conservator of forests, aged 35.  
**SHARP**—At Colabo, March 13, Selena, the beloved wife of R. W. Sharp, aged 34.  
**SIMMONDS**—At Sabarunpore, March 7, Mr. William Simmonds, aged 68.  
**SUTHERLAND**—At Allahabad, March 14, Colin McLachlan Sutherland, late of Hyderabad, aged 31.  
**TAYLOR**—At Hazirabagh, March 9, Villiers T. Taylor, c.s., comr., Chota Nagpore, aged 42.  
**TURNER**—At Yokohama, March 28, A. L. Turner, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.  
**WEST**—At Calcutta, March 27, W. West, M.A.  
**WEMYSS**—At Agra, March 9, Sir John Wemyss, Bart., Mirzapur, aged 48.

## Home.

## ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following, in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Open Competition held in March for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	No. of Marks.		No. of Marks.
Stothert, H. K. ...	8,993	Baker, G. D. ...	4,039
Hemming, E. H. ...	6,642	Stopford, J. M. ...	3,873
Staley, F. A. ...	5,638	Chamier, G. D. ...	3,734
Dames, F. T. L. ...	5,323	Wood, C. ...	3,674
Johnston, T. K. E. ...	5,112	Carnery, R. W. E. ...	3,648
Taylor, H. C. G. ...	4,994	Neish, C. G. ...	3,568
Cowie, A. H. W. ...	4,852	Prinsep, D. G. ...	3,562
Burt, J. M. ...	4,811	Napier, A. G. ...	3,494
MacLagan, R. S. ...	4,773	James, W. R. W. ...	3,393
Tisdall, A. L. ...	4,639	Blair, W. C. H. ...	3,284
Grierson, G. L. W. ...	4,559	Winter, F. J. ...	3,227
Crampton, P. J. R. ...	4,532	Tinker, E. ...	3,097
Hodder, W. M. ...	4,366	Milward, C. H. ...	3,059
Boyd, M. A. ...	4,330	Stokes, A. ...	2,957
Osborn, G. ...	4,326	Powell, F. A. L. ...	2,820
Blunt, E. W. ...	4,244	Cockburn, W. F. ...	2,783
Guinness, C. D. ...	4,201	Walker, E. S. F. ...	2,656
Anderson, C. C. ...	4,137	Adlington, Hon. H. W. ...	2,656
Baker, A. T. ...	4,126	Bolton, W. H. C. ...	2,579
Bryant, G. E. ...	4,077	Preston, d'A. B. ...	2,511

## INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, Governor-General of India from 1872 to 1876, was examined by the Select Parliamentary Committee on Thursday, the 4th inst.; Mr. Childers, M.P., in the chair. His lordship, in his examination in chief, answered questions as to what was the policy of the Government of India during his term of office in regard to carrying out public works.

Lord Northbrook said that when he arrived in India he found public opinion strongly opposed to any increase of taxation. The policy had been inaugurated by Lord Mayo not to carry on public works on any large scale in the face of increased taxation. At that time the finances of India represented a good annual surplus over several years. Had it not been for the famine of 1873 and 1874 we should have been able to carry on the public works then in progress by expenditure taken out of revenue. The object was to carry out public works upon sound financial grounds, with or without loans. The great principle we had in view was that irrigation and other works should be made reproductive. The Money Market operations for loans we expected to ultimately meet by surplus revenue, and we did not attempt to borrow without calculating how the loans could be met by this means.

Mr. Fawcett observed that the term "reproductive works" was an indefinite term; public works were made to appear reproductive in the accounts of the Department. But the reproductiveness of an undertaking ought to be shown by its own proceeds.

Lord Northbrook was understood to say that he trusted to the financial system to prove whether the Government works were reproductive or not. Of course no works could be undertaken which did not promise a fair return for outlay. His lordship approved of funds being raised, limited to year by year, and applied to the systematic carrying out of railway and irrigation works, to meet the contingency of future famines.

The Chairman: Your lordship has seen the evidence of General Dickens, which so fully represents the policy of the Government in carrying out public works under his (General Dickens's) superintendence. Would you state to the committee your views on General Dickens's evidence, whether the system of carrying out railway or irrigation works under General Dickens met with your own approval?

Lord Northbrook: I was perfectly satisfied with the policy carried out at the time. I approved also of General Rundall's valuable engineering reports of the progress of the undertakings in hand. I advised this officer to make a report of the position and progress of irrigation works throughout India. He acted upon my suggestion and prepared such a report, which was sent home to the India-office. It is a valuable document, dealing with the more recent irrigation works up to March, 1874. General Rundall does not merely go into details as to the advance made with the undertakings, he offers views and suggestions of his own on improvements that might be made in following up the system. The prospective character of General Rundall's report renders it open to opinion, but his lordship said he had faith in the opinions of so experienced an engineer officer as General Rundall, as Inspector-General of Public Works.

A great number of questions having been put to his lordship to test his views on the policy and utility of public works carried out during his Viceroyalty, Lord Northbrook expressed his entire approval of the *modus operandi* of the Public Works Department during his term of office, but his lordship stated that his cardinal principle was that public works should not be prosecuted out of

taxation, but only out of either revenue or loan. This was the policy of the late Lord Mayo, and he had fully approved of it and endorsed it.

To questions put to his lordship with respect to the system of accounts kept by the Public Works Department of India, Lord Northbrook expressed his satisfaction that by a recent despatch of the Secretary of State for India a plan of keeping accounts, separating extraordinary works from ordinary works, had been recommended for the adoption of the Public Works Establishment in India. After some inquiries respecting the effects of the famine and the state of the silver market on Public Works loans, the committee adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Horace G. Walpole has been appointed Private Secretary of State to Mr. Hardy, and Mr. W. J. Maitland as Assistant Private Secretary and Précis Writer.

**EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.**—Mr. Rivers Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Primrose, private secretary to the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, left England on the 4th inst., for Egypt, in connection with the financial affairs of the Khedive.

**THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.**—A telegram from Calcutta, dated April 5, states that, in consequence of the European political crisis the Indian Government has under consideration the adoption of measures which are, however, of a purely precautionary character.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—This bank announce a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, making, with the dividend previously paid, 10 per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877. To provide for exceptional losses they withdraw £175,000 from the reserve fund, which will then stand at £325,000.

**THE MINISTRY.**—The Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Gathorne Hardy Secretary for India; Colonel Stanley Secretary for War; Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Sir Mathew White Ridley Under-Secretary for Home Affairs; Viscount Sandon President of the Board of Trade; Lord George Hamilton Vice-President of the Council; and Mr. E. Stanhope Under-Secretary for India.

**INDIA OFFICE, March 28.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esq., c.s.i., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Gregory Charles Paul, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bengal; Patrick O'Sullivan, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be her Majesty's Advocate-General for Madras; and John Marriott, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay.—*Gazette*.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on April 3 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £448,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d.; to Bombay, £50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d.; and to Madras, £1,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>7</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8 11-16d. will receive about 4 per cent., all above in full; and on Bombay at 1s. 8 11-16d. in full. The results of this week's allotment show that the Council have only been able to dispose of their bills at a reduction of nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. as compared with last week.

**DR. LEITNER.**—According to a circular recently published in India, Dr. Leitner, of Lahor, intends to return to England, in order to open an institution for young Hindoos who are preparing for the Indian Civil Service Examinations. Care will be taken that residence in the institute shall not entail loss of caste. There will be Hindoo cooks, and even water from the Ganges. Similar arrangements will be made to meet the case of Mohammedan pupils. The institution is to be supported at first by subscriptions from native gentlemen and noblemen.—*Academy*.

**DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL H. G. HART.**—The death is announced at Biarritz, in his sixty-ninth year, of Lieut.-General Henry George Hart, the founder and editor of "Hart's Army List." General Hart entered the army in 1829, and served for many years in the 49th Regiment. He was afterwards appointed to the command of a depot battalion at Templemore, and on July 8, 1856, he commanded a force of 574 men of the battalion which suppressed a mutiny of militia at Nenagh, in which there were killed and wounded on both sides. General Hart was thanked for his services on this occasion by Lord Seaton, the commander of the forces in Ireland, and by the major-general commanding the district. General Hart has left three sons in the Service, viz., Captain A. F. Hart, 31st Regiment, brigade major at Aldershot, and Lieutenants R. C. Hart and H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Crocodile*, which has been delayed by head winds, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday evening, the 1st inst., from Bombay. She brings 516 invalids and 175 time-expired men for Netley, 63 women, 136 children, and the following officers:—Lieut. Hart, R.E.; Lieut. Brown, 8th Foot; Lieut. Mack, 12th Lancers; Lieut. Money, 5th Foot; Capt. Mere-

dith, 18th Foot; Capts. Carleton and Partridge, 25th Foot; Capts. Paulis and Tilden, 60th Foot; Lieuts. Jamieson and Keighley, of the Staff Corps; Capt. Pearson, 106th Foot; Lieut. Henriques, R.A.; Capt. Young, 6th Foot; Col. Travers, 48th Foot; Capt. Doyne, 6th Foot; Majors Brind and Bradburne, 17th Foot; Lieut. Lushington, 54th Foot; Lieut. Littledale, 65th Foot; Capt. Purdon, 85th Foot; Lieut. Mansel, 68th Foot; Capt. Bullen, 15th Hussars; Major A. de V. Tupper, R.A.; Capt. Crowther Benyon, 1st Foot; Lieut. Rae, 14th Foot; Lieut. Field, 17th Foot; Lieut. Hewat, 25th Foot; Surgs.-Major Ogilvy, Ashton, and Simon, and Surgs. Connolly, Sharpe, Ruxton, and Dwyer, of the Army Medical Department.

**INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) was held a few days ago at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which has already appeared, reminded the shareholders of the information conveyed to them on a previous occasion of the disaster to their lines owing to the war. Between sixty and seventy miles of cable bordering on the Black Sea were destroyed, and they took measures to lay an alternative line with the assistance of the Russian Government. Fortunately they had had the foresight to accumulate a reserve fund, which enabled them to get over this difficulty. The cable had been made by Messrs. Siemens, and, with the assistance of the Russian Government, it had been laid, and, after some interval, business had been carried on as usual. They had applied to the Russian Government to recoup them for the expense and the loss of revenue sustained by the company, but they could not tell what would be the result of this application, although they believed it would be more or less in the company's favour. Mr. W. H. Barlow seconded the motion, which was adopted.

**PROMOTIONS.**—In the year 1870 the commissions of all existing British major-generals were antedated to March 6, 1868, to give them rank above Indian Local and Indian Staff Corps major-generals, who, it was found, were unfairly superseding them. This was done on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, and, with trifling variations as to antedates, the arrangement held good until the promotion of Colonel Thomas Ross, of the Imperial List, December 16, 1876, whose promotion was antedated to October 28, 1868. Thus the actual major-generals, from E. A. Whitmore to T. Ross, were virtually senior to the eighteen or nineteen Indian major-generals, whose commissions were dated November and December, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Now let us see how the vested rights of these British general officers (from Hart to Ross included) are protected. On the Retirement Warrant coming out in October last, the whole of the Indian major-generals were promoted over their heads. Thus the process of supersession, so carefully guarded against in 1870, has only been postponed; and not only this, when vacancies occur on the Indian Staff-Corps List of lieutenant-generals we shall find Major-General T. A. Carey, whose commission as such, and those of many others, dates October 1, 1877, promoted lieutenant-generals over British officers who have held that rank since 1868. This was never intended by the framers of the order of 1870. A simple remedy suggests itself in the separation at once of the Staff Corps and Imperial Lists and antedate of every British major-general on promotion to October 1, 1877. The matter may seem a trifling one to civilians, but it is not so to the officers concerned.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**THE NEW INDIAN SECRETARY.**—The appointment of Mr. Hardy—not long to remain Mr. Hardy, however—to replace Lord Salisbury at the India-office, will be received with general satisfaction. The post needs certain special qualifications for the proper discharge of its duties, which Mr. Hardy has shown himself to possess in no small measure during his reign at the War-office. Firmness, administrative tact, and sound judgment are the chief requisites, and the new Secretary will be credited with these qualities, even by his political opponents. He took over the War-office, it will be remembered, at a peculiarly trying moment, when the Army Reorganisation scheme of Lord Cardwell had done little more than produce general disorganisation. The old Purchase system—which, whatever its faults, certainly ensured a steady and reasonably rapid flow of promotion—had been abolished without a plan being simultaneously adopted to prevent stagnation of promotion. There were numberless other points where the military machinery of this country had got out of gear, and to Mr. Hardy was left the labour of producing order out of disorder. This end has now been almost entirely realised, and he hands over to Colonel Stanley a very different legacy of labour from that which he himself inherited from Lord Cardwell. In the late Financial Secretary to the Treasury the English army has obtained all it could possibly desire in its administrative head, Colonel Stanley's close acquaintance with military matters, as well as his mastery of the minute details of army organisation, rendering him an admirable selection for the post. The only matter which gives cause for regret in this transfer of Ministers is the loss to the Conservative party in the Lower House of Mr. Hardy's brilliant debating powers. His elevation to the peerage was thoroughly well earned by a long course of eminent services to the State, and for some time past it was felt that the high reward could not be much longer deferred. Yet, although the public will acknow-



ledge the claim of the late War Secretary to this distinction, the Commons will not yield one of their most successful debaters to the Lords without a grudging sense of unfair treatment by fate.—*Glob.*

**THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.**—A Paper on this subject was read at the Society of Arts on March 29 by Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., F.R.S. The author, after referring to the earnest desire manifested for the last seventeen years by Indian statesmen and the public to introduce a gold standard for the currency of the empire and the difficulty of effecting it, alleged that circumstances have now changed so as to make it quite easy if done without delay. He first pointed out that if the coinage of silver were stopped and the Indian currency were obtainable only by means of "Council bills" issued without limit to meet the wants of trade, that would constitute a change of standard, the new dimension of which would be the price in English gold—that is, the rate of exchange paid for the rupee. After drawing attention to the fact that, by accounts to March last, rupees were still passing generally in India for their former value of 2s. each, and that it is only the rate of exchange which had altered, the author proposed to stop the coinage of silver, and thereby cause the rate of exchange to rise gradually to 2s. the rupee, at the same time opening the mints for the coinage of gold, which would flow into the country by the course of trade. It was shown that if it be considered desirable to prevent the least alteration of the present natural distribution of the precious metals throughout the world this would be easily effected by the Secretary of State selling his "Councils bills" cheaper than gold, say at 1s. 11½d. per rupee. In that case the establishment of the gold currency would take a longer time (but the rupee would continue to be quite as usual for all purposes of commerce as at present), as it would be supplied only out of the large mass of gold (£150,000,000 or £160,000,000) already in India, and the annual supplies regularly imported in rapidly-increasing quantities, already amounting to £5,000,000 per annum; the present inability to use which, in a severe monetary crisis, is noticed as a cruel injury and injustice to the natives of India, who, throughout the entire length and breadth of the empire, have expressed their unanimous desire for its legal currency being established.

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN INDIA.**—On Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., a large deputation of representatives of missionary and philanthropic institutions interested in the welfare of India, and of the committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society, had an interview with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at the India Office, to present a memorial urging an amendment of the Civil Procedure Code for India enacted last year by the Indian Legislative Council, by a schedule of which the Lord's Day Act of Charles II. was repealed for that country. The memorialists submitted that if the Act were repealed without some equal safeguard being substituted the legal week of work would consist of seven days, to the serious injury of the inhabitants of that great country, who were being trained to labour, both of body and mind, of a more severe and exhausting character than had been their position hitherto. The separation of the Lord's Day from the ordinary vocations of life under the sanction of law had been of inestimable advantage to the many hundreds of Christian congregations and communities now established in India, and the memorialists prayed, therefore, that the sanction of the Imperial Government might not be given to the Civil Procedure Code until, either by the retention of the working and trading sections of the Act of Charles II., or by the substitution for them of restrictions of a like character; the code should be so amended as to secure that the legal working week in India should continue to be of six days only. Mr. Hardy, in reply, said he much regretted that Lord Salisbury, who had been engaged in the correspondence on the subject, could not have been there to receive the deputation, for he had only become acquainted with the actual circumstances of the case within the last few hours. He could well understand that those who took a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian Empire should feel surprised at what had taken place with regard to the Civil Procedure Code, but as a matter of fact it had been decided that the Lord's Day Act did not apply to India, and its repeal was therefore a merely nominal repeal, leaving the state of things unaltered. He would submit the memorial to the Indian Government, and communicate with them to ascertain if any steps could be taken to meet the wishes of the deputation. The deputation then withdrew.

**CENSORSHIP OF THE INDIAN PRESS.**—A meeting of Indian gentlemen was held on March 29 at the Victoria Hall, Notting-hill, to discuss the Act recently passed in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta, to destroy the independence of the vernacular Press in India. Mr. G. M. Tagore occupied the chair, and, in opening the meeting, said they must be careful to remove the question they came to discuss from the regions of passion or futile declarations about liberty. He could not, as a barrister of Gray's Inn, engage in anything which might affect the stability of the British Empire. As Indian subjects they enjoyed the liberties of Englishmen wherever they went. They had now come to discuss the question whether they, who as natives had hitherto been brought under the paternal Government of England, were now to be disinherited by a body of officials in India. The speaker then gave a short account of the history of the Indian Press, and quoted the opinion which Sir

Charles Metcalfe had once expressed, that it was not sound policy to exercise occasional censorship over the Press; and declared in favour of leaving it to the enjoyment of its supposed liberty. The Chairman further said if this were the case with India when it was yet under the Government of a monopoly, why should its subjects, now in their maturity and manhood, be deprived of that privilege? If the articles of which the Viceroy said he had 1,500 extracts were really seditious, there was a Penal Act to meet such cases. Mr. V. R. Dhaivagan then moved a resolution to the effect "That this meeting looks with grave apprehension at the step recently taken by the Indian Government with regard to the censorship of the vernacular press in India." This being seconded, the motion was carried with acclamation. It was also resolved that a committee should be formed for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for bringing the Act under the notice of the British public and Parliament, with a view to its repeal. In moving the latter resolution, Mr. K. M. Dutt stated that he had received assurances of support from many members of Parliament and Liberal clubs. Several of the latter were forming themselves into committees for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious Act. Mr. Dutt also spoke with considerable appreciation of the utterances of the *Daily News* upon the question. The gentlemen forming the committee having been agreed upon, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the English Press who supported the meeting's view of the Act, especial mention being made of the *Daily News*.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 2.**—**INDIAN MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Colonel LOYD-LINDSAY informed Mr. O'DONNELL that the secretary to the Surgeon-General in India is selected from the medical officers serving in India, and that the latest appointment was so made by the military authorities.

**SIR R. TEMPLE AND PUBLIC MEETINGS IN INDIA.**—Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was true that Sir R. Temple had refused the use of the Town Halls at Bombay and Calcutta for a meeting called to petition Parliament on the subject of Municipal Government Reform.—Lord G. HAMILTON said that they had no official information upon the subject, but he had seen statements in the newspapers to the effect that Sir R. Temple, acting in his undoubted right, had on a certain occasion refused to allow the use of the town halls. Sir R. Temple was acting within his undoubted right, and, as her Majesty's Government had received no communication from India or any complaint from those interested, it did not seem to them that any expression of opinion was required.—Mr. BRIGHT:—I beg to ask whether this refusal to allow the Town Hall to be used has been put in force before, or whether this is the first occasion that the Town Hall has been refused when an application has been made to hold a public meeting in it?—Lord G. HAMILTON said that beyond the information contained in the newspapers he knew nothing.—Mr. O'DONNELL gave notice that on a future occasion he would call attention to this interference with public meetings.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB AND THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**—Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under-Secretary for India whether this official had refused permission to the above department to hold an Educational Congress.

Lord G. HAMILTON:—I can only say that we have no information of any kind upon this question.

**INDIAN FAMINES AND TAXATION.**—Mr. FAWCETT proceeded to call attention to the financial statement recently made at Calcutta by Sir John Strachey, and moved a series of resolutions condemning the increased salt duty, the trades licence tax, and the proposed expenditure of the fund to be created in India for the relief of famines. Mr. Fawcett was of opinion that the fund should not be expended on public works, but should be appropriated to the reduction of debt, or should be kept in a separate account as a reserved duty invested.—Mr. MACIVER moved an amendment, suggesting that the trades licence-tax should be supplemented by a similar tax to be imposed on persons who derive their income from other sources than trade. Mr. MacIver further asked the House to express the opinion that the proposed famine fund should be expended on public works.—The discussion was continued in a House averaging from six to fourteen members, by Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, Mr. SMOLLETT, Mr. GRANT, Mr. BIRLEY, Mr. MASSEY, Mr. C. B. DENISON, and Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in replying, warmly defended the financial policy of Sir John Strachey. With respect to the increased salt duty imposed on Madras and Bombay, he explained that it arose from a rearrangement which, primarily equalising the tax throughout India, would presently be followed by a general reduction. As to the Trades Licence-tax, he acknowledged the justice of some of the criticisms levelled against it, but said there was no alternative between it and an income-tax. If the people of India preferred an income-tax he was sure that Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey "would be happy to accommodate them." As to the third resolution, Lord George pointed out that a Committee was now sitting to inquire into the question of the expenditure on public works in India.—Mr. FAWCETT dividing the House twice, the first resolution was

negated by 163 votes against 87; and the second by 159 against 96. The third resolution was not put, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, April 5.—BOMBAY TOWN HALL.—Mr. HARDY, in reply to FAWCETT, said that the Government of Bombay, in refusing the use of the Town Hall for a meeting to protest against legislation, followed in the course pursued in 1875.—Mr. FAWCETT: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the town-hall at Calcutta was allowed to the inhabitants of Calcutta for exactly the same purpose as the town-hall at Bombay was refused?—Mr. HARDY: I am not able to answer that question.

## India Office.

April 5, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. D. Norton, L. Heath (Uncov.), C. F. Gilbert, H. Buckle (Uncov.), and A. Pengelly (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. F. F. Willaume (Uncov.), and J. B. Braddon (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. C. Hatch, Staff Corps; Capt. T. F. Hobday, Staff Corps; and Col. C. J. Godby, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major W. Hay, Staff Corps; Major J. Picton-Warlow, Staff Corps; and Major J. H. E. Johnson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. J. Bannerman, Staff Corps; and Capt. J. M. Hunter, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. V. Fanshawe, 3 mos., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. E. Lawson, 6 mos., s.c.; and S. Cooke, Esq., 5 mos., furl.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, Cav., 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major W. Farquhar, 4 days; and Capt. F. L. Halesman, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major A. M. Blomfield, 6 mos.; and Col. J. T. Francis, Staff Corps, 3 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major W. O. Foord, Staff Corps; Surg. major R. E. Pearce; and Surg. major W. Farquhar.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. D. Dickson, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

SWINHOK—The wife of Major Charles Swinhoe, B.S.O., of a son, still-born, at Upper Holloway, April 2.

### MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—NUTHALL.—Henry Tireman Mackenzie to Emily Mary, daughter of Major gen. Thomas John Nuthall, of the Bengal Army, retired, at St. Mark's, Torquay, April 2.

TURKHU—ACKROYD.—M. A. Turkhud, r.g.s., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkote, India, to Alice M. Ackroyd, at Reading, March 28.

### DEATHS.

AUSTIN—George Austin, late of Jessore, Bengal, at St. John's-wood, N.W., March 28, aged 73.

BAX—Jane, widow of John Bax, B.C.S., at Isle of Wight, April 3, aged 71.

BEAN—Col. John Bean, late Royal (Madras) Engineers, at Rome, March 26, aged 53.

FAWCETT—Lieut. col. John Fawcett, H.M.'s Bengal Army, Retired List, at St. Heliers, Jersey, March 23, aged 76.

HUTCHISON—At Kingsley-villa, Bideford, North Devon, March 22, Eliza Fredrica Hutchison, widow of the late Capt. George Ferguson Hutchison, of the 31st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and daughter of the late Captain Frederick Wickede, of the Danish Service, aged 69.

JONES—On March 31, at No. 3, Clifton-lawn, Ramsgate, Major William Landon Jones, late Bengal Army.

LEWIS—Rosa Constance, daughter of Thomas Smith and Annie Lewis, at 38, Highbury-grove, March 25, aged 15.

MILLER—Charles S. Miller, Major R.E., son of the late Col. Miller, R.A., C.B., K.H., at Monkstown, co. Dublin, March 29, aged 58.

RIMINGTON—Annette Hannah Rimington, widow of the late Alexander Rimington, late of Bombay, at Bournemouth, March 30.

ROSS—Louisa, widow of Col. Robert Ross, H.E.I.C.S., at Nice, Jan. 23.

STOKES—Jane, widow of John Stokes, late of the M.C.S., at Bath, March 29, aged 81.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 30. Str. Glengyle, Colombo.—31. Cambay, Maulmain.—April 1. Lena, Maulmain.—2. H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay; Star of Russia, Calcutta; Guinevere, Calcutta.—3. Lord Cairns, Calcutta; Nebo, Rangoon; Stratton Audley, Calcutta; str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; W. G. Putnam, Calcutta; str. Calcutta, Bombay.—4. Richardson, Calcutta; First Lancashire, Calcutta; Lucia, Manila.

### DEPARTURES.

March 30. City of Madrid, Calcutta; str. Zeal, Bombay; str. Fleurs Castle, Singapore; str. City of Venice, Calcutta; Belted Will, Singapore.—31. Str. Glenlyon, Singapore; str. Marlborough, Jeddah; str. Thessaly, Bombay.—April 1. Str. Cadiz, Manila; str. Star of Persia, Calcutta.—3. William Douglas, Bombay; Mabel, Calcutta.—4. Str. Deccan, Calcutta; str. Cella, Bombay; Stornoway, Bombay; Cumeria, Calcutta; Berangaria, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. — April 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brett, and Mr. F. Wilkinson. For MADRAS.—Surgs. Bennett, Thornhill, Robinson, Mrs. Jones, two Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. W. Griffiths, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Brickwell. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Scott, Col. Warren, Miss Barrington, and Capt. E. W. Adams. For SYDNEY.—Miss Daniell, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and child, Surgs. Manser, Street, Tully, Davidson, Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland. For GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hamond, Capt. the Hon. M. Curzon, Mr. Risk, and Dr. Sharp. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. E. Barton, Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Young, and Mr. A. Tagwell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Carrall. For MALTA.—Mr. Fryer, Col. and Mrs. White, Rear-Admiral Luard, and Rev. A. Fearon. For GLENELG.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Browne, and Mr. Roberts. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. V. R. Fitzgerald.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. F. Stevenson.

Per str. — April 4.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Lumsdaine, Col. Hall, and Mr. Smalley. For LITTLETON.—Capt. Tossell.

Per str. — April 4.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. M. Saunders, and Mr. Seppinge. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Harper.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Dilbara, for Calicut, Feb. 10 27 S., 32 W.  
Jeanie Douglas, for Bombay, March 13, 14 S., 36 W.  
Thomas Hildyard, for Bombay, March 14, on the line, 30 W.  
Nicoline, for Singapore, Feb. 13, 20 N., 22 W.  
Alderman, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Feb. 7, 15 S., 35 W.  
Dunkraig, for Calcutta, Feb. 9, 27 S., 31 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### APRIL 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Wright, Mrs. Howick and child, Mr. R. Lydekker, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mrs. Stiles, and Miss Strausham.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Vouillement, Mrs. Montcath, Miss Pigott, Mr. R. D. Bayley, and Mr. C. E. Palmer.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. R. Ord, Mr. Beaumont, Capt. Agassiz, Mr. Spry, and Mr. Loane.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Low and friend.

#### APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Wybrow.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. H. Ormerod.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. R. C. Webster.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Rev. G. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Laing, and Mrs. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Second Lieut. F. A. Sanders.

BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Gen. and Mrs. Donovan.

#### MAY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. T. Roskilly, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parbury, and two children.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bell.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. J. S. Procktor.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Templer and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Miss Scott, and Mrs. F. Shaw.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. C. Stewart and child.

THE CLIMATE OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Frederick Chambers, the District Superintendent for the Bombay Presidency, has published a sketch of the meteorology of that region for the year 1876, with the view of seeking for the causes of occasional deficiency of the South-west Monsoon rains. The general result to which he is led is, that the same principles which explain the usual alternation of the seasons will also in a great measure afford the interpretation of the anomalies of the rainy system in different years.—*Academy*.

INDIAN ZOOLOGY.—The work of Dr. J. Anderson on the zoological collections formed by the Yunnan Expedition, and that of Mr. W. T. Blandford on those of the Yarkand Embassy, are both rapidly progressing, but are still retarded by the necessary delays caused by the preparation of the plates in Europe. In ornithology we may draw attention to Colonel Godwin-Austen's reprint of Jerdon's standard work on "The Birds of India." The original edition has been long out of print, and consequently difficult to procure, and many working naturalists both in India and at home will welcome this new edition. Being a textual reproduction it may be quoted as the original, while the "Supplementary Notes" published by the author in the *Ibis* of 1871-72, are added in the form of an appendix. "These notes were the last work upon which Dr. Jerdon was employed, and the present reprint is thus a record of all he wrote in connection with 'The Birds of India' up to the time of his death." The island of Ceylon was not included in the limits to which Jerdon confined himself, and information regarding its very interesting avi-fauna has still to be gathered from various scattered memoirs, of which the most important is Mr. Holdsworth's excellent "Catalogue," published in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society in 1872. We have therefore had much pleasure in receiving the prospectus of a "History of the Birds of Ceylon," by Capt. W. Vincent Legge, R.A. Captain Legge has spent more than eight years in the island, during which time he devoted all his leisure to the study of its ornithology. His work will be published in parts, and will form a quarto volume.—*Academy*.

STORY OF A HORSE.—The following story about a horse case is told by a Madras correspondent:—"A gallant aide-de-camp of the Duke's

purchased a horse some three months ago, but, after he had been broken, did not like him, and sent him to a dealer to be sold. A gentleman turns up who requires a thoroughly broken and perfectly quiet horse, and buys this one, on the dealer's recommendation. When he gets the horse and tries to mount him, he is very ignominiously thrown, so he sends the horse back to the dealer's stable and says he won't have him; he is not a quiet horse. The dealer refuses to take him back, and tells the purchaser (as the dealer considers him) that the horse is at the stables at his, the purchaser's risk. The horse, to make matters more complicated, dies, and this may be assumed as an evidence of ill temper on the part of the beast. I think, however, I am not to give an opinion. Well, the dealer sues the gentleman, who, he says, bought the horse for the money. The gentleman says he did not buy him, for he only agreed to take him if quiet, and that he was not quiet, and that the sale was never concluded. The case is a hard one, hard enough for *Vanity Fair*. The horse being dead it is difficult to prove now whether he was quiet or not. Then different men have different opinions as to quietness in horses. Several gentlemen have been called as witnesses, but good riders, especially if young, are apt to call anything they can sit themselves quiet. Some say the horse's temper was angelic, some that it was diabolical, and others allege that the supposed purchaser, being a short man and not being able to mount easily, put his toe into the horse's ribs and made him fidgety. Altogether, the case is so difficult to decide and the evidence so conflicting, that the learned judge postpones his judgment for a week."—*Naval and Military Gazette*

**THE PUNJAB BRIDGES.**—Across the five rivers of the Punjab, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, there are twenty bridges of boats, in addition to 365 ferries, both together producing an income of over five lakhs of rupees. Owing to railway complications the bridges at Wazirabad and Jhelum had to be taken under direct management last year, instead of being farmed, and for the same reason their income fell off woefully. The year was an unlucky one for boat bridges. On several occasions unusual and unexpected floods spoilt all the arrangements made. It is worthy of note that one bridge on the Jhelum river was formed before the middle of September, and another kept up till the middle of July. The 365 ferries are managed by 1,111 native boats, with a compliment of 3,900 men. The Punjab rivers may confer many blessings in other ways, but they are a sad hindrance to communications in the flood season. Only those who have spent from four in the morning till six in the evening crossing the Indus in a small boat (possibly even without an awning) on a day in mid-June or July can realise the troubles of the isolation caused by the Indus to the strip of English territory on its western bank.

The Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay has passed its second reading. The proprietors of the "alienated villages" who are affected by the Bill have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy upon the subject.

The amount of cash in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on February 28 was Rs. 1,52,67,568.

## Mails to India, etc.

Th Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, April 11.  
Via Brindisi, on Friday, April 12.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz. 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Nipence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	86	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29 ... ..	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	86	87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking	81½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	81½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 as	81½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	equiva-	81½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	lent to	81½
4½ per Cent. of 1873 ... ..	2100.	81½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		90

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2½d.	5s. 4d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	54½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ... ..		103½ to 104
	India 5 per cent. ... ..		100½ to 100
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		82 to 83
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..		
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1873 ... ..		
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1873 ... ..		81½
	India Stock Debentures, 1853 ... ..		
	" " " 1859 ... ..		
	" " " 1863 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 or 1868 ... ..		
	India Debentures (1873) ... ..		101½ to 101½
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Sck. 4 per cent. ... ..		100 to 102½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		23s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	112 to
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) guar. 5½ per cent. ... ..	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	2 s. 0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	127
Stock	Do. Irrigated (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	127 to 129
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	122 to 124
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	117
20	Do. (now) ... ..	12	
20	Do. ... ..	6	
Stock	South of India, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	100	113
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103
Stock	Do. 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	109 to 111
Stock	Do. (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	108
20	Do. ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilkhand, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	110 to 112
	Do. Debentures (a) ... ..	100	103 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ... ..	100	109 to 111
Stock	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 111
20	Do. ... ..	22. 8s.	
Stock	Do. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	
	Nizam's State Railway ... ..		101 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	22½ to 23½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	28 to 29
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	99 to 101
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	39 to 41
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	21 to 22
10	Do. 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	8½ to 9 s.d.
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..		17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 5s.	3½ to 4½
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4½
50	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	4½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	13
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	7½
5	Do. New ... ..	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	21½ to 22½
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	4 to 4½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	35 to 40
50	Do. Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	124 to 125
25	National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½
	Barnagore Jute ... ..		6 to 7

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AND

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 1,329.]

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, March 25; Allahabad and Madras, March 23; Calcutta, March 22.

THE censorship of the Vernacular Press and Financial Statement are the topics which, with the Famine and Famine Commissions, still take up the chief attention of the Indian public, and were largely dwelt upon by the Local Press at the time of departure of the Mails. In the *Times of India* is the reply of the Madras Famine Committee to the Mansion House telegram, asking if a further appeal to the public would be made by the Governor. We republish the first part:—"Distress continues over special areas. Will probably intensify for a few weeks and last altogether some months, owing to high prices. The Governor does not think there is ground for renewed appeal. Committee concur in this opinion. Three lakhs and a-half still in hand." The response was a further remittance of £4,000, and the postponement by the Mansion House Committee, of their intention to dissolve. Progress statements would now be issued fortnightly instead of once a week.

THE *Friend of India* has an interesting account of the distress in the North-West. We are told that to arrive at the true state of suffering, the traveller should go into the villages, and not trust to appearances on the highway, notwithstanding the dead bodies he may frequently light upon there. A few minutes' conversation with the villagers would, it is stated, supply rather surprising statistics. "In one place sixteen people are said to have died of starvation; in another, twenty-two; in another, thirty-five; in another, forty-five. In sixteen villages lately selected at random in a district in Rohilkand, 373 names were given by the inhabitants as those of such of their number as had actually perished of want. . . . If proof were required of the general extent of distress, it could be found in the fact that the Brahmins, in proportion to their numbers, contribute fairly to the common tale of want. Again, almost every village presents a certain number of empty houses; some, two or three only; others, whole

rows; and the fugitives are no mere day-labourers or people who live by supplying the necessities of the agricultural community, but they are the tenants themselves. They have run away, unable to contend with present want and the prospect of the landlord's future exactions."

THE numbers on the relief works at Agra on the 14th inst., were 1,093 in the relief-houses, and 11,939 on the relief-works. —The reports on the state and prospects of the crops in the Central Provinces are unfavourable.—The prospects in Madras are such that the Public Works Department has asked district engineers to send in promptly reports on large works that have been projected in Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, North Arcot, and Salem.

WE cannot but think that sufficient cause has been shown for the restriction of the Vernacular Press Bill to papers in the native language. Yet the *Pioneer* believes that Government at one time doubted "whether the new Law ought not to have a wider application—that is, to English as well as to vernacular papers." The *Bombay Times* would naturally like to know the grounds for the *Pioneer's* belief.

THE *Bombay Times* just received notifies changes in the Department of Customs and Secretariat. Mr. Charles B. Pritchard, C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, and on special duty to submit a scheme for the working of the Akbari system and for general management, had been appointed Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay. He was to take charge of his appointment on the date of departure of the mail. Mr. C. Gonne was to act as Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Separate Department, retaining charge of the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments during Mr. Ravenscroft's absence in England; Mr. J. Nugent as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, General, and Financial Departments, and Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., for Mr. Nugent.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARNOLD KEMBALL is, we are glad to see, in England again, safe and sound, after a hard and stirring time passed in Asia Minor and amid Ottoman camps. These later experiences, combined with his long official residence in Baghdad, and overland journeys between that city and Constantinople, should constitute him *facile princeps* in the list of authorities on Turkey and the Turks. It is not a mere knowledge of outside life to which we refer, and which may be acquired by clever travellers, but that thorough acquaintance with prejudice, habit and language which alone fits an otherwise skilful diplomatist to deal with Orientals. The distinguished officer had the honour of an interview with her Majesty on Thursday last.

WE give prominent place to the published acknowledgment of the Punjab Government, under date the 14th March, for the services "zealously and conscientiously performed for many years in positions of responsibility" by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., commandant of the Frontier Force. That officer was about to make over the duties of his command to his successor:—

Brigadier-General Keyes was first appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force in 1849. He commanded the 1st Punjab Infantry for a period of nine years, and whilst at the head of this regiment he distinguished him-



self in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Wazirs in 1860; in the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863; and in successfully conducting a secret expedition against the Bazotis in 1869. In March 1869 Brigadier-General Keyes was transferred to the command of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), and in April 1870 he was selected for the honourable position of Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force. During the period of Brigadier-General Keyes's command the Frontier has been for the most part undisturbed, and Government has not been compelled to undertake operations of a punitive character beyond the border, excepting a short expedition into the Dour valley in 1872, and the recent operations against the Jowaki Afridis,—both of which have been under Brigadier-General Keyes's personal command brought to a successful issue. During his tenure of office the Punjab Frontier Force has been armed with improved weapons; its high character for efficiency has been not only maintained, but considerably improved; this improved efficiency has been practically tested by the recent operations in the field. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, on the resignation by Brigadier-General Keyes of the command which he has held so long and so creditably, to express his warm acknowledgments of his service on the Punjab Frontier.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM had intimated his intention of paying a visit to Pondicherry. Such a visit should be in every way beneficial, and will, doubtless, furnish an agreeable episode in the Madras Governor's Indian career. The Hotel de Ville was to be put in order for the reception of the distinguished party expected.

A RUMOUR has reached Lahor that a kossid had arrived at Peshawar with news that the Amir of Kabul was willing to receive the usual subsidy from the British Government.

WE learn from the same paper that "an interesting attempt is about to be made, under the auspices of Government, to open up more ports along the seaboard of British India. The hope of obtaining improved facilities for the distribution of food in any future famine counts for something in the project; but reasons for desiring more ports, if the natural features of the coast line will allow of their development, are sufficiently numerous, independently of this idea, to justify the special survey which is now to be undertaken." The appointment of Colonel Thomason, R.E., to proceed from England with the object of inspecting the coast is said to have originated in the representation made on the subject from India; while Sir Andrew Clarke's interest in the scheme makes it especially hopeful.

THE *Pioneer* learns, with satisfaction, from the *Turkestan Gazette*, that more Indian tea is sold in the markets of Russian Central Asia, and of the neighbouring Khanates, than the Russians quite care for—anxious as they are to develop the overland tea trade with China *via* Kiachta. But it is not quite so satisfactory to learn from the same *Gazette*, of which the *Pioneer* gives a translated extract, that the object of the authorities in Turkestan is to counteract the ill effect upon the Russo-China trade, of the import of teas from India *via* Bukhara, by the levy of an import duty. The abolition of a native custom-house establishment appears, however, to have stood in the way of the Local Government in carrying out their intentions. Perhaps, as the *Pioneer* expresses it, the language of the *Gazette* is a lament over "the apathy of the authorities who might levy a duty on the Indian tea with ease and at a very little expense."

ACCORDING to the *Madras Athenaeum*, the Emperor of China has issued an edict prohibiting opium-smoking throughout the country, particularly among officials, scholars, and soldiery. The edict was issued at the instance of his Excellency Kwoh Sung Tao and his colleague, Envoys to Great Britain. It commands generals, governors-generals, and governors in the various provinces to draw up regulations adapted to local circumstances, for carrying out this prohibition, which is to take effect three years hence.

MR. HANBURY's assertion in the House, on Tuesday last, that "no Foreign Office in the world was so lamentably deficient in information respecting Turkey in Asia as our own," is rather sweeping, and it is followed by one of similar character, to the effect that at the present moment no trustworthy account is to be had of the different populations in that extensive region. We are inclined to think that our official shelves contain far more information on the subject than is supposed, and we are quite sure that the men and means are, or have been, available to the State, for procuring almost all that we can require. But the statistics of Turkish population

are perplexing to Turks themselves, and no foreign nation without authority to carry out a census can obtain more accurate data than those accepted by the Ottoman Government, and already published to the world. Whether the Asiatic Turks number fourteen or eighteen millions, is, however, a question the solution of which need make no change in our political programme; and, for the Foreign Office, a mean between the two figures will be a sufficiently safe guide for the present as, let us hope, for any impending emergency. A like ignorance on the character and comparative strength and influence of the nationalities and tribes which constitute, and are the component parts of, that population would be less excusable; but we have reason to suppose that more is known in that respect than meets the eye. Consuls Palgrave, Taylor, and (now General Sir Arnold) Kemball, are types of men not likely to have been sleeping at their posts, or to have left them without recording results; and we doubt not that among their contemporaries and successors are zealous and able public servants who need no special prompting to report such matters as should be apprehended by statesmen or diplomatists at home. On the other hand, we do not for a moment pretend that our management of these things is perfect. Far from it; we believe that the formation of a separate Asiatic Bureau is indispensable to efficiency. Indeed a nucleus of such an institution might at once be formed from men now in official harness and materials in use or in pigeon-holes. While uniting the departmental and documentary strength of the Indian and Foreign Secretariats, it would merge all minor considerations in the endeavour to make a complete office of reference under the nominal control of the Indian or Foreign Secretary of State, but for the manifest use and advantage of both. The scheme is not a new one, but it carries no less weight at the present juncture than when suggested three or four years ago.

THE Calcutta telegram of the *Times* Correspondent, dated the 6th instant, which we quote below, shows the effect upon the public and local Government in India of the present political crisis in Europe:—

All military furloughs have been stopped. Various rumours, assuming at last more and more definite shape, have circulated in the press with reference to a projected expedition to Baghdad. These, however, turn out at last to be entirely without foundation, having been officially contradicted. After a careful consideration of various regiments of the native army and its strength as a whole, I am led to the conclusion that immediately on the announcement of war we should be able to despatch from India a very large army corps without weakening the frontier or any other strategic position, or reducing the various forces of observation maintained to watch and keep in check our too powerful feudatories. Probably, however, the most important auxiliary force which India could furnish to an English army would be a corps of native cavalry, supporting, as it would, that branch of the service in which England is numerically weakest, but in which the native army is pre-eminently strong.

We make no comment on the officially contradicted rumour, because it has been so contradicted. As regards a further statement of the correspondent that 10,000 cavalry might be spared as a war contingent, without the slightest detriment to the safety of Indian towns or districts, there is no doubt that such a force, if properly cared for and economised, might be made highly serviceable in a war of which the geographical extent is not limited to continents in any one quarter of the globe.

THE late Colonel Waller, to whose memory attention is drawn in our Correspondence columns of to-day, was one of the married artillery subaltern officers attached to the British army of occupation in Afghanistan; and on Nov. 2, 1841—a date made remarkable by the outbreak of the Afghans, and murder of Sir Alexander Burnes—he was in charge of two horse artillery guns at Siah-Sang, distant about a mile and a-half from the Cantonments. On the following day, according to Lieutenant (now Sir Vincent) Eyre, he was one of the detachment under Major Swayne which vainly attempted to effect a junction at the Lahor Gate of the city with part of Brigadier Shelton's force from the Bala Hissar. On that occasion Lieut. Waller was wounded; and he was still suffering from his wound, when afterwards removed with the families, under escort of Muhammad Akbar Khan, to Badiabad. During the long captivity which ensued, and in the dreary fort of Tezin, a daughter was born to Mrs. Waller. The story of the release is too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that Lieut. and Mrs. Waller and two children will be found on the list of the rescued; and among those who were welcomed in General Pollock's camp on Sept. 21, 1842.

THE *Bombay Gazette* understands that the proposed Lighthouse for Cape Guardafui has been the subject of further correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Home Government in the Foreign Office. At Lord Salisbury's request, a circular was addressed to her Majesty's representatives in the maritime countries of Europe, instructing them to ascertain "whether the different Governments would be disposed to sanction the imposition of a new tax on vessels passing through the Red Sea, with a view to provide for the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse on the Somali Coast, near Cape Guardafui." The Khedive is said to have expressed his willingness to undertake the work contemplated, if Europe would pay all expenses. But the French Government had declined, on financial grounds, to assist in the matter at an earlier date than 1879; so that, under present circumstances, it is not likely any immediate action will be taken.

WE have not heard of the particular plan, should there indeed be one, which our Government has approved for ensuring the safe passage of ships passing Cape Guardafui from the South and South-East. But it is doubtful whether the full precautions will have been taken if Rás Hafun, below Guardafui, be not lighted as well as Guardafui itself. The story of the three wrecks in the summer of 1877, one closely following the other, will sufficiently serve to illustrate the dangers of the coast, without further inquiry into accidents of bygone years. England and France are especially interested in arriving at a speedy determination on this point. When two such fine vessels as the *Maikong* and the *Kashmir* run hopelessly aground, at the risk of life and property, the responsibility is declared to be of an international character. And the circumstance of comparative proximity to the scene of disaster should not satisfy us that the fear of a British force at Aden will guarantee, for every future occasion, that protection and safe conduct which is now extended by the Somalis towards our own countrymen, and, as regards life, to others. Far better to prevent the occurrence of wrecks at all. So lately as at the end of October last a French Messagerie steamer lay to, for a brief interval, while three or four of its passengers proceeded in a boat to reconnoitre the locality of the *Maikong's* mishap. The hull of the fine vessel was observed at a short distance from the landing place, motionless amid the waves which passed it, only to become lost in the surf bursting upon the shore. She had probably shared the fate said to have befallen some of her passengers, and been stripped of all that was valuable.

IF the acknowledgment, by the Secretary of State, of the Report of the Directors of Public Instruction in Bombay for the year 1876-77 has been, as affirmed by the *Bombay Gazette* "rather depreciatory," it behoves the local Government to give attention to the true cause of disapproval, and endeavour by every possible means to avoid its recurrence in future years. But the passages we have seen extracted from the Report are scarcely unfavourable, or such as cannot be readily explained. For instance, while the candidates for matriculation in the University have fallen off from 1,269 to 1,154, an increase of 10 per cent. is shown in the number of scholars attending the Elphinstone High School, and of 15 per cent. in the fees taken. The diminution in the number of candidates successfully matriculating is ascribed to the greater severity of the examination carried out; and we think that the same reason might have been applied to the decrease in the number of those presenting themselves at all. We defer, until after perusal of the Report, any remark on the question of arbitrary standard, which appears to have been raised by the action of an Inspector, who has seen in the distinction between a Sardar's and Mission School a cause for varied procedure. In the meanwhile, it is quite intelligible that the Directors' order to apply the same standard to both schools should be approved by the Secretary of State.

It has been stated that his Excellency the Viceroy, delivered prizes, at the beginning of last month, to the boys in the Barrackpore Government School. Lord Lytton's remark on that occasion, that the study of Shakespeare is very useful, but that the language of Shakespeare is not that of every day use in the nineteenth century, has a wide application in India, where the tendency of precocious intellect is to make at once available all knowledge acquired. What is wanting to the Indian in his educational career is patience, perhaps also perseverance—that patience which he possesses under circum-

stances of physical pain and want; that perseverance with which he clings to inherited custom. It is the case of a foolish sick man who tries a new diet; he devours the pabulum put before him, and anticipates immediate health and strength when he should await the natural growth of cure. He ignores the digestive process, and with it the fair side of Procrastination, which in this case is not the thief, but the good steward of Time. In the same spirit, so soon as he attains a certain standard of fitness, he rushes into the battle of public life, and throws up his books and studies. In qualifying for a profession, the acceptance of a post under Government, or a public career of any kind, his end has been attained; for in nine cases out of ten it is rather the satisfaction of lording it over his compeers, receiving a Government salary, or profiting from questionable privileges, which is his self-acknowledged reward; not the consciousness of possessing an ability worthy of better things than the gratification of a narrow ambition.

IN connection with Education in India, we have noted a Report that Sir Richard Temple had secured the services of Mr. Fairclough, the actor, not unknown to fame in this country, for two readings in the Elphinstone College at Bombay. Such an innovation in the curriculum of study cannot be otherwise than popular with the students, who are naturally fond of dramatic representations, and the move is in our estimation a good one. We have a theory that the Stage has yet to be made one of the more direct and powerful adjuncts to education and civilisation at home as well as in our colonies and India. If Parliament could be brought to the same way of thinking, a National Theatre might be reinstated in London under a Government Director secured from loss by an annual subsidy, and the Drama in its higher sense might again hope to become an intellectual recreation, and withal a School of Morality.

A CUTTING before us from one of the lately received Indian papers—we think the *Pioneer*—casts by anticipation a somewhat dark shade on the consequences of the Viceroy's advice to students. It is suggested that if the "Babu of the period," in obedience to His Excellency's behest, abandon Shakespeare for plainer and more practical study, he will no longer be able to enliven his exercises with the happy quotations he now frequently employs. "For instance," continues the writer, "an examination paper on Mathematics, lately sent up by a student in Bengal, ran something as follows:—'A.B. is equal to C.D., true, but is X.Y. equal to Y.Z.? There's the rub.—*Hamlet*;' The conclusion drawn is, that 'Answers of this sort relieve the dull monotony of studies too exclusively devoted to one purpose, and help to sustain the student in a general conviction of his own dignity as a man of wide culture.' *Cela va sans dire*, as they say across the Channel; and we are glad at the same time to find that, in spite of heat, mosquitoes, and all the drawbacks, moral and physical, of exile, a sense of humour is not confined in India to the mind of the native Indian.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to a letter from Tiflis in the *Politische Correspondenz*, speaks of a Persian Envoy in that city who is credited with a political mission to the Grand Duke Michael, having for its object a Russo-Persian alliance. The agreement is to be finally concluded on the arrival of the Shah at Tiflis, en route to St. Petersburg; but we observe that it is only to come into force in certain eventualities. The scheme contemplated is a vast one, and brings within its limits the "Muhammadan States of Central Asia," the general design being to forward the views of Russia, and to defeat the objects of England. Truly Russo-Persian treaties are becoming as plentiful as were formerly Russo-Persian wars. It is to be hoped that the one will be found more beneficial to the interests of the Shah than were the other. Meanwhile, the British Lion does not seem to be much affected by the movements reported.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Athenæum* writes a long account of the little French settlement of Mahé, situated on the Western coast of India, between Tellichéri and Calicut. He sees no reason why, with good government, it should not be restored to the condition in which it was 30 or 40 years ago—during "its more palmy days." But his praise of the late *chef de service* and his doings is not so freely given to the arrangements of the present régime. One cause of criticism which may merit attention is the poor housing of the good Sisters and their school children; but we think too much stress

is laid upon "the inestimable value of good street lights." They are very good things in their way; but a "substantial lamp-post" in "a suitable position" is hardly a lasting monument of superior administration.

WE have received with pleasure and interest an intimation that the Royal Asiatic Society is about to consider a paper by Captain Mockler, which will be put before it on the 18th inst. It is "On the Identification of Places on the Makran Coast mentioned by Arrian, Ptolemy, and Marcian"; and will doubtless carry us back to the learned researches of Dean Vincent, published seventy full years ago. While on this subject let us also note that the Asiatic Society in Bengal has, according to the latest intelligence, "suddenly come to the front" with a popular gathering "interesting to every member who chose to attend." In addition to Dr. Brandis's exhibition of woods, the papers read by Mr. Shaw, the traveller, on a primitive Aryan community living amid a non-Aryan people near Thibet, and by Dr. Lewis on the causes of elephantiasis and leprosy; and the Ajunta cave photographs of Rajendra Lal Mitra, must have supplied ample and varied material for an attractive meeting.

THE *Pioneer* has something to say on Colonel Venyukoff, whose "Experimental Military Survey of the Russian Confines in Asia" was brought under the notice of our geographers and politicians some four or five years ago, when attention had been first seriously turned in this country to the wide spreading annexations in Turkistan. Although written in India, the article contains matter of sufficiently fresh interest to Englishmen at home to lead us to reproduce it *in extenso* :—

As a traveller and a *savant*, M. Venyukoff's opinions are justly esteemed throughout the scientific world. It may be feared, however, that his name does not carry equal weight in political, and still less in diplomatic, circles. This is the more to be regretted because his views are singularly moderate, being founded upon reason and common-sense. For instance, he is opposed to the Russian annexation of the region known as Turkish Armenia, because he believes that anything more than Batoum as a port, and Kara as a strategical point, will become an encumbrance rather than a source of strength or profit. The Armenians, he says, will prejudice the welfare of the country by their rapacity and commercial cunning, which enables them to overreach the simpler tribes amongst whom they live. The Russians themselves are unable to cope with these wily Asiatics, who, besides, are useless as soldiers, and look upon war only as a means of increasing their gains. It is, moreover, a mistake to call that country Armenia. The mass of the population consists of Kurds, Turcomans, Greeks, and Circassians, with only a sprinkling of Armenians. Indeed, in the important districts of Tchaldyr and Kara the Armenians do not number above 7,500, while the shores of the Black Sea in the neighbourhood of Batoum are inhabited by different clans of Georgians. It is very unlikely, however, that such prudent counsels will prevail with the Russian Government in the hour of triumph. The possession of Van is necessary for the command of the head waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris, while Erzeroum will be needed, if for nothing else, to suggest an excuse for demanding the cession of Trebizond. As matters now stand, Russia has only to ask to have, and there is nothing in her past history to justify the hope that she will be modest under the circumstances. M. Venyukoff's protest against annexation is the voice of one crying in the wilderness. —

## Odds and Ends.

It is reported that General Strachey is to be the President, and Mr. Elliot Secretary of the Famine Commission about to be formed for India.

THE roads between Cashmere and Ladakh are said to be everywhere bad, but practicable.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that Captain Searle, I.N., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, is likely to be appointed to act for Commander Robinson, I.N., Superintendent of the Bengal Marine, proceeding on furlough.

It is announced that Sir John Strachey goes home on leave in August next.

SIR GEORGE COUPER was expected to leave Lucknow for Naini Tal about the 12th April.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant for Public Works Extraordinary for the extension of the Western Rajpootana State Railway beyond Beawar as far as Erinpoora.

THE East Indian Railway line from Buxar to Allahabad will be doubled almost immediately.

OWING to the increasing distress in Mysore, the local D.P.W. authorities have telegraphed to the Government of India for ten more subordinates to reopen or take charge of Relief Works in the province.

THE bust of the late Dr. Stoliczka, when it arrives in Calcutta, will be located in the Imperial Museum.

MR. A. E. GREY, Commissioner of the Southern Division of Bombay, is going on furlough for a year from the 29th of April.

LADY MEADE has left Sekandarabad for England for the benefit of her health.

It is reported that Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor of English Literature at the Banaras College, is to be transferred to the Bengal Education Department.

FOR the month of December last 2,708 emigrants left Calcutta, of whom 1,713 went to Demerara, 461 to Granada, and 534 to the French West Indian Colonies.

MR. HALSEY, the Officiating Commissioner of Inland Revenue, is about to visit Ajmir to put into shape the new arrangements for the Rajputana Salt Traffic.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. DREVER is gazetted to act as Inspector-General of Police in Madras during the absence on furlough of Colonel Hearn.

DR. G. V. CURRIE, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, is to be resident medical officer in Kashmir this season.

GENERAL ROBERTS takes over the command of the Panjab Frontier Force from General Keyes at Rawalpindi to-day.

CAPTAIN H. S. RANSOM from Bassein becomes Collector of Customs at Akyab, and Captain C. King officiates until his arrival.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is expected to leave Lucknow for Naini Tal about the 12th of April.

MR. K. T. CHATFIELD, Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, proceeds shortly on leave for two years and a half, and Colonel Waddington will officiate for him.

THE German botanist, Regel, has discovered in the Himalayas a variety of wild onion, which he regards as the original source of our ordinary garden onion. It is called *Allium cepa sylvestre*.

DISTRESS continues in certain parts of the Madras Presidency, owing to the prevailing high prices, but the Governor does not see any necessity for a renewed appeal to the public.

MR. R. B. SHAW succeeds Colonel Duncan, C.S.I., as Resident at Mandalay.

THE severe distress in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is likely to continue till the break of the monsoon, toward the latter end of June. Should the rainfall be delayed or partial, the relief works already in existence must be largely supplemented.

MAJOR THOMASON, R.E., has been deputed to inspect the British Indian sea-board; and to report on the possibilities of establishing more harbours.

IN Mysore the weather has been unseasonably hot; prices show no signs of falling; and the distress, if measured by the numbers on relief, is increasing.

THE Indian Budget is accompanied by an important minute from the Viceroy relative to the active prosecution of railways and irrigation for the prevention of famine.

THERE is to be a Railway Congress shortly, with Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., as Secretary. But its constitution and precise objects and reasons have not as yet been disclosed.

COLONEL H. SHEWELL, of the Bombay Staff Corps, W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., R. A. Napper, and T. H. Chamberlain, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and G. Adye, of the Madras Staff Corps, retire under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

THE appointment of Mr. A. Howell, to officiate *pre tempore* as Secretary to the Famine Commission, is gazetted.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. MURRAY, R.A., succeeds Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot as Deputy Adjutant General for the Royal Artillery in India.

THE appointment of Mr. Gordon, C.S.I., as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has given great satisfaction.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Wheler, Bart., C.B., Bengal Cav., at the Rockies, Sydenham, aged seventy-seven. Capt. J. Bray, Unattached List, late Bengal Artillery, at Kasauli, March 17, aged fifty-five.

MADRAS.—Col. J. Bean, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, at Rome, March 26.

BOMBAY.—Capt. E. M. V. James, late Bombay Staff Corps, at Croydon, April 9.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. Wm. Burt, Royal Navy, at Buxton, April 9, aged seventy-eight.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Urquhart and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. H. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind and two children, Mrs. Stephens and child, Mrs. MacLaran and two children, Col. Mrs. and Miss Pringle, Mrs. Macgregor and two children, General and Mrs. Keyes and five children, Mrs. Fagan and three children, Col. and Mrs. Pogson and two children, Mr. H. Blunt, Major General and Mrs. Hume and two children, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby and infant, Mrs. G. F. Hogg and infant, Mrs. Moyle and child, Mrs. K. Hill, Mr. J. B. Lynch, Miss Walton, Mrs. Pearcey, and four children, Mrs. J. D. Hall, Mrs. Taylor and three children, Mr. Heffernan, Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. R. C. Maciver, Mrs. Worsley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ayers, Mr. F. Dennis, Mr. H. Feaver, Mr. W. Langdale, Mr. J. Folliott Stokes, Mr. J. W. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glover and two children, Mr. Scott, Master Force and Master Jardine.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. A. Webb, Mrs. G. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis, the Maharajah of Cooh Behar and two friends, Mr. H. St. John Kuelier, Surgeon Major Simpson, the Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope, the Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. E. J. Barton, a gentleman, Mrs. Noverre, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. W. Payne, Mrs. Lucas, Brigadier Gen. A. C. Silver, Lieut. J. H. Watson, Mr. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay, Mr. E. Lindsay, Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. C. S. de N. Lucas.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Gilbert, Mrs. General Hewett and four children, Capt. and Mrs. H. Morland and infant, Mr. Lewis Cosserat, Mr. Nisbett, Mr. Hill, Mr. C. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Ducks, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. G. Fox, Col. G. A. Williams, Col. A. Y. Scott Lieut., H. J. Blagrove.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 13, 1878.

## THE POSITION AS REGARDS INDIA.

THE "intelligent foreigner," who, having no personal or immediate concern in the present political excitement of Europe, comes over to England to study the question of British interests, either from lack of other employment or from sympathy with British institutions, will doubtless be perplexed at certain apparent inconsistencies which everywhere meet the eye and ear of casual spectators and listeners, and which are not always easily reconciled by the very aborigines of the soil. He will see on one side old and young Indian civilians and military men eagerly discussing the movements of Russia, even far West of the Bosphorus, as foretoking eventual encroachment upon India; and on the other side an illustrative map showing how the Treaty of San Stefano contemplates extensive annexations immediately below the Danube, a river from which the Ganges is about as distant as the Congo. He will also hear from members of Parliament, as from members of West-end clubs, that Russia's disregard of treaty obligations aims a blow at Indian interests, commercial and political, and affects the security of Indian communications; yet in a lengthened debate in both Houses of Parliament on this well-worn but far from exhausted Eastern Question, he will not hear a word about India at all, except incidentally or by way of parenthesis. The main points in the speeches of Monday and Tuesday last which in any way concern our Indian possessions are not many or hard to find. The Premier's statement that the Treaty of San Stefano checks our commerce from Trebizond into Persia and Central Asia, coupled with a kind of assurance that had not our fleet been ordered into Turkish waters the commercial roads might have been stopped; the Duke of Argyll's expression of belief that the Empire of India can flourish without the Grand Turk, added to his inability to see any European or British interest involved in the cession of Armenian territory; Lord Kimberley's hope that this country would not embark in a war against a great Power upon such chimerical notions as that a Russian army would march across the desert to Egypt; and Lord Strathnairn's opinion that the destruction of the Ottoman Empire would place India in a position of considerable danger, to avert which effectual measures should be taken: these are almost the only allusions to the subject in the Upper House, which the reported debates have enabled us to discover, and the last is really the only direct

one of the whole—the only utterance which seems to hit the mark with military precision. On the first day's debate in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke more fully, and his words may be quoted:—"We look to the maintenance of our communications with India and the East, and we desire to establish ourselves upon such a footing that there shall be no danger of either interruption of those communications or of such a threatening of our position in India as may cause us embarrassment. We do not go into minute questions of routes and lines of invasion and attack; but we have not been able to conceal from ourselves the moral effect which might be produced upon our position in India and in the East from changes which might take place—the effect which certain changes might have upon the roads of communication which we now have open to our Eastern dominion. And it is our duty to be prepared, if the occasion should arise, to defend those roads of communication which we think of importance; but I trust that no occasion of the sort will arise." Later in the day Colonel Barne is reported to have said that we "might utilise the Indian Mussulmans, who were first-rate troops, and who, marching up the valley of the Euphrates, would seriously imperil the Russian hold on Armenia." He was, moreover, of opinion that "we ought to take the greatest care not to let Russia advance further in Central Asia or to gain greater influence in Persia, as it was one of the most important highways towards India. What was wanted was to prevent Russia becoming too powerful in Europe, and marching up the Suez Canal and cutting the British Empire in half." Beyond the passages to which we have referred, it does not occur to us that any speech in either House supplies material for comment, so far as regards India in the present state of affairs.

And thus it is on all occasions where our Eastern Empire is part of a general consideration in Indo-European politics. It is no reflection on the able and hard-worked Statesmen or Administrators who have been, now are, or may eventually be in power, to say that they need a staff of expositors in Parliament who, whether Liberal or Conservative (for such distinction is happily secondary in national emergencies), should be able to bring out from a debate, professedly on a matter of vital importance to India, what are the real Indian interests involved in it. The question of communications, dwelt upon by Sir Stafford Northcote, is no doubt practical and most important, and the "Valley of the Euphrates," spoken of by the member for East Suffolk, is not an impossible field for the meeting of a new Cyrus and Artaxerxes in the nineteenth century. But British influence in Persia, and the position of Persia with reference to India, alluded to in an incidental truism, dropt as it were by the speaker in the course of a general criticism on Russian encroachment, are matters of the highest moment; and we venture to say that the annexation of Turkish Armenian territory and strongholds is not so fatal to the security of our position in the East, as the growth of Russian prestige immediately South of the Caspian—a prestige which, if we heed not, will assuredly ripen into despotic and absolute control.

The sword and the pen are seldom handled equally well by one and the same hand. In Oriental phraseology a like distinction is drawn and described in synonymous terms. Much less can it be expected that the explorer, accustomed to the high and hard saddle of Asia Minor and Persia, will feel at home on the level benches of the House of Commons. His facile dealing with the *Suraji* and *chapanji* would become but constrained speech and action in the Council Chamber or the *Salon* at home. His addresses to Baluchis and Brahuis, well suited to Eastern deserts and *duvaras*, would be wholly unsuited to civilised ears at home, very unparliamentary and quite inadmissible in "Hansard." In plain words, it is not very easy to



find public exponents of the strictly Oriental (or let us confine ourselves to the term "Indian") issues of an Oriental question so vast as the present.

Nevertheless, we cannot but wish that India were, numerically, better represented in Parliament than she now is; and that a few accessions were forthcoming to aid, by special knowledge and experience, speakers who, despite of Indian training and administrative ability, seldom venture into details such as were formerly supplied by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Edward Eastwick, when members of the House of Commons.

## Correspondence.

### THE INDIAN PRESS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In view of the approaching discussion on the Indian Press Bill it may not be amiss to lay before your readers a few considerations upon the subject, which have not, as yet, been prominently brought forward.

Everybody of course knows that all Native papers which are written in English will remain absolutely exempt from supervision or censorship. But what is not, perhaps, so generally known is, that this class forms a very considerable proportion of the entire Native Press; and that as its writers are in fact the brothers and cousins of the writers for the Vernacular section of the Native Press, there cannot possibly result from a Censorship of the latter any such suppression of opinion or silencing of grievances as the uninitiated might imagine. It is perfectly true that the most virulent phraseology that can be found in a vernacular paper can easily be matched from an English written one, and the fact that nobody contemplates any check upon the liberty of the latter should, I think, silence those writers who have hastily assumed that the Indian Government is actuated by a silly impatience of native criticism.

No. It is not *who writes*, or even *what is written*, that is of so much consequence. What really is of transcendent importance is *WHO READS*. So long as the gospel of hatred so sedulously preached by the native press, is addressed to the sedentary classes alone, no danger of insurrection arises. Love or hate, nothing will rouse to physical risk the capitalist, the landowner, the brainworker, the penman. Hitherto the poison of the Native Press has not infected any but these passive readers. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. Of late years the Anglo-Indian Government has strenuously busied itself upon the primary education of the masses. A generation is growing up consisting of countless millions of robust yeomen, martialists, and artificers—in short, of sturdy handworkers—who, unlike all previous generations, can read with facility. No one can doubt that these men will, before long, acquire a taste for newspaper reading. The distance which separates thought from action is to these simple intelligencies short indeed. It is impossible to doubt that the propaganda of sedition, which a contemptuous indifference has hitherto permitted to exist uncontrolled, becomes an appalling stimulant to insurrection when addressed, as but for the Regulation Bill it must have been, to so widely different an audience.

I observe in your columns an account of a meeting of Indian gentlemen in London to protest against this measure. Am I wrong in supposing that the "Indian gentlemen" in question consisted mainly of the lads who have come from Bengal or Bombay for the sake of educational advantages, to obtain Government appointments, or to be called to the Bar? I do not think that the resolutions of young gentlemen whose average age is somewhere about twenty years calls for serious consideration; but it must be admitted that the report has a most imposing appearance, and will doubtless be quoted with much respect by certain Liberal members.

Something has been said in various quarters about the "inalienable rights" of British subjects. This, like many other inapposite but pompous phrases, no doubt serves a disingenuous purpose by mystifying the "average reader." But I am not aware that a Free Press is any more an "inalienable right" than "Representative Government," "Church and State," or "Grand Juries," institutions infinitely more ancient than a Free Press, but which nobody has yet imported into British Asia.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., A BENGAL MAGISTRATE.

### THE DEBATE ON TAXATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As many persons may not have time to read the full report of the very lengthy debate which recently took place upon Professor Fawcett's motion condemning certain taxes recently imposed in India, I would beg leave to draw attention to some highly interesting remarks which were made on the occasion, with regard to the Salt Tax.

Dr. Playfair brought forward an array of facts illustrating the appalling evils which are engendered by the tax in question; its unequal incidence, scarcely touching the rich, but weighing oppressively on the poor; and its effect, in restricting the use of an article essential to health, when it has justly been stigmatised as "a tax entailing misery on unborn generations." In France the salt duty produced more insurrection and wretchedness than any other tax, and was an effective cause of the Revolution. Regardless, however, of these facts, the Indian Government raised the salt-tax from eight annas in 1839 to forty annas in 1878. In Madras and Bombay the poor cannot afford to buy pure salt, and are reduced to cure their fish with salt earth scraped from the sea-shore, and to boil their food in the washings of such earth. This practice, however, being considered injurious to the revenue, has been prohibited; and officers have gained credit with the Government for seizing quantities of this salt-earth in the hovels of the poor, and for punishing 2,000 people for using it. Smuggling, encouraged by the high duty, necessitates a large augmentation of the Police force, and Dr. Playfair read passages from the Report of the Madras Salt Commission, descriptive of the extraordinary means which are adopted for protecting the salt revenue. The speaker went on to observe that the Indian Government ought to know that, as a rise in price diminishes consumption, so a reduction in price increases it. The salt duty in England was abolished in 1823, and, in a few years, the consumption had risen 470 per cent., partly by individual consumption, but greatly through the development of manufactures. Salt is required in bleaching, making glass, glazing pottery, extracting metals from ores, salting provisions, improving agriculture and feeding animals; and all these industries are crippled in India by the salt-tax. It is impossible for India to be prosperous under these conditions. The true insurance against famines is the employment of surplus labour in the development of industries, and we cannot expect India to be prosperous while we impose a tax which must strangle all manufacturers in their infancy.

The public are much indebted to Dr. Playfair for thus prominently bringing to light facts which, in a great measure, account for the financial difficulties of the Indian Government, for the rapid impoverishment observable among the people of India and for the growing discontent manifested by populations hitherto loyal and well affected towards British rule. The remedy which has just been devised against such manifestations of discontent, viz., the Press law, may by closing the only channel through which the Government were kept informed of the feelings and opinions of the people, add to the dangers and difficulties of the Administration; while the discontent itself, as long as the grievances which cause it are maintained, is not likely to abate, merely because its public manifestation is checked.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

16, Manson-place, April 4.

J. DACOSTA.

### KABUL CAPTIVES.

A CORRESPONDENT has addressed us with reference to a Summary Note, in our issue of the 16th ultimo, on the survivors of the Kabul captivity; and takes the opportunity afforded to mention that one of the number, Colonel Robert Waller, of the Bengal Artillery, only recently died at Shirley, near Southampton. The retirement into private life of the deceased officer in 1859, nearly twenty years ago, explains the omission of an obituary notice in the Indian military papers; and we readily give insertion to the record of services, now forwarded to us, of one who is described as "an earnest, true, and much-valued friend, and a distinguished soldier, worthy of his country." Colonel Waller died on the 17th October last, leaving a widow, of whom our correspondent writes, that "she bears her sad loss with the same Christian resignation and courage she displayed when a Kabul captive." We may add that the note to the record is suggestive of a possible, and not very costly proceeding:—

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. WALLER, BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Landed in India, 13th August, 1827; appointed to Horse Artillery, 26th September, 1832; promoted First Lieutenant, 29th July, 1833; promoted Captain, 3rd July, 1845; appointed to command Second Troop, First Brigade, Horse Artillery, 31st January, 1846; promoted Major, 20th June, 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th June, 1854.

WAR SERVICES.

Served during the War in Afghanistan, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

Served with a force under Major-general Sir R. Sale, K.C.B.; employed at the forcing of the Koord Cabul Pass, and afterwards with General Elphinstone in the different actions prior to the retreat and during the siege of Cabul; twice wounded. Present during the retreat of the British Army from Cabul in January, 1842; horse killed in action at the Pass of Koord Cabul; made prisoner of war until September, 1842, when he effected his escape from Bamian, and joined the army under Sir George Pollock, K.C.B., before Cabul; and present during the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British Army through the Khyber Pass.

Served during the Sutledge Campaign under Lord Gough, and present in command of the Second Troop, First Bengal Horse Artillery at the Battle of Sobraon; medal and brevet majority.

Served during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and detached in command of a force engaged with the enemy at Deena Nuggur, and subsequently in the suppression of rebellion in the Hill Country north of Jullundhur; medal. Employed with a force under Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., against the Mohmunds and Hill Tribes on the Frontier west of Peshawur in December, January, and February, 1851 and 1852.

N.B.—Medals for North-West Frontier were distributed in 1871: but Lieut. Col. Waller having retired in 1859, his name may have been overlooked. His children might wish to have the medal, if not too late.

VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

We glean here and there the more salient passages of the debate on this subject in the Viceregal Council of the 15th March, as showing cause for so strong a measure as that introduced. They form, however, but a small portion of an able and interesting discussion:—

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot: Newspapers printed in the vernacular languages are published in most of the large towns in Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are read and studied by considerable numbers of people, and exert an influence over the popular mind which it is difficult to exaggerate. My Lord, it is not my wish to include the whole of the Native Press in the charge which I am about to prefer against individual members of it. I know that that Press includes many respectable papers, which are doing a useful work, and which are entitled to every encouragement that the State can afford to them. It is not against this class of newspapers that the present measure is directed. But there is a large and increasing class of native newspapers which would seem to exist only for the sake of spreading seditious principles of bringing the Government and its European officers into contempt, and of exciting antagonism between the governing race and the people of the country. This description of writing is not of very recent growth, but there has been a marked increase in it of late, and especially during the last three or four years. During the past twelve months it has been worse than ever, the writers gaining in boldness as they find that their writings are allowed to pass unpunished. Their principal topics are the injustice and tyranny of the British Government, its utter want of consideration towards its native subjects, and the insolence and pride of Englishmen in India, both official and non-official. There is no crime, however heinous, and no meanness, however vile, which, according to these writers, is not habitually practised by their English rulers. According to them, "the Government is not a just, but a monstrous Government. As monsters are said to eat their own children, the English Government is destroying its own children, viz., its subjects." According to them, "avarice, frugality, and cunning characterise all the acts and measures of Englishmen." According to them, "their rulers violate with pleasure the laws and regulations which they have enacted." According to them, "the British Government is continually breaking its promises." A history of the non-fulfilment of promises by the British Government would "be the whole history of the last hundred and fifty years." . . . My Lord, these are Mr. Prinsep's words:—"I do not go quite so far as to say broadly, and without reserve, that I do not apprehend danger to the State from the Press of India being free. I see no immediate danger in the present state of things, nor, in the future, danger such as the existing laws would provide for better than the laws made especially for the purpose when the danger threatens. Therefore, I cordially assent to the repeal of the laws; but I think the eye of Government would require to be kept continually upon the Press, and especially upon the Native Press; for it is capable of being made an engine for destroying the respect in which the Government is held, and so undermining its power. At

present, this Press is nothing, and the controlling or influencing it would be an easy task, were Government disposed to direct its efforts to do one or the other; but if we let it grow till the danger from it is imminent, we may then find it a giant to wrestle with.

Newspapers and other publications in the English language, published by natives, are as much exempted from the operation of the Bill as are similar publications published by Englishmen. As a rule, all publications in the English language are addressed to, and are read by a more educated class than are the readers of Vernacular publications, and consequently, even if they were obnoxious to the same objections as characterise several of the Vernacular papers, they would be far less mischievous. But, as a matter of fact, there is an essential distinction between the tone and language adopted by the most hostile of the English newspapers, and that adopted by the worst section of the Vernacular Press. The vast majority of papers published in English, including those published by natives, however violently they may attack men or measures, always attack them on their individual merits, treating them as accidental blots upon our system, whereas the Vernacular papers too frequently treat the persons and the things which they denounce as the types and necessary results of a foreign rule, and assail our system as a whole.

The Hon. Mr. Morgan: I have in my hand a translation of upwards of one hundred and fifty extracts from papers published in the vernacular languages, which I have very carefully read, and that reading has satisfied me that these publications contain matters which fall under one or other of the following heads:—

1. Seditious libels, malicious and calumnious attacks on the Government, accusing it of robbery, oppression, and dishonesty, and imputing to it bad faith, injustice, and partiality.
2. Libels on Government officers.
3. Contemptuous observations on the administration of justice, pointing to its alleged impurity and worthlessness.
4. Libels on the character of Europeans, attributing to them falsehood, direct cruelty, and heartlessness.
5. Libels on Christians and Christian Governments, and mischievous tendencies to excite race and religious antipathies.
6. Suggestions and insinuations which their authors believe fall short of seditious libels by reason of the absence of positive declarations.

In addition to these general characteristics, I find that mis-statements, exaggerations, and allegorical tales intended to sketch real incidents, but based purely on imagination, have been introduced to support, or give colour to the varied (and I might almost add) inexhaustible calumnies to be met with. Other prominent features must not be lost sight of, such as bestowing praise on the late Mohammedan rule, maintaining its superiority over British rule, representing the dominant race as debased, demoralised, and ignorant.

The Honourable Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore: As an advocate of the liberty of the Press, and as one who would not like to see any restriction put upon it, I cannot but express my great regret that some of the low-class vernacular papers have taken to a course which, to say the least, is extremely reprehensible. I must take this opportunity most emphatically to repudiate, on the part of the educated natives of India, all sympathy with such writers, who, from whatever motive, attempt to excite something like a feeling of disaffection against British rule. The educated natives do not even know of the existence of most of these newspapers. It is, however, I believe, a known fact that much of this class of writing proceeds from folly and a spirit of braggadocio rather than anything else. Yet that some sort of check should be put upon this abuse of the liberty of the Press I cannot deny; but whether the provisions of the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose is what I am not in a position to judge. Those who are responsible for the good government of the country seem to think that, considering present circumstances, they are not. For this reason, without giving any opinion regarding the detailed provisions of the Bill just placed before us, I deem it my duty to give my humble support to the action of Government, the more so as it is not likely to affect the better class of our journals.

The Hon. Sir John Strachey: I have a special reason for wishing to add a few observations of my own to those that have already been made in the Bill before the Council. Not long ago I was Lieutenant-Governor of one of the great provinces of India, and some years previously the government of another province was entrusted to me. The questions which are dealt with in this Bill have consequently been frequently brought home to me in a very practical shape. I have had to look on powerlessly at the mischief that has been going on, and have deplored the neglect with which it has been treated by the Government. I have known that this neglect has not been caused by indifference but by the natural disinclination which happily all Englishmen feels to do anything which shall have even the appearance of interfering with the liberty of the Press, and if I myself now thought that this Bill was really open to such a charge I should have been unable to give it my support. I deny that this measure will infringe that liberty. Liberty of the Press means liberty of discussion, liberty for the free expression of thought and opinion. But liberty does not mean unbridled license; it does not mean unlimited permission to let loose on the land a never-ending stream of and abuse of all the institutions by aid of which

society is held together ; abuse of those things respect for which is indispensable for the preservation of the lives and property of every one, abuse of the Government, of the administration of justice, of the whole English race, and of all it does or desires to do. Respect for the liberty of the Press does not require that we should permit the writer of these scurrilous pages, which it is a misuse of language to call newspapers, to go on constantly telling the loyal and honest, but ignorant people of India, such things as those of which we have heard examples to-day.

His Excellency the Viceroy : We have endeavoured to base our rule in India on justice, uprightness, progressive enlightenment and good government as these are understood in England, and it is at least a plausible postulate which at first sight appears to be a sound one, that so long as these are the characteristics of our rule, we need fear no disaffection on the part of the masses. It must, however, be remembered that the problem undertaken by the British rulers of India—(a political problem more perplexing in its conditions and as regards the results of its solution more far-reaching than any which since the dissolution of the Pax Romana has been undertaken by a conquering race),—is the application of the most refined principles of European government, and some of the most artificial institutions of European society, to a vast Oriental population, in whose history, habits, and traditions they have had no previous existence. Such phrases as "Religious Toleration," "Liberty of the Press," "Personal freedom of the subject," "Social supremacy of the Law," and others, which, in England, have long been the mere catch-words of ideas common to the whole race, and deeply impressed upon its character by all the events of its history, and all the most cherished recollections of its earlier life, are here in India, to the vast mass of our native subjects, the mysterious formulas of a foreign, and more or less uncongenial, system of administration ; which is scarcely, if at all, intelligible to the greater number of those for whose benefit it is maintained.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### HINDOO LAW.

In these days of codification and numberless enactments, it is somewhat to be wondered at, and deplored, that so few of the eminent legislators through whose astonishing zeal the land has been inundated with new statutes have bethought themselves of directing their energies into a field of inquiry where those energies are so greatly needed ; namely, that of Hindoo law. Would they but do so, there would be fewer new laws to perplex the people and enrich their expositors, and less bad law of ancient date. This strange neglect of a subject of vital importance to so many millions is now giving way at last before the researches of Sanskrit scholars, who have brought to light facts that have of late aroused a spirit of dissatisfaction with the present administration of Hindoo law likely to produce important results. Two recent publications that express this feeling lie before us, namely, a digest of Hindoo law by the Honourable H. S. Cunningham, and a review of Hindoo law by Mr. J. H. Nelson, a District Judge in Madras. Mr. Cunningham, considering the present administration of Hindoo law utterly unsatisfactory, would replace it by a code of new civil laws, suited to the supposed existing requirements of the Hindoo community, while Mr. Nelson, equally dissatisfied with the modern Hindoo law, would purify it from the spurious principles that have become engrafted upon it, and would limit its application to genuine Hindoos. Mr. Nelson's work is of special value, as it is mainly based upon the researches of Dr. Burnell (a District Judge in Madras, and a Sanskrit scholar of European reputation), supplemented by the author's own observations and experience as a judicial officer of long standing. He points out how utterly at variance the leading maxims of the so-called Hindoo law, adopted by the Madras High Court, are with the principles contained in the pure Sanskrit original texts, and what pernicious effects these perversions of Hindoo law have had, and may be expected to have. Moreover, he fully exposes a still greater blot in the system, namely, the application of this so-called Hindoo law, not only to genuine Hindoos, but also to the numerous aboriginal tribes and castes, who never, in reality, adopted in their entirety the customs of their conquerors, and whose own peculiar manners and customs are, to the present day, utterly inconsistent with the Hindoo religion, and abhorrent to the orthodox Hindoo. This is evidently an outcome of the comparative ignorance of early English administrators with the religions and customs of the masses, whereby they were led generally to class as Hindoos all who were neither Christians nor Mohammedans. That an elaborate system of civil law essentially connected with religion should be applied to semi-barbarian tribes and castes, each possessing their own peculiar customs regarding marriage, adoption, inheritance, and the like, and for the most part little accustomed or inclined to pay respect to, or acknowledge, the authority of Brahmins, is an anomaly so palpably ridiculous, that Justice Holloway, with his usual outspoken bluntness, could not forbear denouncing its absurdity from the bench. Few will be inclined to doubt that the sooner

this extraordinary state of things is altered the better, while there can equally be no question that it is the duty of the Government to provide for the administration to genuine Hindoos of an unadulterated law, instead of the eminently questionable law that is at present judicially recognised by the High Courts. Towards the achievement of this object Mr. Nelson's work is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and its utility has been already acknowledged by more than one Sanskrit scholar of renown. Professor MacMüller considers that the author has "hit the right nail on the head ;" while Professor Joly, of Wurzburg, pronounces the work to be an acute one, and agrees with the author that the fundamental error of the so-called Hindoo law now administered consists in the fact that it has not been drawn immediately from the old English law books, but from the Mitakshara, and still later commentaries, which are of value simply as commentaries, and little more. Another fruitful source of confusion is to be found in the critical inaccuracy of some of the translations of these commentaries, which the judges, ignorant of Sanskrit, as a rule, failed to detect, while their training, as English lawyers, tended to impart to their interpretations and rulings in many cases a character foreign to the genuine principles of the Hindoo *shastras*. Mr. Nelson's work is by no means exhaustive ; but in it enough has been said to render it clear that our administration of Hindoo law may be vastly improved, and that it is incumbent upon the Legislature to take immediate steps to relieve the very numerous non-Mohammedan castes and tribes, who are not strictly speaking Hindoos, from the questionable boon of having applied to them a law of which they are not only ignorant, but which also clashes with their own immemorial customs and usages. Whether this is to be effected by adopting Mr. Cunningham's plan of creating a new system of civil law, especially applicable to them, or by adopting Mr. Nelson's plan of ascertaining, and legally recognising, the peculiar customs of each particular tribe and caste, will have to be carefully considered.—*Indian Daily News*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

LAHOR, March 11.—No report submitted to Government has had the honour to present a comparative statement of the gaieties of the various cities of this fair province. . . . Delhi has a certain rough vigour and vivacity in the expression of its feelings at times, which would seem to indicate a more healthy flow of animal spirits, but Peshawar has the liveliest badminton ground, Mooltan has great seasons and rushes of diversion, Sialkot achieved a rink before all the rest, Umballa's race-stand is the finest in India, and I am told there is a sweet domesticity and unity in the joys of Jullundur which make it the most delightful family party in the world. But why all look down on Lahor is more than I can understand. They had a fancy ball at Peshawar the other day, but it is doubtful whether it was as successful as ours at the Lawrence Hall on Monday night. It occurred to Mr. Atkinson, newly arrived from Calcutta, that the place was just a little dull, and with all the ardour of youth he proposed sky-races and a calico ball, and being endowed with perseverance and a faculty for managing, both were successfully carried through. I mentioned last week the interest taken in the preparation for the ball, and the result was worth all the pains. I am afraid it would not convey any very vivid impression of the scene to enumerate the costumes, and, to confess the truth, my recollections are somewhat mixed. . . . In Mr. Lepel Griffin's exhaustive paper on the Punjab frontier a modest reference is made to the literary contributions to the popular knowledge of the border folk and countries by officers in the service of the Punjab Government, and by the missionaries. It is doubtful whether the extent and importance of the literary work produced in the province is at all understood by the public at large. And it would not be difficult to show that in this respect the Punjab is entitled to an eminence which can scarcely be claimed by other provinces. The appreciative review recently published in the *Pioneer*, of Mr. Fry's settlement report, showed how full of interest of a wide and many-sided kind work of this sort may be. But there are other settlement reports equally valuable as descriptions of the people, the soil, and other conditions of existence which seem to be known only to officers in the service. And when the Government prints a book for general information, it does it in a shamefaced way which rather reminds one of an erring housemaid furtively dropping her baby on a door-step and running away. Major Bates, for example, compiled a Gazetteer of Kashmir, which for fulness and accuracy of information and extent of range it would be hard to match. The difficult archæology of the Happy Valley was treated with the same care as the statistics of trade, population, and products. Scenery, routes, manufactures, history, all were carefully studied, and the result of the incessant labour of many months was a book of which the author might fairly be proud. . . . Mr. H. B. Baden-Powell's valuable works on Punjab Products and Punjab Arts and Manufactures, which ought to be known over the length and breadth of the country, are practically confined to a few bookshelves in the Punjab. The Govern-

ment can hardly be expected to push and advertise as if it got its living by its publications, but it is surprising that two volumes which contain the most complete account yet published of Indian arts and manufactures, and of the raw products of the province, should not be more generally known. For the truth is, they are the only books which give any reliable information as to Indian craftsmanship in general. The glossaries alone are of great value, and the illustrations are by far the best that have yet appeared in any Indian book. A smaller matter was Dr. Thornton's handbook to Lahor, which having been prepared for the Prince of Wales's visit, and presented on that auspicious occasion, was never more seen of men. The results of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Central Asia were not very tremendous in a political point of view, but there is instructive reading in the report, and in its appendices by Dr. Henderson, Captain Trotter, &c.; and though the photographic illustrations are not triumphs of the art, they help the reader to form vivid pictures of Yarkand life. But this report is rather rarer than the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. Mr. Lepel Griffin's works on the history of the great families of the Punjab have a wider reputation, but they were put out to nurse with a publisher. Of a lighter nature are Major Harcourt's "Lahoul, Kulu, and Spiti," and Mr. Philip Egerton's amusing and lavishly illustrated travels in those regions. Dr. Leitner's book on Dardistan has not been allowed to hide its light under a bushel; but it is the only example I can call to mind of a locally-produced work which has received sufficient publicity.

## Miscellaneous.

**COLLEGE AT ALIGARH.**—The Governor-General in Council has authorised the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, with effect from Jan. 15 last.

**EMIGRATION.**—Dr. V. Richards is appointed to act as Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta, in the place of Major R. Beadon, who goes as Superintendent of Jails to Hazirabagh.

**NORTH BENGAL RAILWAY.**—As the rails for the length of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Jalpaiguri to Silliguri have not as yet arrived in Calcutta, it is not likely that that part of the line will be open for traffic so soon as was expected.

**SALT REVENUE.**—The inland salt revenue for eleven months of the current official year is less by over 1½ lakh than the revenue for the same period of last year. The collections on sugar, too, show a decrease of over two lakhs.

**TREASURY GUARDS.**—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* draws attention to the fact that the police Treasury guards at Shuaygyeen are composed almost entirely of Panthays. Too much trust, it is said, should not be placed in these men.

**GENERAL KEYES.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has publicly expressed his warm acknowledgments of the services of Brigadier-General Keyes, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, on the resignation of that officer.

**PESHAWUR COMMISSIONER.**—In consequence of Sir Richard Pollock's approaching departure from Peshawur, Major Waterfield succeeds to the Commissionership, and the latter officer's appointment as Sessions Judge will be taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone from Bunn.

**LICENSE TAX.**—Opposition to the License Tax Bill has sprung up in an unexpected quarter, Sir William Robinson, senior member of the Madras Legislative Council, having expressed his disapproval of the exemption of the professional and official classes from the payment of the new impost.

**CHANGES.**—Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., Member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., goes home by this mail on leave that will extend to the end of October. Mr. C. P. Carmichael replaces him on the Board, and Mr. Cairns Daniel acts as Commissioner of Benares.

**THE VICEROY.**—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton left Calcutta from Howrah on the 18th March at ten o'clock by special train, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett, Miss Urquhart, Colonel Villiers and the Hon. S. C. Bayley, and Lord William Beresford and Captain Rose, A.D.C.s.

**LORD CANNING'S STATUE.**—The equestrian statue of Earl Canning at Calcutta was unveiled on the 18th March by the Viceroy, who made a speech, in which he said the Government of India hoped to see more fully developed the policy initiated by Lord Canning, of entrusting native gentlemen with a large share in the administration of the empire.

**THE PRESS BILL.**—The Vernacular Press Bill, which has lately been passed by the Viceregal Legislative Council, is condemned by several of the European papers, as well as by the vernacular journals, who say that the measure will in the long run prove more disadvantageous to the British Government than to themselves. At Calcutta there is to be a public meeting with a view to Parliament being memorialised on the subject.

**OPIMUM.**—It has now been officially notified that by order of the

Governor-General in Council, during the calendar year 1879 sixty thousand chests of Bengal Provision Opium in all will be sold. The number of chests to be sold at each monthly sale, and the proportion of Benares and Behar Opium to be sold on each occasion, will be fixed by a supplementary notification.

**DISTRICT JUDGES.**—No fewer than three of the present District Judges have already announced their determination of spending the ensuing hot weather elsewhere than in the Plains, and these are the Judges of Saharunpore, Allahabad, and Ghazipur. The Judge of Shahjehanpore must also bow to the inexorable rule of thirty-five days, which closes the Indian civilian's career.

**NEW DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—Several new administrative districts are to be created in the North-West Provinces in accordance with the recommendations of a committee which sat at Allahabad last year—the Secretary of State having now sanctioned the proposals. The office of Commissioner of Stamps will not be abolished, however, as the committee proposed.

**THE UTMAN KHEYL.**—The Zirak and Pakhi Kheyl villages of the Utmán Kheyl tribe, concerned in the Swat Canal outrage, were attacked by the Guides at daybreak on March 21. The enemy lost ten killed, and others wounded. The Guides had two men wounded. The enemy submitted at once to terms. The other sections had previously submitted, and did not join the enemy. The Utmán Kheyl rupture is now at an end.

**BISHOP OF RANGOON.**—The newly-arrived Bishop of Rangoon preached his first sermon in Rangoon on February 24, in the Town Church, which was crowded to excess. His lordship referred to the movements which are causing such disturbances in the Church at home, and hoped to be there free from such disputes, and be able to work in harmony together, as fellow Christians should. He likewise stated that he hoped soon to call a meeting for the purpose of raising funds to build a cathedral.

**STOLEN AND LOST GRAIN.**—In consequence of large losses of grain sustained by the G. I. P. Railway Company, by thefts in transit and otherwise, a commission has been ordered by Government to inquire into the matter, and devise means to prevent future losses. Mr. Arthur Crawford has been appointed as president of the Commission, the members of which will be Major Wise, and a Railway official to be hereafter named by the Railway Company. The compensation paid by the G. I. P. Railway Company for losses in grain, &c., to different merchants for the past year amounted to upwards of three lakhs of rupees.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—We see that at the meeting of the Asiatic Society Dr. Brandis exhibited a collection of Indian woods, which Government are about to send to the Paris Exhibition. In Madras the articles to be sent to the Exhibition were shown to the public for some days, but in Calcutta a most mysterious reticence has been observed about everything connected with the Exhibition. No one, except a few favoured officials, knows anything as to how India is to be represented at the Exhibition, beyond the fact that the Prince of Wales's presents are to be shown, and space in the Indian department has been allotted to several of the Prince's London tradesmen.

**ROBBERY.**—The *Pioneer* gives the following story received from an Agra correspondent:—"A daring robbery was perpetrated at Secundra on last Sunday night. Some thieves managed to enter the garden enclosure, through a sewer in the garden by enlarging it, and, climbing up the mausoleum built over the tomb of Akbar, they took down the four gilded *kulases*, and made away with three quite unobserved, leaving the fourth and the heaviest in the garden compound, perhaps on account of their inability to carry it. The *kulases* are made of copper, gilded with gold, weighing about a maund or more each."

**INDO-PERSIAN MSS.**—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal a curious Persian Manuscript was exhibited by Captain Waterhouse. It contains the poetical works of a Delhi poet of the name of Mir Kamaruddin, poetically styled "Minnat." Warren Hastings conferred on him the title of "Poet Laureate." Minnat died in Calcutta in 1793, A.D. He left numerous poems and several works on general literature. Among the poems are several well known odes, one in praise of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for which he received a present of Rs. 5,000, and two odes on Warren Hastings and Mr. Richard Johnson. Among the illuminations with which the work is illustrated are two portraits, one of Warren Hastings and the other of Richard Johnson. The likeness of Warren Hastings is very good.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PORT OFFICER.**—Referring to the question of the supervision and control of the Port establishment, the Government is said to have decided that the Port Officer is to be placed under the local Government, instead of under the Port Commissioners, and the cost for maintaining his establishment is to be included in the provincial budget. The Government of Bengal has sanctioned an establishment for the Port Officer amounting to a total of Rs. 3,516, rising to Rs. 3,616 per mensem. The salary of the Port Officer has been fixed at Rs. 1,200, with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 a month. The first Assistant to the Port Officer is to draw Rs. 750, and the salary of the Head Assistant or Registrar has been fixed at Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. As regards the appointment of a



Second Assistant to the Port Officer, which Captain Warden is said to have recommended, the Government of Bengal has remarked that the subject will be taken into consideration after the expiration of six months, when the Port Officer is to submit a report on the working of the scheme already sanctioned. It has also been decided that, for the convenience of the public, the office of the Port establishment is to remain, as previously arranged, in the new building of the Port Commissioners, a portion of which has been taken up by Government for the purpose at a rental of Rs. 500 a month.—*Indian Daily News.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 11. Str. Arabia, Singapore; str. Comilla, Calcutta.—15. Str. Teviot, Bombay; str. Mira, Liverpool; Woodburn, London; St. Jean Baptiste, Mauritius.—16. Str. Peking, Southam p.m.—17. Str. Chanda, Bombay; Star of Scotia, London.—18. Str. Duke of Argyll, Bombay; Star of Erin, London; Majestic, Liverpool.—19. Str. Crusader, Madras; Lady Palmerston, London; Eurydice, London; Astromomer, Glasgow; Samarkand, Glasgow.

### DEPARTURES.

March 14. Strs. Reliance and Sir John Lawrence; Alsace and Lorraine.—15. Str. Vixen; Mathilde.—16. Loughborough, City of Lucknow and Arundel.—17. Strs. Madura and Precursor; Queen of Beauty.—18. Strs. Argyll, Arratoon Apar, Merkara and Paladio; Allum Ghier.—19. Strs. Comilla, Arabia, Presnitz, Brazilian, Queen Margaret, Queen Victoria and Duke of Buccleuch; Oberon.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 22, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 12
4½ per Cent., 1872-... ..	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
5½ per Cent., 1859-8 ... ..	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 2

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

		Rs.
6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	...	111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	...	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1869 ... (1889)	...	116 0 to 116 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	123 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	870 to 875
Bank of Bengal...	500	700 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1250 to 1300
Coal Company...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	131 to 132
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company...	220 or 215	292 to 293
East India Tea Company...	0	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	220 or 218	289 to 290
Equitable Coal Company...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	190 to —
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1140 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	264	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	2124	109 to —
Punjab Bank...	100	— to —
Sunda Bank...	500	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	210	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Wool ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### A MADRAS COLLECTOR.

In the departure of Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, for Ceylon, en route to Europe, the country has lost a most useful public servant. He was the oldest member of the service, his name ranking first in the list of public servants published at the beginning of this year. After serving in a subordinate capacity in South Arcot, Malabar, North Arcot, and Cuddapah, Mr. Wedderburn was gazetted Collector of the latter district in 1860. Having witnessed the sore distress which drought inflicted in some

of the districts, he turned his attention to the extension of well-cultivation, which seemed the only alleviation when tanks were dry. He obtained a remission of the tax on the old well-lands of Cuddapah, which were out of cultivation by reason of the excessive impost placed on them by the former Native Government, and continued in our régime. He was afterwards appointed acting Collector of Bellary, in 1863, and was asked to report on the assessment of the well-lands of that district, which he pointed out were charged with double assessment if the crops were raised by the extra labour of the ryots. He succeeded in getting an abatement of this double impost. His health having suffered in the Cuddapah district, Mr. Wedderburn obtained leave of absence on sick certificate, and was appointed to the district of Tinnevely, whence he was transferred to Bellary in June of 1866. That district was just beginning to be afflicted with a severe famine, and the new Collector organised works all over the district, and encouraged the benevolence of the wealthy merchants of Bellary, who had made large fortunes in cotton during the American war. One individual in Bellary was known to have contributed one-third of a lakh of rupees to gratuitous relief. By metalling the roads of Bellary district a great improvement to traffic was the result of the famine expenditure. In 1868 Mr. Wedderburn obtained the favourite Collectorship of Coimbatore, which then included the Neilgheri plateau, now constituted a separate district; and here the best labours of his life, as an administrator, were passed. His forte was sanitation, and in Coimbatore he carried it out to the highest degree. Spots of waste land were acquired and made into sewage gardens, and now, we understand, there are about fifty acres with thriving plantations. Mr. Wedderburn's last improvement was carrying out, during the famine—when some two thousand unfortunate weavers of Coimbatore could get no sale for their goods—a sanitary scheme of tank reclamation. Six months was the interval allowed for the work before water came into the tank, and twenty-five acres were reclaimed from the swamp and turned into most productive gardens with the silt excavated from the bed of the tank. Excellent crops of tobacco, wheat, and other cereals were obtained, while the system of growing green fodder for cattle was introduced. Twelve wells were fitted with the improved water-lift, and few towns in this country exhibit such a marked improvement as Coimbatore. Latrines, carts, and water-lifts have been adopted as models. After having served his full time, Mr. Wedderburn was appointed by the Secretary of State to hold office for another year. His knowledge of the district, and his acquaintance with the administration of famine relief, were reasons for his being requested to devote another year's labour in this country. . . . The late Collector of Coimbatore leaves the country without decoration of any kind, while he has been one of the men who most richly deserved to be supported in the course he had adopted. Lord Lytton's visit to Madras enabled him to gauge the worth of many Madras officials, Mr. Wedderburn amongst others, and we have little doubt that, when famine honours are distributed, the services we have been attempting to record will not be forgotten. Meanwhile, till occasion comes to offer congratulations, we can but hope that much ease and happiness in his "aim countree" will be Mr. Wedderburn's portion for many years as compensation for the toil he has endured in this land.—*Madras Times*, March 9.

### STATION TALK.

WYNAAD, March 8.—It is rather amusing to notice how experience changes opinions, with regard to coffee-planting as well as in other matters. Two or three years ago, when the shade question was becoming a topic of universal interest amongst us, there were many who were most strongly in favour of the charcoal tree as a shade. It is a very quick growing tree, and plants itself in profusion unless checked. In less time than one could suppose possible, it covers the ground so thickly with its shade, that, at any distance, the estates under it look more like an even-topped jungle than any thing else. This appearance became the pride and delight of those who, possessing it, believed that charcoal was "the finest shade out." But experience apparently has much altered their views on the subject, and it seems pretty well proved that charcoal shade not only damages, but, in many cases, entirely destroys, the coffee, which it was supposed to protect. The consequence is that, on all sides, we see these young jungles being ruthlessly destroyed, and it is surprising to notice how the coffee improves after their removal. I do not think, as far as I have been able to remark, that the various figs planted some two years or so ago have grown as quickly as was at first expected, though, where they have succeeded well, they have fulfilled anticipations, by proving very desirable as shade. Very many people are planting chinchona largely for the same purpose, and, of course, thereby combining several advantages; first that of shade, then the quantity of large leaves which fall from them and, like the jack leaves, form excellent manure, and last, but certainly not least, the chinchona trees themselves, which every year must add so considerably to the value of the estates. I hear of sundry new openings to be commenced this year; this is very encouraging, and shows that hope has by no means yet died out amongst us. Tea is also being tried in small quantities, more as experiments than anything else. It seems a

terribly slow-growing thing, and the preparations being so utterly different to that of coffee, and so much more elaborate, will, I should fancy, in a great measure prevent its being generally cultivated in Wynaad, at any rate for some time to come. Our rain, alas! has vanished; the clouds were so hopefully heavy last week that we quite thought they were coming down in a good shower, and we now watch the pitilessly blue sky with anxious eyes. I especially dislike this time of the year in Wynaad for this reason. But we might be worse off, for we still have the sea breeze every day. It is fearfully hot at noon; one feels fit to be folded up neatly, and put away till the evening, for all the consistency one seems to have is one's bones! I dare say you in Madras would laugh at the idea of calling our climate hot, but you must remember that we have no punkahs but the sea breeze, and that ice is a luxury hopelessly unattainable, and even water just fresh drawn from the filter is most unrefreshingly tepid. The coffee up to the present seems to be bearing the heat bravely; the spike in our neighbourhood is hardly sufficiently forward to be much affected, and if the showers will only come soon our mental barometer will have good reason to rise considerably. I don't know any more thirsty looking object than the rain-gauge, as it appears before me now, lying on its side on the parched brown grass, with its top off, as if it were positively gasping for "something to drink." A good many people are down with fever, and there is a general sort of longing to "pay off" and run away to more refreshing climes; not that I should think those who have chosen Calicut for their "change," will benefit much, as far as the heat is concerned. The general meeting of the Association came off at Pookote on Wednesday. The gathering was nothing like so large as that held in October last, but it was hardly to be expected. The great gold meeting which was to be held this week in Davala has, I hear, been put off, and is now to be held in Ootacamund for the greater convenience of those most concerned in its results.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD HOBART.**—A sum of Rs. 900 has been collected by the Mohammedans of Madras to meet the expenses for the portrait of the late Lord Hobart.

**FAMINE IMMIGRANTS.**—Government have sanctioned, as a famine charge, the sum of Rs. 10,58-10-2, expended by the Travancore Government in sending back to their homes famine immigrants.

**THE HON. G. N. GAJAPATHE RAO.**—The Honourable G. N. Gajapathe Rao, a member of the local Legislative Council, who proceeded to Vizagapatam some time ago, returned to Madras by the steamer *Baghdad* on Saturday last.

**CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN.**—The *Athenaeum* is glad to notice a slight fall in the price of grain by the local bazaar merchants. Since the past fortnight the ordinary rice which was retailed at four and a-half measures is now sold at five and a-half to five and three-quarters measures for the rupee.

**BINNESE TIMBER.**—A question some time ago arose as to the possibility of supplying timber for Her Majesty's Navy by the Forest Department of British Burmah; but on inquiry it appears that the Forest Department is not in a position to meet the requirements of the Admiralty from the Government supplies available.

**THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.**—We (*Madras Times*) learn that it is not likely that the new Municipal Bill will become law as soon as was expected, the Government of India being unwilling, it would appear, to give sanction to the measure without due and careful consideration.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Madras Government will leave Madras for the Neilgherries two months earlier than was expected. The Commander-in-Chief, Lady Chamberlain, and the head-quarters staff will leave Madras in the first week in April, and will be followed on the 10th by the Governor, his Grace's family and household.

**GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.**—On the evening of Thursday, the 14th March, a native woman was knocked down and gored by a bull near the Chintadrepettah market. The woman received some severe injuries and died shortly afterwards. Two boys were also gored by the same bull, but they escaped with a slight hurt. The bull and the owner are in the custody of the police.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The *Athenaeum* learns that the railway authorities, to prevent disappointments to passengers, have decided upon selling dinner-tickets at the terminal station here. The cost of a ticket is Rs. 1-8, and the holders of same will find no difficulty in being provided with dinner at the Arcot Junction. Wines and other refreshments will have to be paid for separately as hitherto. This new system is to come into force shortly.

**THE LATE MRS. ISACKE.**—The friends of Mrs. Mary Jane Stanley Isacke, wife of Lieutenant Col. S. Isacke, officiating Staff-Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, will regret to learn of her death. The deceased lady was ill for some time, and arrangements had been made for her departure to England by the P. and O. Steamer which left the roads on Tuesday last, but she was unable to go on board. The late Mrs. Isacke was for a long time a Direc-

tress of the Civil Orphan Asylum, in which, and in the Friend-in-Need-Society and other kindred institutions, she took a deep interest.

**THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENCY WORKSHOP, P.W.D.**—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, with Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, paid a visit to the Presidency Workshop, P.W.D., at the Seven Wells, last Wednesday evening, at five p.m. His Grace was taken through by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Faulkner. His Grace inspected the working of the machines and the store rooms. This is the fourth time his Grace has visited the shop.

**MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The Government expenditure upon Medical Institutions in the Madras Presidency for seven months in the official year of 1877-78 is as follows:—Medical Establishment, Rs. 53,689; Vaccination, Rs. 13,890; Hospitals and Dispensaries, Rs. 228,408; Lock Hospitals, Rs. 8,250; Medical Colleges, Rs. 25,684; Lunatic Asylums, Rs. 51,578; Chemical Examiner, Rs. 12,199; grants for Medical purposes, Rs. 7,724; and Sanitary Commission, Rs. 44,845; making a total of Rs. 5,10,337.

**A MAN-EATING TIGER.**—We hear from a correspondent that a man-eater has frequently made its appearance on the Balpully Ghaut, Madras Railway, and has destroyed the lives of two native pointsmen of the company, besides walking away with two children of eight to ten years of age. The Resident Engineer being informed of the circumstances, reported the same to Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Acting Chief Engineer, who, accompanied by Mr. Bowstead, Resident Engineer of the Division, and Mr. Hewette, have left their respective Divisions on a search of the animal.

**BERMAH.**—Grand preparations are being made for the marriage of the Thee Baw Prince with the second daughter of the present Head Queen. They are both of pure Royal blood, and it was this young Prince only that was eligible to aspire to the hand of the lovely "Supyah." The house is being built for them, and the only thing remaining is the auspicious day to be fixed by the fortune-telling Brahmins. It is moreover reported that there is every probability of the Prince becoming the Crown Prince and Heir Apparent to the Throne of H.M. the King of the Rising Sun.—*Indian Mirror*.

**ASSAULT ON AN ENGINE WHILE IN MOTION.**—Between the Central Station and Veysarapaudy Junction the fireman of the 6.15 p.m. mail train of the 14th March was thrown off the engine, and narrowly escaped being killed by a blow from the driver, who it would appear struck him for using abusive language. On arrival at Perambore Station the train was detained for twenty minutes, as the driver refused to start with one fireman; intimation had to be sent to Mr. Parkes, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, who ordered a fireman to be taken off the local train running between Royapooram and Perambore, which happened to be at the Perambore Station at the time.—*Athenaeum*.

**BARQUE "UMVOTE."**—The fine A1. iron barque, *Umvote* 412 tons register Cap. C. Reeves, Commander, built especially for the Natal coolie trade, left Natal on Jan. 2, and experienced a hurricane near the Mauritius, lasting three days. She has not suffered from the effects of the hurricane, but one of her boats was slightly broken. She left Mauritius on Feb. 7, and arrived here yesterday, the 11th inst., after a passage of thirty-one days and a-half, which must be considered a good passage at this time of the year, in which calms are frequent. She brought with her the following passengers:—From Natal: Apothecary J. Sykes. From Mauritius: Mrs. C. Broom, Mr. J. Caldwell, Assistant Colonial Secretary for Mauritius, Dr. G. Currie, two native servants and one returned emigrant (a lunatic) from Natal.

**CULTIVATION AND COLLECTIONS IN THE NELLOR DISTRICT.**—The area cultivated up to the month is 311,433 acres, exhibiting a decrease of 139,549 acres as compared with the average cultivation of the corresponding period of the three years ending 1875-76. The decrease appears in all the taluqs. The collections up to November amount to Rs. 2,96,723, and exhibit a decrease of a little more than 77 per cent. as compared with the average collections of the same period in the three years ending 1875-76. The Collector's attention has already been drawn to the backward state of the collections in the district. It is observed that the collections up to the month as given in the statement differ by Rs. 100 from those given in the progress statement for November. This should be explained and care taken to avoid similar difference in future.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—Lady Mary Grenville, accompanied by His Grace the Governor's Aide-de-camp, Captain Montgomery, Sir William and Lady Robinson, and the Misses Carmichael, visited the General Hospital on the evening of Thursday last. They were received by Doctor and Mrs. Farnell, and Drs. Ratton and Branfoot, the Lady Superintendent, and the Apothecaries of the General Hospital. The party inspected the new kitchen and the working of the steam-cooking apparatus very minutely. They then sat down to a table, and tasted some of the meat and other eatables that were prepared and served out to them, and pronounced the same to be very good and well done. Lady Mary Grenville and party, after going through the several wards, visited Captain Johnstone at his quarters. Lady Mary kindly enquired as to his state of health.

The Captain expressed his thanks to her Ladyship, and the visitors then left the Hospital.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 15. Florence, Chittagong.—16. Str. Mahratta, False Point; str. Meinam, Calcutta; Norwood, Moulemau.—17. Str. Euphrates, Bombay; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—21. Str. Dorunda, London; str. Merkara, Calcutta; str. Precurseur, Calcutta; Khersonese, Taucorn.

### DEPARTURES.

March 16. Eurynone, Rangoon; str. Meinam, Pondicherry; str. Telford, Calcutta.—18. Str. Euphrates, Calcutta; Rajpootana, Bombay.—20. Str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Mahratta, Bombay.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 23, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	35½ prem.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1842-43	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-6
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The progress made by the Bombay Volunteers since the formation of the regiment eight months ago is so great, even in the opinion of dispassionate military critics, as to afford a fair justification for those compliments with which the ardour of a civilian soldiery requires to be and ought to be occasionally caressed. The strength of the various companies at the inspection parade before the General of the district on Saturday last, and again yesterday morning before the Honorary Colonel, Sir Richard Temple—though, of course, owing to the great distances the men of the suburban companies have to travel the muster at a morning parade can never be so good as in the evening—and the very creditable way in which the different manœuvres were gone through, show that volunteering has now taken a firm root in Bombay, and that we have good grounds for hoping it will continue to grow and flourish abundantly. The present success of the movement, achieved after the complete failure of two previous efforts, may be ascribed to several causes. At the breakfast given by the Governor to the officers yesterday much stress was laid on the satisfactory results of the personal interest his Excellency has from the beginning taken in the Volunteers; and this was not the mere language of courtiers. Whatever may be Sir Richard Temple's faults, he undoubtedly possesses the compensating virtues of ceaseless energy and real good nature; and the genial earnestness with which he has taken the Volunteers, as it were, by the hand, has certainly gone a great way towards keeping alive the enthusiasm with which the movement was first started. The military authorities, too, and especially the Commander-in-Chief, have cordially co-operated with the Governor in making things easy for the Volunteers as regards the administrative routine which usually causes so many delays, and have also taken frequent opportunities of watching the progress of the men at drill. But it would be unwise and unfair to suggest that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles owe their success simply to official patronage. Their prosperity is mainly due to the growth of the European resident population, and the development of a healthy and vigorous public spirit in the community. According to the Census of 1872, there were then about 5,000 male Europeans in Bombay, and we are all conscious that this number must have been very largely increased during the last six years. The proportion of fighting men amongst this part of the population must be very large, for their numbers include very few old men or children, and it may be said that three-fourths of the male Europeans of Bombay are men in the prime of life. Of late years, too, there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of this class to regard Bombay as a place of permanent residence rather than a temporary refuge; and the very facilities of intercourse with England which are now so freely offered have helped to reconcile Englishmen to life in Bombay, as they can run home and come back

again whenever they wish to do so. We think, therefore, that Sir Richard Temple was probably within the mark when he said that on an emergency the strength of the Volunteers would quickly be increased to 1,500 men. We should expect to see double that number of European civilians in Bombay take up arms in case of need. His Excellency appealed yesterday morning to the feeling of fellowship which should make Europeans of all ranks in this country remember in the hour of danger that they belong to one stock, and are equally interested in maintaining the honour, power and glory of the Empire. This sentiment is always present to the minds of non-official Englishmen in India. Whatever else they may lack, they never forget the pride of race; and if, in Bombay, the non-official European community is sometimes accused of demanding its rights in too imperious tones, at least it may be relied upon never to repudiate the obligations of citizenship. Sir Richard Temple urged the officers of the Volunteers yesterday to remember that, after his family and fortune, every good citizen owes a duty to his country, and in times of peace patriotism may perhaps be treated as only a secondary duty; but a soldier would not be worth much who was not prepared to fight for his country first of all, and to prefer it to both family and fortune, and we have no doubt that the Bombay Volunteers would, if called upon for active service, be found to be animated by this spirit. Much, however, remains to be done before the Volunteer force of Bombay becomes as strong in efficiency and numbers as it ought to be. It seems to us that every English resident here should make it a point of honour either to join the regiment as an active member, or to assist with his purse in making the service more attractive. The busy men whose time is so much occupied that they cannot spare an hour or two a day to learn their drill, the unfortunate men who are the victims of some bodily infirmity, the lazy men who have a constitutional dislike to getting up early in the morning, and the fine gentlemen who disdain to join any Volunteer regiment in which they might have to occupy a lower rank than that of a captain, can all help in their various ways to advance the good cause, even if they do nothing beyond subscribing to the Band Fund, and so enabling the Volunteers to maintain a band which would play in public once or twice a week. Let anyone consider what an unspeakable relief it would be to the Government of this country to know that in all the great Indian cities the non-official Europeans were not only able to protect themselves, but to maintain order and crush sedition, without the aid of the regular army. No one can say how soon the occasion may arise when the stress of foreign war will put the Government in sore need of such help from Europeans in India; and this reflection should stimulate every Englishman in Bombay to do all he can for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 14.

## Miscellaneous.

**DRAINAGE.**—The proposed extensive drainage works in Bombay are likely to be entered upon without further delay.

**FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.**—The Governor of Bombay publicly opened the new Frere-Fletcher School at Bombay on the 18th inst.

**MR. HOPE.**—The Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., is allowed privilege leave to proceed to England for three months from the 21st instant or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of.

**FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.**—The Exhibition of Fine Arts, which was to have taken place in Bombay during the present month, will not be held until December.

**MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.**—The proprietors of the alienated villages in Salsette, who have been affected by the Abkaree Act, have addressed a memorial to the Viceroy.

**GOA.**—At Goa the discontent which has been caused by the conduct of the new Governor-General continues, and a petition protesting against the fresh taxation has been forwarded to Portugal.

**SENTENCE OF DEATH.**—It is announced that Sella, the notorious Kotagherry murderer, was found guilty on March 5th, and sentenced to death. It is supposed that Sella has killed about twelve people.

**STRIKE OF SCAVENGERS.**—There has been a strike at Bombay, nearly 700 natives employed by Government as scavengers leaving their work, on the grounds that they were underpaid, overworked, and treated with severity in the way of cutting and fining.

**PRIVATE COMPANIES.**—The proposal of the Indian Government to purchase the foreshore rights of all the private companies in Bombay is attracting much attention in that city, and the local Chamber of Commerce has conditionally approved the negotiations, but asks to be consulted with reference to the constitution of the new Port Trust and the readjustment of its debt.

**H.E. THE GOVERNOR.**—On the night of the 19th March, his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Frith, A.D.C., Dr. Waters, and Lieut. Sheik Cassim, native A.D.C., arrived at the Grant-road Station, where he had dinner before leaving by the mail train for Ahmedabad, en route to Deesa and Mount Abou. Three saloon carriages were placed at the Governor's disposal, and a large scarlet cloth was spread over the platform opposite to them.

Captain Portman, the B.B. and C.I. Railway Police Superintendent, Mr. F. Mathew, the Agent, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Hart, Acting Private Secretary, and Major Rivett-Carnac, were also at the station. Sir R. Temple is expected to return to Bombay at the end of the month.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 16. Str. Border Chieftain, Jeddah.—17. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta; str. Consett, Cardiff; str. Nankin, Newport; Rose, Bhimlipatnam; str. Olympia, Glasgow. 18. Str. Indus, Shanghai; str. Socotra, Bussorah; str. Ettore, Trieste; str. Embelhope, London.—19. Str. Tanjore, Melbourne.—20. Str. Lumley Castle, Calcutta; str. Sumatra, Suez; str. St. Olaf, Calcutta; Frankfurt Hall, Glasgow.—21. Str. Red Star, Aden; str. Winthrop, Cardiff; str. Akola, Kurrachee; Africa, Zanzibar.—22. Valkyrien, Sunderland; str. Assiria, Genoa.—23. Str. Glamorgan, Liverpool; str. Recilia, Newcastle; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; Zuleika, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

March 18. Str. European, Liverpool; str. Venetia, Suez.—19. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Good Hope, Moulmein; str. Nizam, China; str. Helios, Calcutta; str. Forder Chieftain, Kurrachee.—21. Prince Regent, Callao; str. Coconhda, Persian Gulf.—22. Earl of Zetland, Liverpool; str. Clive, Calcutta.—23. Str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool; str. Puttalia, Coasts and Calcutta; Benefactress, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Loftus, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Bell, Mr. Forster, Mrs. J. M. Slater, [and Captain W. B. Aislabie. For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. J. Barton. For VENICE.—Mr. H. Dairymple, Clerk and Mr. Chapman.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Indus.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Urquhart and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. H. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brind and two children, Mrs. Stephens and child, Mrs. MacLaren and two children, Col. Mrs. and Miss Pringle, Mrs. Macgregor and two children, General and Mrs. Keyes and five children, Mrs. Pagan and three children, Col. and Mrs. Fogson and two children, Mr. H. Blunt, Major General and Mrs. Hume and two children, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby and infant, Mrs. G. F. Hogg and infant, Mrs. Moyle and child, Mrs. K. Hill, Mr. J. B. Lynch, Miss Walton, Mrs. Pearcey and four children, Mrs. J. D. Hall, Mrs. Taylor and three children, Mr. Hefferman; Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee, Mr. R. C. MacIver, Mrs. Worsley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ayers, Mr. F. Dinis, Mr. H. Feaver, Mr. W. Langdale, Mr. J. F. Elliott Stokes, Mr. J. W. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glover and two children, Mr. Scott, Master Force and Master Jardine. For BRINDISI.—Lieut. G. A. Webbe, Mrs. G. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Louis, the Maharajah of Cooh Behar and two friends, Mr. H. St. John Kneller, Surgeon Major Simpson, the Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope, the Rev. A. G. Cane, Mr. E. J. Barton, a gentleman, Mrs. Noverre, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. W. Payne, Mrs. Lucas, Brigadier Gen. A. C. Silver, Lieut. J. H. Watson, Mr. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay, Mr. E. Lindsay, Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. C. S. de N. Lucas. For VENICE.—Mr. W. Gilbert, Mrs. General Hewett and four children, Capt. and Mrs. H. Morland and infant, Mr. Lewis Cosserat, Mr. Nisbett, Mr. Hill, Mr. C. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Danks, Mr. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. G. Fox, Col. G. A. Williams, Col. A. Y. Shortt, Lieut. H. J. Blagrove.

## Commercial.

Bombay, March 25, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	Rs. 9 1-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	Rs. 9 3-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	Rs. 9 4 d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agre Bank (Rs. 100)	...	125
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	470
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 695
Bank of Madras (all)	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 940
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 525
Coria Spinning Company	...	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1200
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	650 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	104
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1105
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	284
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	880
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	680
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	480
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	707 1/2
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
"    "    Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
"    "    Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
"    "    "    1842-43	...	9 1/2
"    "    "    1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	9 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	10 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 103 touch	...	18-9-6
Ditto Peking	...	18-11-0
"    "    "    "    "    "	...	18-7-0

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 16.)

BARR, Capt. D. W. K., polit. asst., 2nd class, substantive *pro tem.*, and 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, is app. to offic. as polit. agent, 2nd class, v. Capt. Ridgeway, and is posted to Jodhpore as polit. agent, from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Cadell.

BUCKLAND, C. E., B.A., Bengal C.S., to offic. as Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. during the absence on furl. of Mr. F. C. Daukes.

CHRISTISON, J. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, is attached to the office of the Engr. in Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, as a temp. measure.

COPELAND, D. P., to offic. as sub asst. conservator of forests, on prob., from March 1, and is posted to Assam, but will, as a temp. measure, be employed in the office of the Insp. Gen. of Forests.

DANIELL, C. A., offic. comr., Benares, is app. to offic. as agent to the Gov. gen. of Benares, from Feb. 15, v. Mr. Carmichael.

GRANT, Major C., offic. polit. agent, 1st class, is posted as polit. agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. Ridgeway, proceeding on furl.

GREEN.—The services of Lieut. A. O. Green, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

HENDERSON, R. M., exec. engr., 3rd grade, tempy. rank, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transfd. to British Burmah, Provincial estab.

HOWELL.—The services of Mr. A. P. Howell on his return from priv. leave, are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D., famine branch.

JUDGE, Major C. N., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, having reported his arrival in the Rawal Pindi com., mily. works, on March 1, is posted to the Rawal Pindi div., mily. works.

LYALL, A. C., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., and offic. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana, is app. to be Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.

OLIVER, J. W., asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in British Burma, is app. to offic. in the 1st grade of asst. conservators, from Nov. 21.

ONSLow.—The services of Lieut. G. C. P. Omslow, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mily. Works Branch, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh for employment as 3rd asst. principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

ORTON, Rev. F., B.A., junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, from the 28th ult.

SHAW, R. B., offic. political agent, 2nd class, is app. to offic. as resident, 3rd class, and is posted to Mandalay as resident, from the date of assuming charge, v. Lieut. col. Duncan.

SHELDON, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is retransf. from Hyderabad to the N.W.P., P.W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

TREVOR, Major S. T., R.E., supt. engr., 2nd grade, and secy. to chief comr., Assam, is prom. permanently to supt. engr., 1st grade, from Oct. 31.

WILLIAMSON, Rev. J., M.A., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal estab., to offic. as senior chaplain, during abs. on furl. of Rev. J. M. Thomson, M.A. Mr. Williamson received charge of his office on Feb. 28.

YORKE, Lieut. H. A., R.E., is app. to the P.W. Dept. as asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the N.W.P. and Oudh.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements in the Political Dept. are notified in the *Gazette of India*:—

Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., resident, 3rd class, and officer on special duty in Cashmere, is app. to offic. as resident, 2nd class, and as gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Bradford.

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., offic. resident, 2nd class, and offic. resident, Nipal, is transfd. to Cashmere as officer on special duty, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Henderson.

Lieut. col. E. C. Impey, resident, 3rd class, and polit. agent, Meywar, is posted to Nipal as offic. resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. Henvey.

Major P. W. Bannerman, polit. agent, 1st class, and polit. agent Baghelkund, is app. to offic. as resident, 3rd class, v. Major Henderson.

Major T. Cadell, v.c., polit. agent, 1st class, and polit. agent, Jodhpore, is transfd. to Oodeypore as polit. agent, v. Lieut. col. Impey.

Major C. Grant, offic. polit. agent, 2nd class, and 1st asst. to polit. resi-



dent, Persian Gulf, is app. to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class, v. Major Bannerman, and posted to Jodhpore as polit. agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Cadell.

Capt. C. B. Euan-Smith, c.s.i., offic. polit. agent, 3rd class, and 1st asst. to resident, Hyderabad, is app. to offic. as polit. agent, 2nd class, v. Major Grant.

Capt. E. L. Durand, polit. asst., 1st class, is app. to offic. as polit. agent, 3rd class, and is posted as 1st asst. to the resident, Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Grant.

Capt. N. C. Martelli, offic. polit. asst. 2nd class, and asst. to agent, Gov. Gen., Rajputana, is app. to offic. as polit. asst., 1st class, v. Capt. Durand.

Major E. R. C. Bradford, c.s.i., resident, 2nd class, and gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is app. to offic. as resident of the 1st class and as agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana and chief comr. of Ajmere, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. A. C. Lyall.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appts. are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the dates the officers report themselves for duty to the supt. of Marine, Bombay:—

Mr. Thomas G. R. Finny, to be a 2nd grade officer, and Mr. Guy L'Estrange Mathias to be a 4th grade officer, both on prob., and posted to the Indian Govt. ship *Semiramis* for gen. duty.

Mr. H. B. Simpson, to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Govt. ship *Enterprise*, with effect from Feb. 22, 1877.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 13.)

Mr. F. J. Marsden, barrister-at-law, is app. to be chief mag. for the town of Calcutta, and judge of the Court for the trial of pilots, v. Mr. C. Miller, resigned.

Mr. Ameer Ali, barrister-at-law, is app. to be a presy. mag. for the town of Calcutta, v. Mr. F. J. Marsden.

Mr. J. G. Charles is reapp. to act as chief mag. for the town of Calcutta, and is also app. to act as judge of the Court for the trial of pilots, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. J. Marsden.

Mr. J. Anderson, on leave, is app. to be a dep. comr. of the 4th grade, from Jan. 1, v. Mr. T. Smith.

Mr. A. W. Bushe Power, on leave, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of dep. comrs., v. Mr. J. W. Edgar, c.s.i.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, offic. dep. comr., Cooch Behar, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs. during the abs., on leave, of Major R. C. Money.

Capt. E. G. Lillingston, supt. of the Central Jail and of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh, is app. to be a dep. comr. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. A. W. B. Power, and to act as dep. comr. of Julpigoree during the abs., on leave, of Major R. C. Money.

Capt. Lillingston will act in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs., v. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, offic. dist. and sessions judge of Rajshahye, on leave, is app. to act as dist. and sessions judge of Bankoora, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. W. Cornell.

Mr. Bignold is also app. to act as additional dist. and sessions judge of Burdwan.

Mr. T. T. Allen, dist. and sessions judge, on leave, is app. to be dist. and sessions judge of Rajshahye.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, joint mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, is app. to act temp. as dist. and sessions judge of Bankoora.

Mr. W. M. Clay, offic. mag. and coll., Backergunge, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. E. J. Barton.

Mr. H. L. Jones, dist. supt. of police, on leave, is posted to Julpigoree.

Dr. V. Richards, embarkation agent and med. insp. of emigrants, Goa-lundo and Kooshten, is app. to act as protector of emigrants and supt. of emigration, Calcutta, during the abs., on leave, of Dr. J. G. G. Grant.

Mr. L. Abbott, C.S., received charge of the Patna Jail from Surg. major B. Simpson, on Feb. 14.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 9.)

Surg. major J. FitzGerald, of the 22nd Madras N.I., with the sanction of the brig. gen. comdg. Nagpur force, is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Hoshangabad, in addition to his mil. duties, during the abs., on leave, of Surg. Leckler.

Major M. P. Ricketts, Capt. W. S. Brooke, and Major H. I. Lugard, offic. dep. comrs., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, will respectively revert to their substantive grades of dep. comrs., 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, from the 18th ult., while Lieut. col. C. L. R. Glasford reverted to his substantive app. of dep. comr., 1st class.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, v. Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, March 16.)

ADYE—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—No. 24, dated the 15th Feb., 1878.—Confirming the app. of Lieut. G. Abye, offic. squad. officer, 1st cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to act, in add., as adjt., v. Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, app. to the 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

ARMSTRONG, Col. C., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Lieut. col. Hay.

GIBBON—MORRIS—BEAGIN—SALKELD.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.:—Lieuts. C. D. Gibbon, 1st batt., 25th foot; C. A. Morris, 1st batt., 14th foot; and W. W. Beagin, 59th foot. The order replacing the services of Capt. R. H. Salkeld at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C. is cancelled.

GORDON, Col. T. E., c.s.i., Bengal staff corps, hon. A.D.C. to the Governor gen., comdt., Meywar Bheel corps, to be an asst. adjt. gen., from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Lieut. col. C. H. S. Scott, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 20th March. Col. Gordon will offic., in add. as 1st asst. adjt. gen. v. Lieut. col. F. Eteson, offic. as depy. adjt. gen.

GUNNING—BOILEAU.—The following appts. are made in the Meywar Bheel corps:—Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. T. E. Gordon. Major F. W. Boileau, dep. asst. qmr. gen., to be 2nd in com., from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Gunning. Major Boileau will offic. as comdt. during Major Gunning's absence.

HAY, Lieut. col. G. J. D., mil. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to offic. as mil. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, v. Col. H. A. Cockburn, on furl.

MURRAY, Lieut. col. A. H., R.A., now offic., to be dep. adjt. gen. R.A. in India from March 18, in succession to Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, c.b., whose tour of service will expire on that date.

NICHOLL—Lieut. col. T., R.A., supt. foundry and shell factory at Cossipore, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, from the date on which he may assume charge of the app., vice Major D. J. Welsh, on furl.

OKEDEN.—The services of Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd batt. 60th foot, late A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Hon. Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P. and Oudh, from March 1.

SEAGRIM.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. A., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from March 12.

#### SERVICES OF OFFICERS PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

The services of Major F. W. Boileau, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. qmr. gen., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Capt. H. G. Grant, 78th foot, A.D.C. to the C. in C. in India, are replaced at the disposal of H.E.

The services of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, genl. list, infantry wing officer, 15th (the Lucknow) N.I., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The services of Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R.E., assist. engr., 1st grade, Mysor, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The services of Lieut. H. A. Yorke, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

#### MEDICAL.

Crow, Vet. Surg. W. A., Vet. Dept., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Sitapur, for duty with the Royal arty. at the latter station.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. W. E., to be offic. medical charge of the 21st N.I., v. Surg. W. A. C. Roe.

LEAPINGWELL.—The services of Surg. A. H. Leapingwell, residency surg., Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

OWEN, Surg. C. W., is temporarily attached to the office of sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India from the date on which he was relieved of the app. of offic. supt. of the Eye Infirmary, Calcutta.

CONSULAR.—The *Gazette of India* notifies that the Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. A. Dronin as in charge of the office of Consul general for France at Calcutta, during the absence of M. Eydin.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. F. Marsden, barrister-at-law, chief mag. for the town of Calcutta, and judge of the Court for the trial of pilots, for twenty months, from the 22nd inst., together with subsidiary leave for fourteen days, from the 8th idem. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, for ten months, from the 21st inst. Mr. E. McL. Smith, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., at present employed on settlement work, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for four months, in extension. Mr. A. W. B. Power, for six months, in extension. Mr. F. B. Taylor, asst. mag. and coll., Nuldea, for one month. Mr. F. R. S. Collier, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Kurigan div. of the Rungpore dist., for three months, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties. Major F. Collingridge, comdt. of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, for nine months, from the 15th inst. Mr. W. Campbell, dist. supt. of police, Julpigoree, for one year. Mr. W. Forsyth, civil med. officer, Dinagpore, for six months, in extension. Surg. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., professor of pathology and resident physician, Medical College, Calcutta, for three months, from April 8, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Surg. H. M. Leckler, civil surg., Hoshangabad, two months' priv. leave, from the 15th prox. Mr. R. C. Dutt, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dukhin Shahabpore, Backergunge, has three months from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties. Mr. W. B. Martin, dep. mag. and dep. coll., for six months. Mr. J. Pratt, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on March 11. Surg. major W. J. Palmer, professor of anatomy and second surg. Medical College Hospital and medical insp. of emigrants, Calcutta, leave for three months from the 4th prox. Mr. B. Stainforth, dist. supt. of police, Kheri, seven months furlough to Europe, from 1st April, 1878. Mr. L. H. G. Thomas, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, six months leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, from the 7th April, 1878. Mr. E. Colvin, offic. comr., Meerut div., furlough to Europe for two years, from the 15th April, 1878. Mr. H. M. Chase, dist. and sess. judge, Saharanpur, leave for six months on urgent private affairs, from the 15th April, 1878. Mr. C. G. Palmer, exec. engr., Etawah div., Ganges Canal, is granted furlough on private affairs for two years, from the 15th April next. Mr. T. E. Headford, offic. engr.-in-chief, local railways, N.W.P. and Oudh, is granted six months leave. Mr. A. H. Haggard, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Serampore div. of the Hooghly dist., is allowed leave for three months from April 8. Mr. J. Adamson, dep. consrv. of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is granted two years furlough to Europe. Major J. T. Bushby, offic. dep. comdr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned

dist., has been granted priv. leave for three months, from the 10th April Mr. F. C. Daukes, under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept. has obtained furl. for one year, from the 13th May.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. T. Chitty, B.S.C., controller of mily. acct., Bombay, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. col. and brevet col. Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., B.S.C., comr. and supt., Peshawar div., on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. col. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., director of State Railways, Central System, offic. dep. secy., railway branch, P.W.D., on private affairs, for eighteen months. First Class Vet. Surg. G. A. Oliphant, in vet. charge of the Reserve Remount Depot., Hapur, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, P.W.D., consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on private affairs, for nine months. Surg. major C. T. Paske, on private affairs, for six months and twenty-eight days. Capt. H. R. L. Morgan, R.A., comdt. No. 5 garrison baty., Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs, for two years. Capt. W. C. Ramsden, gen. list, inf., wing officer 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs, for one year, six months and thirteen days. Major N. St. L. Carter, E. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for eighteen months, from April 6. Major J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., 2nd in com. Bangalore Rifle Volunteer, for twelve months, from Feb. 1. Capt. I. J. Whitty, E. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for three months, from May 1. Lieut. col. H. Marshall, 9th lancers, from March 20 to June 20, on private affairs. Capt. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th lancers, for three months, from date of landing in India. Major J. S. Tait, 12th lancers, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. G. M. Martin, 12th lancers, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. P. P. Mack, 12th lancers, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. A. Case, 12th lancers, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. J. B. S. Symes-Bullen, 15th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E., to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. and local major R. W. B. Crowther-Beynon, 2nd batt. 1st foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. and local major F. S. S. Brind, 1st batt. 17th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. H. G. Panter, 2nd batt. 22nd foot, from March 18 to May 16, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. E. F. Chadwick, 33rd foot, for seven months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Col. R. H. Travers, 48th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. C. D. Wilson, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to port of embarkation, for one month, from such date as the Madras Govt. may dispense with his services; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Paymr. and Hon. Major F. Fitz-Patrick, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. F. R. W. Stainforth, 65th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. Penton, 89th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 12.)

AINSLIE, W. D., to act as asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, during the abs. of Mr. H. T. Ross, on m.c.  
BLAIR, Major H. W., asst. supt. of police, Cuddapah, to act as supt. of police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Major T. K. Guthrie on other duty.  
CRICKSHANK, A., to act as coll. and dist. mag., South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Price on other duty.  
FOURACRES, T., sub engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Godavery to the Vizagapatam dist.; to join at the public expense.  
GOODRICH, W. W., to act as asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, during the employment of Capt. W. H. St. A. Wilton on other duty.  
HODGSON, Capt. G. R., asst. supt. of police, Malabar dist., to act as supt. of police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. F. Hole on other duty.  
LEWIS, Lieut. E. J. G., officer in charge, Account Branch, will perform the duties of examiner of Ordnance Accounts, without prejudice to his own, during the abs. of Major Luxmoore.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 19.)

COMYN, W. H., to be coll. and dist. mag., Trichinopoly.  
GRAHAME, W. F., to be sub coll. and joint mag., Tinnevely.  
HARRIS, Capt., to be asst. supt. of police, Bellary, v. Briggs.  
HAYTER, Major, to act as cantonment mag., Wellington, during abs. of Lieut. col. Richards.  
STEVENSON, E. S. B., to be asst. supt. of police, Salem, v. Harris.

##### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Under the provision of Section 82 of Act VII. of 1871, the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the districts set opposite their respective names:—

Major G. Chrystie, supt. of police—Bellary.  
Mr. W. J. Sullivan, acting supt. of police—Nellore.  
Mr. A. P. Agar, offic. asst. supt. of police—North Arcot.  
Mr. G. C. M. Lawford, acting asst. supt. of police—Godavery dist.

##### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 19.)

WHITE, Lieut. and depy. asst. comy. F. J. White, of the clothing dept.,

is transfd. to the pension estab. in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 140 per mensem, from April 1.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, March 9.)

BALDWIN—GODFREY.—Lieut. col. A. T. Baldwin, from wing comdr. 10th N.I. to wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 41st N.I. Lieut. col. C. J. Godfrey, offic. 2nd in com. 10th N.I., from wing comdr. 7th N.I. to wing comdr. 10th N.I.  
BRIGGS, Capt. R. G., general list, to be wing officer 10th regt. N.I., v. Wright, who vacates.  
MEADE.—Order confd., by the officer com. troops, Port Blair and Nicobars, app. Lieut. J. deC. D. Meade, 89th regt., station staff officer, from Feb. 7, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. G. H. Hayne, resigned.  
POLLOCK.—With the sanction of Govt. the following removal is ordered:—Lieut. col. F. T. Pollok, staff corps, from wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 41st regt. N.I., to general duty, Madras.  
RIACH.—Order confd., by the officer com. Centre District, app. Col. W. A. Riach, 10th regt. N.I., the next senior officer, to com. the troops in garrison from Feb. 18 to Feb. 21, during the abs. of Major gen. T. Raikes, C.B., on a tour of inspection.  
ROBINSON.—Erratum.—In G.O.C.C. of Feb. 22, app. an officr. 2nd in com. for the 15th regt. N.I., for Lieut. H. S. Robinson read Lieut. col. H. S. Robinson.  
SMALLEY—WALKER.—Order confd. by the comdt. 19th regt. M.N.I., making the following apps. as a tempy. measure:—Capt. F. Smalley to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. E. Austin, removed on prom.; and Capt. C. W. Walker to offic. as qmr., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. F. Smalley.  
STUART—PRESTON.—Lieut. col. H. T. Stuart, offic. 2nd in com. 40th N.I., from wing comdr. 40th N.I. to wing comdr. 7th N.I. Major B. H. Preston from offic. wing comdr. 40th N.I. to wing comdr. 40th N.I.

##### MEDICAL.

CULLIMORE.—The services of Surg. D. H. Callimore, acting zillah surg., Salem, are replaced at disposal of the Mil. Dept.  
FERRAND.—The services of Surg. E. Ferrand, Indian Med. Dept., are placed at disposal of the chief comrs. of Mysore, Famine Dept., to join on arrival at Madras from Moulmein.  
FINLAY, Surg. W., A.M.D., from gen. duty, Burmah Circle, arrived at Madras from Rangoon in med. charge of invalids, and now doing gen. duty, Presy. Circle, to general duty, Mysore Circle.  
MORGAN, Surg. major W. H., to act as civil surg., Cochin, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major Doyle.  
PARKER.—The services of Surg. major C. R. G. Parker, Indian Medical Dept., are placed at the disp. of the Public Dept.  
RINGROW, First Class Asst. Apoth. J., is transfd. to the Pension Estab. lishment in India on the invalid pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, from March 15.  
ROBINSON.—The services of Surg. M. Robinson, Indian Med. Dept., are replaced at disposal of the C. in C. from date of relief by Surg. Ferrand, for appointment to med. charge of a regiment.  
THOMAS, Surg. major J. B., zillah surg., Negapatam, to act as surg., 3rd dist., Madras, during the abs. of Surg. major Hunt, on leave.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. H. Baker, master attendant, Paumben, for one month on urgent private affairs. Mr. N. A. Roupell, to Europe for two years, (furlough for twenty months cancelled).

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., dist. engr., Cuddapah, for one year and six months, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay or Madras. Major W. G. Sharp, staff corps, wing officer 16th regt. N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs, to embark from Bombay or Madras. Major gen. A. C. Silver, comdg. Northern dist., for six months, to embark from Madras or Bombay. Capt. A. S. Grove, staff corps, wing officer 15th regt. N.I., for one year and twenty-eight days, on private affairs, and on m.c. for eleven months and two days, to embark from Bombay or Madras.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 14.)

BAUMGARTNER, Lieut. col. T. M., is app. to act as joint administrator of the Sangli State, in add. to his own duties as asst. Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Major West on priv. leave.  
DAVIDSON, A., A.I.C.E., to act as ex. engr. for Irrigation, Satara, as a tempy. measure, from the date of Lieut. col. Penny's departure on leave.  
FULTON, E. McG. H., received charge of the office of Registrar on the Appellate Side of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature on the 11th inst.  
MAXWELL, H., resumed charge of the office of supt. of the Common Jail of Bombay for the civil side on March 11.

POLEHAMPTON, Rev. A., is app. to act as chaplain of Camp Belgaum, during abs. on leave of Rev. C. Walford.  
 WATSON, A., is app. to act as supernum. dep. coll. in Sind during the tempy. deputation of Mr. W. S. Forman to act as judge of Shikapur.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following tempy. promotions are made in the superior accounts estab. of the P. W. Dept. to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Capt. A. G. Begbie, R.E., examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, to be examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Mr. R. K. Williams, dep. examiner, to be examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Marten, asst. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. 1st grade), to be depy. examiner.

Mr. H. Rainier, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, asst. engr., 3rd grade, to be asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, asst. engr., 3rd grade, to be asst. engr., 2nd grade.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made consequent on Mr. J. F. Hawthornthwaite, professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, having proceeded on seven months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 4th inst.:—

Mr. J. Scorgie, professor of mechanism and applied sciences, Poona Civil Engineering College, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. G. W. Forrest, to act in the 4th grade as professor of history and political economy in the Elphinstone College.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—

Gunners J. Mulberry and W. Rogers, M batt. 1st brigade (late E baty. 9th brigade) R.A.

2nd Lieut. H. B. H. Lethbridge, and Serg. M. Byrne, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Major W. A. Smith, Sub-Lieut. T. A. H. Davis, and Drummer J. Billington, 2nd batt. 11th foot.

Serg. J. Dwyer, unattached list, Poorundhur Sanitarium, Barrack Serg. J. T. Calvert.

Lieut. W. A. Smith, E baty. 2nd brigade (late E baty 4th brigade) R.A.

Capt. C. Middlemass, and Private J. McNeice, 2nd batt. 17th foot.

Serg. W. E. Perkins. Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani at a special examination held on the 25th Feb., 1878:—Lieut. T. L. W. Dowling, 34th foot; and Lieut. G. F. Willes.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona March 16.)

BLAIR—GARDEN—SKINNER.—Col. R. Blair, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt. 3rd N.I., to be comdt., in succession to Col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, retired; Lieut. col. W. A. Garden, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com., v. Col. R. Blair; and Capt. G. J. Skinner, wing officer and adjt., to be wing comdr., in succession to Lieut. col. W. A. Garden.

CHALMERS—ROSS.—Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, offic. comdt. 11th Bengal lancers, is confd. in the appt.; and Lieut. col. T. G. Ross, offic. 2nd in com. 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. Chalmers.

CONGDON—WATERFIELD.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of R.A. officers have been made:—Lieut. J. J. Congdon, D baty. A brig. (late E-B), been prom. capt. and posted to No. 1 baty. 9th brig. (late 6.6 R.A.); Lieut. D. M. D. Waterfield, G baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig., has been app. to K baty. A brig. R.H.A.

COPPINGER.—The name of Lieut. T. S. Coppinger, 2-11th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot, published in G.O.C. of 1877.

COUSSMAKER—HORE.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed through a course of garrison instruction in England:—Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, B.S.C., and Capt. W. S. Hore, Bombay inf.

DOWN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 20, app. Lieut. Down to offic. as adjt. to 13th N.I., v. Lieut. Walker, on furl.

ERSKINE, Capt. C. M., Poona horse, offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., in add. to his own duties as squadron officer, from Feb. 15 to Feb. 26.

HERVEY—WEMYSS.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following transfers of staff corps probationers:—Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, from the 39th N.I., to be wing officer 3rd N.I., on probation, v. Capt. G. J. Skinner, prom. Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr. 21st N.I., v. Capt. V. W. Tregear, on furl.

MORRIS, Capt. W. C., offic. as wing comdr. 7th N.I., in addition to his own duties as qrmr., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 19, 1877.

SMITH—SNELL—MONTEITH.—The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and have been awarded "first class extra" certificates:—Lieuts. H. F. Smith, F. W. Snell, and E. V. P. Monteith, staff corps.

SMITH—MAYNE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Feb. 28:—Lieut. col. J. A. Smith, staff corps, 2nd in com. 18th regt. N.I.; and Major A. G. Mayne, staff corps, canton. mag., Secunderabad.

WETHERALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 18, directing Capt. W. A. Wetherall, wing officer, to offic. as qrmr. to 22nd N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Smith, offic. adjt.

#### MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Surg. A., army med. dept., is brought on the strength of the

British troops in this com., from Feb. 28, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

CARTER, Surg. major H. V., M.D., is app. to act as principal and prof. of medicine and clinical medicine in the Grant Medical College during the abs. of Surg. major H. Cook on sick leave; Dr. Carter is also app. to act as Prof. of Hygiene in the same college; Surg. major Carter is also to act as first physician, Jamsetji Jejobhai Hospital, during the abs. of Surg. major H. Cook, on m.c.

DANE, Surg. A. H. C., M.B., is app. to act as supt. of the Poona City Jail, during the abs. of Surg. H. Davidson on leave.

ELPHICK, Vet. surg. J. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Sangor, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

GREANY, Surg. J. P., to act as dep. sanitary comr., Southern Deccan Registration dist., during the abs. of Surg. R. M. Wall on leave, or until further orders.

KEMP, Vet. surg. W. H., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Morar, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

MCBURY, Surg. C. W., to act as dep. sanitary comr., Sind Registration district.

POWELL, Vet. surg. B. A. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Sangor to Benares, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

#### TO DO DUTY WITH TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

The undermentioned med. officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, on March 14:—

Surg. majors J. E. Moffatt, J. Good, J. A. Illingworth, J. Bourke, R. Tobin, and Surg. J. G. Rogers.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. R. Gambier, D baty. B (late C) brig. R.H.A., from June 15 to June 30, to Pulney Hills, Madras, on private affairs. Lieut. C. Russell, D baty. B (late C) brig. R.H.A., from March 11 to June 18, to Matheran, on private affairs. Major A. Swinton, N baty. 1st brig. (late F 9th) R.A., from April 1 to June 30, to Murree, on private affairs. Major M. J. Sexton, No. 17 baty. 8th brig. (late 3-6) R.A., from March 10 to July 10, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Major J. H. Blackley, No. 16 baty. 8th brig. (late 2-6) R.A., from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Capt. J. C. Robson, M baty. 1st brig. (late E-9) R.A., from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Capt. C. Crosthwaite, G baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig. R.A., from April 1 to July 15, to Mussoorie, on private affairs. Capt. W. F. Nelson, B baty. 2nd (late 4th) brig. R.A., from Jan. 31 to Sept. 30, in England. Capt. and adjt. F. C. Nicolas, R.A., from March 6 to June 10, to Mahabeshwar, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. W. Woodward, 8th brig. R.A., from March 20 to Sept. 20, to Cashmere, on private affairs. Lieut. F. A. Maude, R.E., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 3rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. Mr. T. Sterrett, 2nd batt. 9th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. H. Yule, 2nd batt. 11th foot, instr. of musketry, to Naini Tal, from date of departure, for six months on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. B. H. Boyd, 2nd batt. 17th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. E. C. W. Hannan, 56th foot, from March 11, pending retirement. Paymr. major F. Fitzpatrick, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. F. H. Mitchell Innes, 4th batt. 60th rifles, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. H. Brücke-Hunt, 72nd Highlanders, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. W. Barnes, 73rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. Wright, 83rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. T. G. Coles, staff corps, to Matheran, for thirty days, from date of departure. Major H. W. Harris, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, prep. to furl. Lieut. F. G. Alexander, 1st Sind Horse, from date of departure, for six months, in India, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major J. Mackay, A.M.D., M.D., to Ootacamund, from April 15 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Surg. major W. Everet, A.M.D., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Condr. J. E. Humphrys, Ordnance Dept., to Bombay, from date of departure, for twenty days. Lieut. G. E. S. Forbes, 3rd hussars, to remain in Bengal from July 10 to Jan. 31, inclusive, in extension. Major F. W. Ward, F baty. 2nd (late 4th) brigade R.A., from April 15 to July 15 to Neilgherries. Major E. L. Percy, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to Cashmere, for six months, from date of departure. Paymr. (Major) F. B. Forster, 1st batt. 5th fus., to remain at Bombay from March 24 to March 31, in extension. Lieut. N. Rochin, 2nd batt. 7th foot, instr. of musketry, to Cashmere, for six months, from date of departure. Major (brevet lieut. col.) S. G. C. Hoggo, 66th foot, comdt. Deolali Depot, to Cashmere, for six months, from date of departure. Capt. T. Harris, 66th foot, adjt. Deolali Depot, to Cashmere, for six months, from date of departure.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 9.

9th Lancers.—The third Christian name of Second Lieut. Bell Martin is "de Tour," and not "de Jour," as stated in the *Gazette* of March 19.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. J. Hay, from the supernum. list, to be col., v. E. J. Cartlew, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Spurway to be col., v. R. J. Hay, placed up in the seconded list; Major J. F. Betty to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Spurway; Capt. H. M. Robertson to be major, v. J. F. Betty; Capt. W. A. Roberts, from

the supernum. list, to be major, v. C. D. Gilmour, dec.; Capt. D. N. Taylor, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. W. A. Roberts, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. T. M. Hazlerigg to be major, v. G. O'Connor, who retires upon temp. half-pay; Lieut. H. H. Crookenden to be capt., v. H. M. Robertson; Lieut. J. R. S. O. Hewitt to be capt., v. T. M. Hazlerigg; Capt. F. L. G. Little, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. R. H. Grant, who retires upon a gratuity; Capt. W. S. Langley to be adjt., v. J. J. W. Inge, who resigns the adjutancy only; Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh to be lieut. on the seconded list, as a prob. for the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. J. C. Shirres to be lieut. upon the seconded list; the first Christian name of Major Burgess, whose prom. appeared in the *Gazette* of the 12th ult., is Harry, and not Henry, as therein stated.

In consequence of the deaths of Col. E. J. Carthew on Feb. 19, and Major C. D. Gilmour on March 11, the dates of prom. of the undermentioned officers are altered, as stated against their names, viz.:—Major H. M. Moorsom to Feb. 20; Major G. J. Burgmann to Feb. 20; Major H. L. Gwyn to March 12; Capt. F. N. Innes to Feb. 20; Capt. J. P. Freeth to March 12.

**Royal Engineers.**—Col. J. Bean (late Madras) (since dec.), retires upon a pension; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. S. Moberly (late Madras) to be col., v. J. Bean; Major J. O. Hasted (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. A. S. Moberley; Capt. S. C. Clarke (late Madras) to be major, v. J. O. Hasted; Capt. C. Warren to be major, v. W. A. Frankland, who retires upon temp. half-pay; the prom. to capt. of Lieut. J. B. Lindsell, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 15th ult., is antedated to March 15, v. H. J. W. Gehle, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. G. Nicholson to be capt., v. F. S. Shepherd, retired upon temp. half-pay; Lieut. R. R. Pulford to be capt., v. R. G. Scott, dec.; Lieut. P. S. G. Reid to be capt., v. S. C. Clarke (late Madras); Lieut. M. Greer to be capt., v. L. J. G. Ferrier, dec.; Lieut. E. C. Hart to be capt., v. C. Warren; Lieut. E. C. Fanshawe to be capt., v. M. F. Ommanney, who retires upon a gratuity.

**Brigade Depot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. M'Kay, from half-pay, late 12th foot, to be lieut. col.

**6th Foot.**—Lieut. C. E. Pollock has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**12th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. M'Kay retires on half-pay.

**13th Foot.**—Capt. B. D'Musgrave retires on a pension.

**22nd Foot.**—Lieut. W. H. Kerr to be adjt., v. Lieut. G. A. Christian, prom.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. F. A. B. Talbot to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, relieved from that app.

**45th Foot.**—Capt. G. H. Cobbold, from the 84th foot, to be capt., v. R. G. Newbigging, who exchanges.

**54th Foot.**—Lieut. H. M. Bruce, who has resigned his app. as a prob. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. W. W. P. Joyce, prom.

**56th Foot.**—Sub. Lieut. E. C. W. Hannan resigns his commission.

**62nd Foot.**—Paymr. and Hon. Major T. N. Young retires on half-pay.

**73rd Foot.**—Lieut. A. S. Parkinson, from the Clare Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. R. Young, prom.

**84th Foot.**—Capt. R. G. Newbigging, from the 45th foot, to be capt., v. G. H. Cobbold, who exchanges.

#### BREVET.

Col. J. Bean, royal (late Madras) engrs. (since dec.), to have the hon. rank of major gen. upon retirement on a pension; Capt. and Lieut. col. A. E. A. Ellis, c.s.i., half-pay, late greendr. gds., Equerry to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be col.; Major H. V. Forbes, retired royal marine L.I., to have hon. rank of lieut. col.; Paymr. and Hon. Major T. N. Young, 62nd foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. on retiring upon half-pay; Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. Richardson, Army Pay Dept., to have the hon. rank of major; Capt. B. D'U. Musgrave, 13th foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

The following officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., viz.:—

Lieut. col. R. M. Parsons, R.E.

Lieut. col. F. Brine, R.E.

The undermentioned officers who have retired on pensions to have a step of hon. rank:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Dwyer, late retired full pay, 14th foot.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. McBean, v.c., late 93rd foot.

Brevet col. E. J. Dickson, late staff capt., Isle of Man.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. C. M. Russell, late 2nd West India regt.

Lieut. col. G. T. Osborne, late 11th foot.

Lieut. col. A. Bainbrigge, late 13th foot.

Lieut. col. F. A. Smith, v.c., late 43rd foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major B. T. F. Stammers, late 10th foot.

Capt. and Brevet major A. G. E. Morley, late 71st foot.

Major J. Meaden, late 57th foot.

Major E. H. Helyar, late 2nd foot.

Major G. Skene, late 77th foot.

Major W. Busfield, late 22nd foot.

Major E. P. Newman, late 47th foot.

Major G. H. J. Haldane, late 64th foot.

#### MEMORANDA.

Capt. and Brevet col. V. F. Story, half-pay unattached, staff officer of pensioners, retires on a pension.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. G. L. W. D. Flamstead, half-pay, late depot battalion, retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Capt. and Hon. Major H. Currie, late 79th foot, has been perm. to commute his pension.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 8.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian staff corps made by the Govts. in India:—

##### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. W. G. Dunsford, 108th foot; R. F. Gartside-Tipping, 51st foot; and E. M. Nedham, 62nd foot.

##### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. W. S. Birdwood, 81st foot; and H. B. Warden 83rd foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—At Indore, March 11, wife of G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, daughter.

BELLEW—At Lahore, March 15, wife of Surg. major H. W. Bellew, daughter.

BIRCH—At Akyab, March 7, wife of Edmund J. Birch, daughter.

BOYD—At Mangalore, March 14, wife of J. E. Boyd, acting supt. of police, son.

BRADFORD—At Delhi, March 9, wife of G. A. Bradford, son.

COMLEY—At Calcutta, March 18, wife of Dr. J. M. Comley, son.

COOK—At Kaira, March 16, wife of Dr. Cook, civil surg., daughter.

CRATTHORNE—At Mophaine Coal Mines, March 16, wife of Sergt. A. Cratthorne, overseer, Waora Coal Mines, daughter.

DAVIES—At Umballa, March 16, wife of Surg. major R. W. Davies, daughter.

DESOUZA—At Mody-street, Fort, March 18, wife of Dr. P. J. L. DeSouza, son.

EASTON—At Entally, March 13, wife of Capt. A. Easton, comdr. steam-tug *Bassin*, son.

EYLES—At Mysore, March 10, wife of Passed Hospital Apprentice C. H. Eyles, 14th hussars, Bangalore, daughter.

ONRAET—At Gwalior, wife of H. F. Onraet, daughter.

PEARCE—At Bengal, March 19, wife of Richard Pearce, son.

PRENDERGAST—At Bangalore, March 15, wife of Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, C.B., v.c., R.E., son.

PRITCHARD—At Coonoor, March 18, wife of Retired vet. surg. Pritchard, son.

RIX—At Dharwar, March 13, wife of W. B. Rix, supervisor, P.W.D., daughter.

SELLS—At Mozuffernagar, March 16, wife of Arthur Sells, Bombay civil service, son.

SMITH—At Manila, Philippine Islands, Feb. 20, wife of Robert C. Smith, daughter.

WEBSTER—At Coonoor, Neilgherries, April 8, wife of A. McCallum Webster, M.C.S., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAKER—CASSIDY.—At Sialkot, March 11, Harry V. S. Baker, asst. engr., Punjab Irrigation, to Agnes, daughter of Major T. Cassidy, paymr., 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.

BAKER—SEARLE.—At Bombay, April 6, William A. Baker, of Bombay, to Agnes C., daughter of Capt. W. L. Searle, supt. Marine Stores Bombay.

MACKENZIE—COSSERAT.—At Bankipore, March 14, William Mackenzie, of Illmasnagger, Tirhoot, daughter of P. Cosserat, of Bankipore.

POWER—BARNETT.—At Cannanore, Madras, March 12, Frederick E. Power, lieut. 48th (Northampton) Regt., to Ellen M.

SHAW—KING.—At Girgaum, March 20, William S. Shaw, youngest son of the late Mr. James Shaw, Dublin, to Edith F., eldest daughter of Mr. John O'King, Law Agent, Poona.

#### DEATHS.

BIRCH—At Mainpuri, March 11, Maria A. Birch, widow of James G. Birch, indigo planter, aged 46.

BRAY—At Kasauli, March 17, Capt. J. Bray, unattached list, late Bengal art., aged 55.

CARNEY—At Palaveram, March 17, Marguerite, daughter of Lieut. col. Carnegie, aged 11 months.

DEVILLAMIL—At Bangalore, March 16, Helen M., wife of R. DeVillamil, R.E., aged 25.

DYKES—At Calcutta, March 16, Edward H. Dykes, aged 30.

ESCHELBACH—At Muttra, N.W.P., Rev. A. Eschelbach, Beugal chaplain, aged 40.

FENTON—At Madras, March 4, Charles Whitelocke, son of the late Major F. A. Fenton, M.S.C., offic. comr., Central Provinces, aged 23.

GLASSUP—At Serampore, March 17, Richard Glassup, E. I. Railway, aged 40 years.

GOUGH—At Chudderghaut, March 13, Geoffrey, child of Capt. P. Gough, aged 3 years.

JACKSON—At Mercara, March 15, Frederick D. Jackson.

LINES—At Ahmedpore, March 12, Sarah M., wife of J. S. Lines, I.V.S., aged 38.

LUMSDAINE—At Mhow, Central India, March 17, William L. Lumsdaine, son of the late Captain John Charles Lumsdaine, and grandson of the late General Sir William Richards, K.C.B., aged 48.

LYNN—At Baroda, March 20, Jessie S. D., wife of Captain W. A. Lynn, Commanding H. H. Guekwar's 3rd Regiment N.I., and second daughter of the late H. G. Wilcox, of the Bombay Municipality, aged 31.

MCDONALD—At Calicut, March 12, Michael J., Manager, Karaparamba Steam Coffee Works, aged 49.

SLANEY—At Bangalor, March 12, Mr. Dennis Slaney, of the 1st Madras fusiliers, late pensioned qtrm. sergeant, aged 68.



STUBBS—At Lucknow, March 17, Euphemia I. A., child of Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs, R.A., aged 11.

THOM—At Ballygunge, March 14, Sophia M. F. wife of John Thom.

WHATLEY—At Rajputana, March 16, Mrs. E. Whatley, of Agra, aged 78.

WRIGHT—At Jullundur, March 12, Kate, daughter of Mr. James Wright, exec. engr.

## Official Papers.

### CONSOLIDATION OF SALARIES IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 25th February, 1878.

**RESOLUTION.**—The old system of salaries in the Survey Department, based on a combination of military pay and allowances with staff salaries, having proved inconvenient, inasmuch as it resulted in some instances of junior officers drawing larger salaries than their seniors, while the civil members of the Department were placed at great disadvantage compared with their military colleagues, a scheme of consolidated salaries was substituted for it. This scheme came into operation from the commencement of 1874.

2. It was in force for a little more than a year and a-half, when the Government of India found it necessary, in consideration of the other demands on the public revenues, to reduce the annual cost of the Department to Rs. 20,00,000, or by over four lakhs of rupees.

3. The carrying out of this reduction in the expenditure of the Department has involved the absorption of a number of survey parties, and of several appointments in the different grades of the Department, and has also necessitated the stoppage of all promotion.

4. As the cost of the Department has now been brought down almost to the limit decided on, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the Department should be placed on a definite basis in view of the reductions that have been effected and in modification of the orders reorganising it.

5. His Excellency in Council has accordingly determined that the offices of deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents in the Topographical, Revenue, and Trigonometrical Branches shall be amalgamated into one list.

6. There are in the three branches thirty-one parties actually at work, requiring at least one officer to each party, and there are seven officers employed at the two head-quarters offices at Calcutta and Dehra. These are not at present susceptible of reduction. Thus the number of officers required on duty cannot be less than thirty-eight. Some of the parties need more than one officer for the proper carrying on of the work, e.g., for a cadastral survey party two officers are absolutely necessary. It is estimated that on the average there should be ten officers on duty in excess of the thirty-eight, making an effective strength of forty-eight. Adding one-fourth for absentees, the entire strength of the Department is sixty. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to distribute this number as follows:—

4	deputy superintendents, 1st grade.
12	" " 2nd "
13	" " 3rd "
11	assistant superintendents, 1st grade.
11	" " 2nd "
12	" " 3rd "

7. No officer shall be brought in to officiate unless the number of effective officers available is less than forty-eight.

8. The nominal list attached to this Resolution has been arranged on a strict calculation of the seniority of each officer taken on the mean of his length of service in the above grades and of the period since his last promotion. The only exceptions are in the cases in which this calculation would reverse the present relative position of officers in the same branch of the department, and in those of Mr. James and Captain Waterhouse, who, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the orders in this department, No. 731, dated Oct. 31, 1873, are placed next below Captain C. Strahan and Captain Holdich, respectively.

9. In every survey party in either of the three branches which may hereafter be reduced, the above scale shall be reduced by the complement of officers for each such party, and by a corresponding proportion of the twelve extra officers. Any officers in excess of the sanctioned scale shall be held to be supernumeraries.

10. The Governor-General in Council has further resolved that the maximum salary to be drawn by a deputy superintendent shall be Rs. 1,600 per mensem, by whomsoever the office may be held.

11. All officers who may have received temporary promotion shall revert to their substantive rank whenever they become supernumeraries.

12. Temporary or officiating promotions shall be granted under the existing rules from grade to grade in a class, and from class to class.

13. Should the salary of any officer be reduced under these orders below the substantive pay (including personal allowance, if any) to which he is at present entitled, the difference shall be made up to him by a personal allowance.

14. The number of absentees on furlough shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the entire strength.

15. The Surveyor-General shall perform, in addition to the duties hitherto attaching to the appointment, those of superintendent in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, the separate post being abolished.

16. These orders shall take effect from Jan. 1, 1878.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India, with the request that he will be good enough to take the necessary steps at once for carrying out its provisions.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Financial Department.

## Home.

### ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is a list of the Gentlemen Cadets of the first class who have successfully passed the final examination just concluded, and who have been recommended for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the choice of the corps having been offered to the thirteen cadets at the head of the list:—

#### FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1. Agar, E....	41,548	7. Anstruther, R. W.	33,959
2. Rice, S. R.	39,376	8. Massy, H. H.	33,650
3. Meeres, A. D.	38,293	9. Adair, H. B. N.	33,336
4. Dumbleton, H. N.	35,845	10. St. John, C. W. R.	31,902
5. Prendergast, J. W.	35,833	11. Yolland, W.	31,464
6. Askwith, W. B....	34,666		

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
12. *Grierson, J. M.	35,966	24. Shute, A. B.	24,952
13. *Honner, W. J.	32,051	25. Shewell, H. W....	24,357
14. Smith, S. G. D.	29,083	26. Jackson, M. B. G.	24,152
15. Wingate, G. M....	28,087	27. Molesworth, H. C.	22,886
16. Townsend, C. C.	28,614	28. Heath, A. W.	22,723
17. Wilson, C. H. L.	28,555	29. Carleton, H. A....	22,317
18. Bell, L.	27,823	30. Vereker, Hon. J. P.	22,241
19. Toms, F. B. R....	27,466	31. Jackson, F. B.	21,962
20. Phipps-Hornby, E. J.	26,732	32. Waller, J. D. H.	21,707
21. Leslie, J. H.	26,494	33. Ind, W. F.	18,743
22. Earle, W. H. S....	25,994	34. Calder, E. H. S.	17,505
23. Nicolls, E. J.	25,876		

\* Elected to be commissioned in the Royal Artillery.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA** announces that an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share (being at the rate of five per cent. per annum) will be paid to the shareholders on the 1st of May.

**DELHI AND LONDON BANK.**—At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank, held on the 10th inst., the report of the directors, showing a profit of £10,730, was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of four and a-half per cent. per annum declared.

**INDIAN OFFICERS.**—It has been intimated to officers of the Indian army who have made known their desire to be employed in case of European war that the War Office cannot, at present, at any rate, entertain the application of any but officers of the Imperial army.

**WAR OFFICE.**—General Lord Napier of Magdala and Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley continue in daily communication with the War Office authorities on the subject of our war preparations, but the latter officer remains in the performance of his official duties at the India Office, notwithstanding his appointment as chief of the staff of the proposed British expeditionary force.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Thursday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £300,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8-657d.; and to Bombay, £200,000, at an average of 1s. 8-657d. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8-11-16d. will receive about 48 per cent.; on Bombay at that price 50 per cent.

**COMMITTEE ON ARREARS OF PAY FOR ORDNANCE CORPS MAJORS.**—This Committee sat on April 5, when the Duke of Cambridge was examined. His evidence was favourable to the claimants, inasmuch as he stated he had never known substantive rank being given without its carrying pay. The Committee adjourned until May 17, by which time it is hoped the report may be ready for submission to the members.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—The Report of the directors of this bank for the year ending December 31 last states that the net profits (with the addition of £6,307 brought forward) amount to £99,310. The interim dividend declared in October last absorbed £24,000 of that sum, and after appropriating 5,000 to reduction of premises account, there now remains an available balance of £70,310, out of which the directors propose that a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, and that £40,000 be added to reserve fund, raising it to £150,000. The balance to be carried forward is £6,310.

**DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS WHELER.**—The death is announced of General Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., C.B., late of the Bengal Cavalry, aged seventy-seven. The deceased entered the Indian army in 1818, served in Bundelcund in 1821-2, in Afghanistan in 1839-40, and throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the siege and capture of Mooltan. In the Indian Mutiny he served as brigadier in command of the Saugor district, and he subsequently commanded the Meerut division of the Bengal army. He is suc-

ceeded by his eldest son, Colonel Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was born in 1828, and served in the Indian army from 1844 to 1873, when he retired on a pension.

**LOSS OF THE "CHILDWALL HALL" STEAMER.**—A telegram was received at Lloyd's on the 11th inst. from Lisbon, announcing the loss of the fine new steamer *Childwall Hall*, on the coast of Tagres, near Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. The steamer was outward bound to Bombay, *via* the Suez Canal, and left Liverpool on the 6th inst., with a general cargo. The telegram states that two boats, having on board twenty-seven persons, had landed at Tagres, but as the steamer had a crew of at least forty-eight men, and it is presumed a number of passengers, there is a large number of lives still unaccounted for. The steamer was the property of Mr. J. Wood, jun., of Liverpool; was built of iron, at Glasgow, in 1876; classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, and registered 2,060 tons gross, 1,361 net, 2,107 under decks. She was constructed with five bulkheads. Captain Putt was the commander. The value of the steamer alone may be estimated approximately at £40,000.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, over which Sir R. Alcock presided, on the evening of the 8th inst., papers were read by Captain W. Gill, R.E., on "Travels in Western China and on the Eastern Borders of Thibet;" and by Mr. T. W. Goad, on "The United States Topographical Survey of New Mexico." Captain Gill's paper described a journey from Shanghai to the eastern borders of Thibet, and entered into several details as to the geographical features and natural capabilities of the country. He had found the district traversed to be rich in oil wells and mines of various descriptions. Thibet he spoke of as a land flowing with milk and butter. Both China and Thibet he found to be very mountainous over certain parts of his route, but Thibet had many fertile valleys. He had met with eighteen tribes on the border lands of Thibet, seventeen of which were governed by men and one by women. The people were industrious, polite, frugal, and friendly.

**INDIA AND ENGLAND.**—The East India Association having reached its decade, has issued an address to the Princes and Chiefs of India, calling attention to the fact that the action of the Association and the extension of its influence have been checked by its having no permanent place of residence where the friends of India can meet in any considerable numbers to discuss the many and increasing subjects in which India and England are mutually interested. To provide a suitable and permanent local habitation on a convenient site—that is, in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament—where members of both Houses could conveniently attend, and to increase the efficiency of the Association, whose only object is the disinterested advocacy of all public interests of India, would demand an outlay of not less than £20,000. This sum, it is hoped, will be subscribed by the powerful and wealthy Princes and Chiefs of India, who are aware that India stands in the greatest need of such a channel for communicating the wishes of its people. There is good reason to believe that the various rulers and nobles of India, many of whom have liberally aided the East India Association, will provide the means to erect the proposed hall in a manner worthy of the great ends for which it is intended.

**CAPTAIN HENRY TROTTER, R.E.**—At the Council meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday last the Royal medals for the present year were awarded as follows:—1. To Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, President of the German Geographical Society, for his scientific explorations in China, in the course of which he mapped a great portion of the northern and central provinces, and made valuable observations on their physical geography; also for his great work on the Chinese Empire which is now in course of publication (see p. 315). 2. To Captain Henry Trotter, R.E., for his surveys in Eastern Turkestan, by which the work of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was connected with that of the Russian surveyors; and also for his important services in connecting his own work on the Upper Oxus with the explorations of the Mullah and Havildar further to the west, by which means he has made a most valuable contribution to the map of Central Asia. It is understood that Mr. H. M. Stanley's name would have been brought forward for one of the Royal medals, but for the fact that he had already received one in 1873 for the discovery of the late Dr. Livingstone. At the same meeting of the Council of the Society Mr. Stanley was elected an honorary corresponding member.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, April 8.—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.**—Lord KIMBERLEY said he hoped that this country would not embark in a war against a great Power upon such chimerical notions as that a Russian army would march across the desert to Egypt.—Lord STRATHNAIRN was of opinion that the destruction of the Ottoman Empire would place India in a position of considerable danger, and hoped that effectual means would be devised for averting that danger.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 9.—BOMBAY REVENUE.**—Mr. HARDY, in reply to Mr. POTTER, said that out of a total revenue in the Bombay Presidency of £3,624,000, there had been collected

up to the 31st of August, £2,334,000. There had been £21,000 allowed as remissions, leaving a balance of £274,000 to be collected. The Marquis of Salisbury had given instructions that the greatest moderation should be used in the collection of these arrears, so as not to interfere with the recovery of the famine districts from that visitation. In some districts the reports were not this year as favourable as he could have wished.

## India Office.

April 12, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. Pratt, W. R. Burkitt, and T. J. P. Jeffrey (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. S. J. Harrison (Uncov.), and J. B. Braddon (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. M. Keighley, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. G. Mansel, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. McL. Mills, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Woodhouse, Inf.; and Col. G. C. Hankin, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. M. K. Browne, Staff Corps; and Col. G. Adye, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. major H. Cook; and Major J. Gatacre, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. R. S. T. McEwen (Uncov.), 6 mos.' s.o.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Cav., 4 mos.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. T. H. Campbell, Inf., 3 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. R. Wooltorton (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Major W. O. Foord, Staff Corps; Surg. major R. E. Pearce; and Surg. major W. Farquhar.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

#### BIRTHS.

**BEYNON**—The wife of Col. W. H. Bynon, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Redhill, April 8.

**CROWE**—The wife of Col. C. Crowe, R.H.A., of twin sons, at Blackheath, April 7.

#### MARRIAGES.

**CAHILL—KING**—William Arthur, son of Capt. Cahill, late of 40th B.N.I., to Alice Emily Percy King, at St. Luke's Church, Paddington, April 6.

**DELAUTOUR—GRATES**—Edward Joseph De Lantour, Capt. R.B.A., to Isabella B. Grates, at Brussels, April 3.

**DEMPSTER—GUILD**—Cathcart Dempster, B.S.C., son of T. E. Dempster, late Supt. Surg., B.A., to Minnie Guild, at Glasgow, April 10.

**HUTCHISON—SADLER**—Surg. G. Hutchison, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army to Jessie Sadler, at Nice, April 2.

**MACKINLAY—HALLWARD**—William Mackinlay, of Wynnad, Madras, to Evelyn Elizabeth Hallward, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, April 9.

**SULIVAN—GRIFFIN**—Henry Norton Sullivan to Grace Mary, daughter of the late Col. Charles Griffin, 51st B.N.I., at Dover, April 9.

#### DEATHS.

**ANDREWS**—Elizabeth, wife of Col. W. G. Andrews, R.H.A., at Aldershot, April 8.

**CROWE**—Henry C. and Robert C., son of Col. Carlisle Crowe, R.H.A., April 9.

**DYNELEY**—Sarah Maria Estelle, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry E. Dyneley, Madras Cav., at Putney, April 4, aged 50.

**JAMES**—Capt. E. M. V. James, late Bombay Corps, at Croydon, April 9, aged 42.

**LIGHTFOOT**—Col. John G. Lightfoot, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) H.A., Retired List, at Madeira, March 15.

**RIMINGTON**—Fred William, son of G. F. Rimington, of Bombay, at St. Heliers, Jersey, April 7, aged 18.

**TAYLOR**—Mary M., wife of Henry Taylor, M.D., H.M.'s I.A. (Retired), at Brighton, April 3, aged 51.

**THOMPSON**—Charles John, son of Col. C. Thompson, B.S.C., at Clifton, April 5, aged 29.

THE Darjiling paper tells us that tea is being made in the Terai and the leaf is coming out well in the hills; but although there is still a good deal of moisture in the ground, rain is much wanted to bring out a satisfactory flush.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

April 4. Str. Sceptre, Rangoon; Loria, Mauritius.—5. Str. Vespasian, Mangalore; Parsee, Calcutta; str. Galatea, Bombay; str. Penang, Bombay.—6. Str. Evelyn, Colombo; Mora, Singapore; Sappho, Sourabaya.—7. Str. Mongolia, Bombay; Tiger, Rangoon; Republic, Calcutta; str. Lady Lyett, Rangoon.—8. Str. Branksome Hall, Bombay; str. Tuscany, Bombay; Lord Cairns, Calcutta.—9. Duchess of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—10. Str. Sheldon, Bombay; str. Dalton, Kurrachee.—April 11. Str. Stentor, Hong Kong; str. City of Carthage, Calcutta; str. German, Cape of Good Hope.

## DEPARTURES.

April 4. Str. Virginia Schilizzi, Bombay.—5. Str. Zeal, Bombay; str. Queen Anne, Calcutta.—6. Str. Childwall Hall, Bombay; str. Mediator, Calcutta; Languist, Calcutta; Chusan, Calcutta; Modern, Bombay; Devonshire, Calcutta; Blythwood, Bombay.—7. Accrington, Calcutta; Niobe, Rangoon.—8. Goshawk, Bombay.—9. Canute, Calcutta.—10. City of Kandv, Mauritius; Kingdom of Fife, Batavia, &c.—April 11.—Her Majesty, Madras; Violet, Natal; str. Khedive, Bombay; str. Danube, Cape of Good Hope; Devonshire, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Almora, April 17.—For Colombo.—Miss Harper, the Misses Barton (3), Miss Osmond, Mr. Bramble, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Norman, Mr. Young, Mr. Edge, Mr. Harper, Mr. Green, Mr. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes, Mr. Allen, Mr. Rea, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Bannatine, Mr. Roope, Mr. Finimore, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Guille and child, Mr. Miller, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Hill, Mr. Spennan, Dr. Dodsworth, Mr. Cleris, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Brindley and two children. For Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Gay, Miss Innes, Mr. Greenslade, Mr. Corbey. For Calcutta.—Mr. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Hezbie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hogge, Mr. Simon, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, April 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For Bombay.—Miss Wright, Mrs. Howick and child, Mr. R. Lydekker, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mrs. Stiles, and Miss Stransham. For MALTA.—Mr. R. Ord, Mr. Beaumont, Capt. Agassiz, Mr. Spry, and Mr. Loane. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Low and friend.  
Per str. —, April 11.—From BRINDISI.—For Bombay.—Mr. E. Vouillement, Mrs. Monteath, Miss Pigott, Mr. R. D. Bayley, and Mr. C. E. Palmer.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Huntley Castle, for Mauritius, March 22, 37 N.  
Loch Ranza, for Bombay, March 1, 2 S., 27 W.  
Emperor, for Anjer, Feb. 14, 30 S., 28 W.  
British Duke, for Calcutta, Feb. 13, 31 S., 26 W.  
Dilharee, for Calcutta, Feb. 13, 31 S., 26 W.  
Cathaya, Samarang to Amsterdam, March 30, 44 N., 16 W.  
Bowfell, for Calcutta, Feb. 22, 2 N., 28 W.  
Loch Ranza, for Bombay, March 1, 3 S., 29 W.  
Glandinorevig, for Bombay, Feb. 25, 5 N., 27 W.  
Gift, from Mauritius, March 24, 31 N., 33 W.  
White Eagle, from Calcutta, Feb. 9, 35 S., 22 E.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## APRIL 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Wybrow.  
BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. H. Ormerod.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. R. C. Webster.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Rev. G. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Laing, and Mrs. Roberts.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Second Lieut. F. A. Sanders.  
BRINDISI TO HONG KONG.—Gen. and Mrs. Donovan.

## MAY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. T. Roskilly, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parbury, and two children.  
BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bell.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.—Mr. J. S. Proctor.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Templer and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Miss Scott, and Mrs. F. Shaw.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. C. Stewart and child.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 25.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 26.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 4 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 4 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 4 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 4 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. | every additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 4 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Ss. R.		97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	88 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	86 87	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	86 87	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking	81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	Co.'s Rs.	81 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as	81 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	equivalent to	81 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ...	£100.	81 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ...		81 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		81 1/2

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 13-161.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 13-161.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 13-161.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 1/4d.	1s. 8 13-161.
Singapore ...	3s. 9 1/4d.	3s. 9 1/4d.	3s. 9 1/4d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 1/4d.	3s. 9 1/4d.	3s. 9 1/4d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2d.	5s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	54 1/2d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	103 1/2 to 104
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100 1/2 to 101 1/2
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	82 to 83
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	8 1/2
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	...
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	...
India Stock Debentures, 1838 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1853 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1868 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures (1873) ...	...	...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ...	...	...	100 to 102 1/2
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	...	25s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118	
Stock Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent. ...	100		
Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ...	23.0		
Stock Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	127	
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129	
Stock East Indian ...	100	126 1/2	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	113 1/2 to 119	
Do. Ditto (new) ...	12		
Do. Ditto ...	6		
Stock South of India, gua. 5 per cent. ...	100	113	
Stock Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	103	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	111 to 112	
Stock Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	108	
Do. Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10		
Stock Oude and Rohilkhand, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	110 to 113	
Do. Ditto Debentures (a) ...	...	102 to 104	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	114 to 112	
Stock South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 111	
Do. Ditto ...	23. 8s.		
Stock Nizam's State Railway ...	100	101 to 103	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 1/2	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	23 1/2 to 23 1/2	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27 1/2 to 23 1/2	
100 Delhi and London ...	all		
25 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	99 to 101	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	39 to 41	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10 Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2	
10 Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7 1/2 to 8 1/2	
25 Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	21 to 21	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2 to 9 x.d.	
10 Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	17 1/2	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	55 to 60	
10 Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30	
10 Lower Assam ...	26. 5s.	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	
10 Upper Assam ...	10	3 1/2 to 3 1/2	
60 Assam Tea Company ...	20	60 to 63	
10 Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	4 1/2	
10 Lebong ...	all	12	
20 British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2	
5 Do. New ...	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all		
30 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	23 to 24	
10 Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 104	
10 Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	
1 Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	4 to 4 1/2	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	39 to 40	
20 Ditto New, 1867 ...	20	12 1/2 to 12 1/2	
25 National of India Land ...	12 1/2	— to —	
20 Suez Canal ...	all	21 1/2	
20 Barnagore Jute ...	all	5 to 7	





**ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).**

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THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing that the following DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW OPEN, viz.:

- No. 1.—FOR THE SALE OF GROCERY, PROVISIONS, &c.  
 " 2.—CIGARS and TOBACCO.  
 " 3.—WINE, SPIRITS, &c.  
 " 4.—TURNERY, BRUSHES, &c.  
 " 5.—STATIONERY.  
 " 6.—DRUGS and PERFUMERY.

- No. 7.—FANCY GOODS, ELECTRO-PLATE, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.  
 " 8.—GUNS, PISTOLS, PORTMANTEAUS, GAMES, &c.  
 " 9.—HOSIERY, DRAPERY, CARPETING, &c.  
 " 10.—ACCOUTREMENTS, TAILORING, CAMP FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Shareholders and Members supplied at HOME and ABROAD, including Presidents of Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, Regimental Canteens, &c.  
 For further Particulars and Detailed Price Lists, apply to the Secretary.

**ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).**

117, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

**NOTICE.**

THE STORES will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd April inclusive the 19th being GOOD FRIDAY, and the 22nd a BANK HOLIDAY.

The execution of Country Orders received after the 16th cannot be guaranteed, nor of Town Orders received after the 17th.

By Order,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

**OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.**

—Under Contract for the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS to the Mediterranean, India, China, Japan, and Australia.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY despatch their Steamers from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, every Thursday, from Venice every Friday, and from Brindisi, with the Overland Mails, every Monday.

Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur street, S.W.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waghorn), Of London and Liverpool.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AMERICAN, AND GENERAL SHIPPING, INSURANCE, AND COMMISSION AGENCY, AND GLOBE FOREIGN EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE** forwarded, **PASSAGES** engaged. Baggage collected and shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

Full information may be obtained on application at 156, Leadenhall-street, and 23, Regent-street, London, and 10, North John-street, Liverpool.

**CALCUTTA.—STAR LINE of STEAMERS**

from LIVERPOOL, calling at Colombo to land Passengers only, and embarking Passengers, via Naples or Trieste and Alexandria, at Suez.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To leave Port.
Orion	2200	C. Smerdon	Saturday, May 4
Mira	2600	W. Lee	Saturday, June 1
Counsellor	2217	Tutton	Saturday, June 29
Pleades	2291	W. P. Lapage	Saturday, July 27

These Steamers are despatched punctually, take Saloon Passengers only, have spacious accommodation, are fitted with every comfort (icehouse, punkahs, &c.), and each carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Their outward passages, including all stoppages, vary from twenty-nine to thirty-five days.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.**—Fifty Guineas to Calcutta. Forty-five Guineas to Colombo (including Railway Fare from any part of the United Kingdom).

Conditions as per Circulars, for which, and for Terms of Freight and Passage, and Plans of Cabins, apply to GILBERT, PEMBROKE, and Co., 8, Austin-friars, E.C.; GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; or to the Managers, RATHBONE BROTHERS and Co., 21, Water-street, Liverpool.

**BOMBAY.—ANCHOR LINE.—Direct**

Route to India.—Fortnightly Sailings.—First class Passenger Steamers, fitted up expressly for the trade. Qualified Surgeons and Stewardesses carried.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
Italia ... Saturday, May 4	Saturday, May 11
India ... Saturday, June 1	Saturday, June 8

First-class, Fifty Guineas. Sail punctually as advertised. Apply for Berths or Handbooks to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Union-street, Glasgow, and 17, Water-street, Liverpool; J. W. JONES, Chapel-walk, Manchester; GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; and HENDERSON BROTHERS, 19, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

**CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA**

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LONDON, APRIL 20, 1878.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, April 1; Allahabad and Madras, March 30; Calcutta, March 29.

THE Telegraph is far in advance of the Mail as regards the reported Licence Tax riot, so that we are yet without particulars of that occurrence. But, according to the *Pioneer*, a correspondent of the Jam-i-Jamshid, writing from Surat, shows that the inquiry instituted into the occupation and incomes of the trading classes had excited the people greatly; and that the spirit of opposition to authority was prevalent. The date of the letter is not given, but we gather from it that on March 22, two officials of the Licence Tax Department were severely handled by the populace in the Chhipwad quarter; and that, on or about the same day, 7,000 people were assembled to prevent the execution of a warrant which had been served on an inhabitant of the town. These occurrences had naturally made the governing powers uneasy, and a Municipal Committee was to have met to consider the state of affairs and apply, if possible, a remedy.

WE are glad to notice the statement that the numbers on relief at Agra were diminishing, and that the Government of the North-West Provinces had empowered the Collectors of Bareilly, Budaon, Agra and Farukhabad to remit or suspend rent in those parts where the crop had been destroyed. According to district reports, however, prices continued to rise in the Central Provinces; and in the Madras Presidency, together with a rise in prices, general prospects are said to have shown no improvement. The number of persons on relief in the province of Maisur had increased; but the accounts from the districts were hopeful.

THE *Friend of India* quotes the following from the *Deccan Herald*. The picture is a gloomy one, and seems to comprehend a vast extent of country:—"There are hundreds who would be glad to work who have nothing to do. Whenever an opening is heard of, crowds of applicants rush to the front, even though there should be only Rs. 5 of pay attached to it. The times are the most trying we have seen during our thirty years'

experience of the country; and yet we do not see the end of it, for the *rubbee* harvest is almost a failure in many of the talookas in our neighbourhood, while the scarcity of water is now becoming very serious in some of them."

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM is ready to acknowledge good service in emergencies. His Grace has headed the subscriptions which are being collected for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. W. Digby, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Famine Fund.

ACCORDING to a telegram dated April 18 from Bombay, published in London this morning, the force to be sent to Malta will be placed under Brigadier-General Ross, commanding the first brigade. The second brigade will be commanded by Brigadier-General Macpherson, the cavalry by Major Watson, and the sappers by Major Prendergast. The Governor of Bombay has chartered numerous transports for the conveyance of the troops. It is also reported from Calcutta on the same date, that General Ross was about to start for Malta *via* Bombay.

A FURTHER telegram of the 18th inst. from Calcutta states that a meeting, attended by about 4,000 natives, was held here last night, at which speeches were made condemning the Vernacular Press Act. It was resolved to petition Parliament, through Mr. Gladstone, against the measure.

WE observe the following among the latest movements reported and anticipated:—Sir Edward Bayley is permitted to resign the Civil Service. Sir Samuel Browne will probably succeed Lieutenant General Stewart in the acting command of the Lahore Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Couper, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, will very likely be transferred to the Directorship of the Remount Department. The Hon. G. G. Morris, of the Calcutta High Court, takes six months' leave; and Mr. L. R. Tottenham officiates for him.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that Colonel Thomason, after completing his duties at the Madras Harbour, has paid visits to Vizagapatam, False Point, Coconada, Madras, Tuticorin, Colombo, Cochin, Karwar, Goa and Bombay. From the last port he proceeds to Karachi, returning eventually to Madras. Commander Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, has also been engaged in inspecting the ports on the Eastern coast, and Major Baird, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is to be associated in the same work.

THE question of marriage expenses is still under agitation among distinguished natives. It seems that Babu Keshab Chander Sen asked for and obtained Rs. 10,000 from the Kuch Bahar State on that account, and returned Rs. 1,500. Munshi Piari Lal's proposal to reduce the outlay on these occasions has the support of the Maharajas of Darbhunga and Hatwa, the first of whom has made a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 and the second recorded a monthly subscription of Rs. 30 in aid of the cause advocated.

AMONG the early results of the Vernacular Press Bill, one worthy of record is the appearance of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in English only, this paper having been formerly a *diglot*, i.e., English and Bengali. Another native paper, already English, advises the whole Vernacular Press to follow suit.



It is satisfactory to find that the study of Arabic and Persian has not been abandoned by officers of the Indian Army; only we wish that a reward for proficiency in either were not made a simple matter of rupees. A smart officer and good Persian scholar would benefit the State as well as himself in the capacity of a military *attaché* at Tehran: whereas his acquirements are likely to "waste their sweetness" in the dreary routine work of an Indian Cantonment. Money is a very practical inducement to prosecute these useful studies; and has, doubtless, in many instances, had the effect of encouraging the student to reach the mark of proficiency; but the grant of rupees is, we take it, not purely a disinterested one. Government, it is apprehended, looks for a return in value of some kind. How, then, is this to be obtained? Hardly by putting Persian and Arabic scholars to work on duties in which their linguistic attainments are of no possible use, and which could be performed equally well by men who never heard of the *Anwari Sohaili* or *Alif Laila*.

WE republish the list of officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honour tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between September 1, 1876, and August 31, 1877:—

Government of India.—Lieut. A. C. Talbot, degree of honour in Arabic; Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, Persian H.P.

Bengal Army.—Lieut. A. C. Le Quesne, Persian H.P.; Lieut. J. H. Sadler, Persian H.P.; Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, Persian H.P.; Lieut. G. Shields, Persian H.P.

Madras.—Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, degree of honour in Persian; Capt. A. V. Chick, Persian H.P.; Surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., Persian H.P.

Punjab.—Mr. J. G. Silcock, C.S., Persian H.P.

Nine in Persian and one in Arabic during the twelvemonth is a fair number. Could not Turkish be added to the *curriculum*? It is very useful in Central Asia and, roughly speaking, is current from Constantinople to Kulja.

THE London evening papers on Wednesday were in great demand owing to the announcement that "the Indian Government had received orders to despatch troops to Malta." This important fact was communicated by telegram from Calcutta of the 17th inst. We learn further that the following regiments had been selected:—The 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, the 2nd Goorkhas, the 13th and 31st Bengal Regiments, the 25th Madras Regiment, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, two field batteries of Artillery from Bombay, two companies of Sappers and Miners from Bombay, and two from Madras. The Native Infantry was to be brigaded with the British Infantry at Malta. Major Adams, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Calcutta, and Major Keays, Assistant Commissary General, had proceeded in advance to make arrangements for the reception of the troops. Moreover, the above intelligence was supplemented on the same day by telegrams, addressed to some of the leading Tyne steam-shipping firms, requiring immediate tenders (to send out to India) for steamers now in Indian ports, to embark troops at Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta forthwith, for the Mediterranean. It is said that several owners who have boats in India unchartered have already made offers.

THE *Times* of the 15th inst. contains a telegram of the day previous, stating that the Raja of Puri, who, on the charge of murder brought against him, had been sentenced to transportation for life, had appealed to the High Court; and that the case had excited great interest. According to the Correspondent, the distinguished criminal is entitled to the hereditary charge of the Temple of Jagau-nath as Head Shaiv or Shivaite, and is regarded as the incarnation of Vishna; the Uriyas prostrate themselves before him; and the practice of incantations against his person or power is the alleged motive of the murder committed.

THROUGH the same channel we learn that "a rather serious riot recently broke out at Surat on the occasion of the imposition of the licence tax. The military had to be called out and fired on the rioters, several of whom were wounded and one killed, after which the disturbance was quelled. Strikes and riots also occurred simultaneously in other towns of Western India, though they were of a milder type. The *Times* Correspondent thinks

the Vernacular Press primarily responsible that the tone of native feeling in India is not so healthy as could be desired. He sees in the "assertions which it has constantly reiterated regarding England's decrepitude, coupled with as oft-repeated eulogia of the resources and power of Russia," a means of unsettling the native mind, of arousing an expectation of change which he rightly considers "not conducive to good government." But he leads us beyond the sphere of seditious utterances by the Press when acquainting us that this particular mischief has been encouraged by the "conviction that the Indian Government has, to a considerable extent, during past years sunk to the position of a mere State machine for carrying out the wired instructions of the Secretary of State." We naturally ask whether such conviction is general, and how has it arisen? Without denying its existence in some sense, we are glad to believe that it is only partial. As regards the remedy to be applied, it is discussed in our columns elsewhere.

THE *Indian Daily News* of March 21 contains an interesting paper on Kelat, taking up the thread of events from 1873, in which year the withdrawal of our Political Agent inaugurated a system of non-interference with the affairs of that disturbed little State. It is chiefly a review of Lord Salisbury's recent despatch, allusion to which was made in our issue of the 8th inst.; but there are comments which must be considered editorial. The whole history merits the study of the Indian politician—because it embraces considerations most important to the security of our frontier; and, to arrive at a clear appreciation of the present *status*, it is essential to know the events of the last forty years, commencing with, say, Lieut. Leech's Mission in 1838. When, in these later days, we took into our hands to negotiate with, or keep in order the plundering tribes, notably the Maris, independently of the Khan, we reverted in a measure to the line of policy adopted on our first occupation of Shikarpur, and before the Treaty of 1854. And this arrangement proved so far successful that outrages, directly affecting ourselves, became comparatively infrequent; only we could not make up our minds to an inaction and an indifference which were, at best, of questionable propriety. We naturally felt interested in a neighbouring country with which he had had intimate relations for many years; the ruler of which had accepted a Resident Agent of our own in 1856; and where the British name had fairly recovered from the serious effects of the disastrous advance into Afghanistan, and its concomitant mistakes and misfortunes. Nor could we close our eyes to remain quiet spectators of the plunder and anarchy rampant beyond our proper limits. At the end of 1875 we saw sufficient grounds to make

"Our purpose necessary and not envious."

So, setting aside the policy of non-intervention, after a three years' trial, the Indian Government sent Major Sandeman to settle the disputes between the Khan of Kalat and his Sardars.

PASSING over the results of Major Sandeman's mission, and the "armed intervention," as it is called, which followed, we come to the next step, a treaty thus described:—

It binds our Government to protect the Khan against every foreign and domestic enemy, thus giving to him a complete guarantee, both for the integrity of his dominions and the submission of all the tribes within them. It provides for the garrisoning of Kelat by our troops during our pleasure. We make the Khan an allowance of five lakhs a year,—a sum which probably exceeds the total amount of his revenues, and the latter he still retains for his own use. The Khan appears, in return, to have taken no pledge to rule justly, or according to the advice of our Resident, as is usual in cases where we take military possession of an Indian state, and leave the administration in the hands of the native ruler. But he undertakes to submit all serious disputes with his nobles to our arbitration, and in Kelat this is probably sufficient to give us the entire control of the Government.

We do not agree with the opinion that this amounts to the "Sale of Kelat to the British Government for an allowance of five lakhs a year;" because, do what we may with the Khan, we cannot dispose of his turbulent barons as we should do where we lords paramount. But we have purchased an immediate interest in the country which should be used with discretion and vigilance. One of the first measures to be taken is to secure, by accurate survey, that knowledge of our ally's dominions which his Highness ought to possess on his own account; and with this knowledge, we should be careful that under our guardianship he lose none of his acres by encroachment from without, whether from Persia on the West or rebellious subjects and Afghans in the North.

MR. ROBERT ELLIOT supplies the London *Times* with an apt illustration of the advantages to be looked for in an improved system of Land Tenure in India. He says that in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency in the very midst of the greatest drought and when the tanks were all dry, there was a certain narrow tract of country which seemed like a paradise. On every side were splendid crops of maize, with fine large cobs of grain. This was due to deep wells, in which even then the water was from eight feet to ten feet deep, with a good spring at the bottom, and nine-tenths of the wells were due to the fact that the land was private property, subject to an annual quit rent, or held rent free for various reasons. The lesson he would inculcate is that by giving the people tenures that will induce them to dig wells, a step in the right direction is taken towards the mitigation of famine. To ensure success much must of course depend on the quality of the particular tracts accorded, and, therefore, much on the discrimination of those who dispose of them. But the subject is worthy of continuous attention.

WE notice that the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has been investigating the drainage system prevailing at Cawnpore, with a view to making a report on the subject, which has been required by the Secretary of State. According to the Indian papers, the main features of the system are "the removal of the heavier refuse by cart to the model-farm, where it makes splendid manure; while the fluid portion is washed down the drains by means of water let in from branches of the canal, and finally emptied into the Ganges just above the Government Harness Factory."

A TELEGRAM from Singapore, dated the 21st March, announces that the Legislative Council had held its first sitting this year, on which occasion the members had taken the oath of allegiance. The new Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., in concluding his address announcing the Bills for consideration, acknowledged the kind reception he had met with during his visit to Malacca and some Native States. The same telegram states that in the Revenue and Expenditure report of the Resident at Perak for 1877 there is observed an increase in the revenue of \$39,829 over that of 1876. The total revenue is \$312,862, against an expenditure of \$292,712.

THE Japanese are indeed a go-ahead people. It is not so many years since that they made the then bold venture of starting a steamer on their own account, manned by a native crew. The story goes that, after accomplishing the start, a greater difficulty presented itself in the question of how to stop. Now they have arrived at an advanced stage of progress in such matters. We have learnt this week that a Japanese war-vessel, named the *Seiki*, built in Japan, had arrived as far west as Colombo, and saluted the Fort on arrival; also, that she might be expected in English waters; for she was eventually to call at Portsmouth. On Thursday we read that she was at Malta on the 11th inst.

A LETTER in the *Times* of the 18th instant, under the heading of "Cavalry from India," shows that, according to the "Official Army List," there were present 122 officers with the nineteen regiments of Bengal Cavalry, thirty-five with the five Panjab Cavalry Regiments, and eleven with the brigade of two regiments of Central India Horse; exclusive of eight officers on "famine duties" who would no doubt rejoin if their corps were ordered on service. But there are also shown to be thirty-five officers on furlough or sick leave in Europe; and it is reasonably inferred that half of these would rejoin on an emergency. We should thus have a total of 193 officers for twenty-six regiments, or nearly eight officers per regiment. The writer thinks that with such a number—which it would not be difficult to maintain complete—no further arrangements as to officering are needed; and that we may "quite rely upon our native cavalry proving itself a most valuable portion of our army out of India, as it has always been in every description of service in that country." He is opposed to the system of pitchforking Europeans into corps, for the subordinate duty of troop commanders, on the eve of service, and we quite agree with him if such new hands are to be "raw," and likely to "dishearten and disgust the native officers under whose command troops have been ever since the regiments were raised." But among the many unemployed officers of the Staff Corps—

or officers of the Staff Corps who would join from Civil appointments in the event of war—there would surely be found men whose coming would be an accession of strength in every sense, as well as a mere numerical addition; men who may have already been cavalry officers, or whose antecedents fit them for irregular cavalry duties. Nor do we see the objection to attaching one or two smart young officers to Cavalry regiments, without allowing them to supersede native officers of the stamp described. Supersession should, in such cases, be cautiously exercised, and never, except when in the Commanding Officer's opinion, it adds to efficiency and brings with it manifest improvement.

THE following statistics taken from the *Bombay Times* Summary will interest military readers. But although we rejoice at the diminution in the number of courts-martial shown, it need scarcely be said that one year's results such as these, whatever their force in the present instance, are not always to be accepted as conclusive evidence of better discipline:—

Last year there were twenty-eight courts-martial in the European, and eight in the native army in India. Of the first, two were on European officers (of whom one was acquitted), and three on medical subordinates; in the native army, six of the courts-martial were on officers. In the European army two of the charges were for murder, and the men expiated their crimes by death; one was for disobedience of orders; and the remaining twenty-five were for the prevailing crimes of insubordination and personal violence. In the native army, the charges were various; one was for drunkenness and neglect of duty; two for making false and malicious accusations; one for un-officer-like conduct; one for murder; one for desertion when on sentry; and one for falsehood and leading money to subordinates. In seventeen cases, where the accused were charged with crimes of various degrees of heinousness, the same sentence was pronounced—five years' penal servitude. It is gratifying to state that the total number of courts-martial in the Indian army, both British and native, was less during the past than it has been for several previous years.

THERE is an exceptional stress laid upon a visitation of spiders in the Indian gossip lately received. Whether the appearance of these creatures be supposed to forebode good or evil we are not informed; but we have a recollection of nursery notions about their presence being a happy omen, commonly accompanied by warnings not to destroy them. In the Darjeeling district, for instance, where there has been timely rain, where tea manufacture has begun, and where the settlers have the cheery prospect of a fair season; the red spider is reported to be very prevalent. But this little insect is thrown into utter insignificance by something as remarkable as the *Aranea Aricularia* or gigantic bird-catcher; it is the visitor in Assam, stated by the local paper to be "a spider capable of making a noise . . . known as *Mugale Stridulans* . . . as large as a small mouse." We are further informed that its bite is very venomous, and that the noise which especially distinguishes it is a grating or *stridulating* one, produced by rubbing together some of "the organs attached to the mouth." The Greco-Latin name is puzzling; because we are led in its consideration from *Aranea* and *arachnida* among rodent quadrupeds and *digitigrada carnivora*; but we leave the expert naturalist to find the true classification. In any case it must be to the dwellers in Assam quite a relief to know that this creature has attracted authoritative notice; and we accept the fact that it has been "described before the Entomological Society" much in the same way as the inhabitants of a suffering neighbourhood welcome the intelligence that a burglar or garotter, who had made their neighbourhood his favourite haunt, had been brought before the sitting magistrate in Bow-street.

WRITING of a Calico Ball given lately at Lohor, at which his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur appeared as Louis XIII., and another Highness and Nawab as Charles II., the *Madras Athenæum* says that a similar "anachronism in dress and complexion" was perpetrated in the Southern Presidency in February, 1876. The term used is not perhaps a happy one, for something which is rather an absurd anomaly than an inversion of time or events. Had the Mahratta Sivaji disguised himself as the Merry Monarch, the absurdity would have been equally marked; and yet the true and the fictitious Charles would have been contemporaneous personages. But the sense of the ludicrous and impossible herein arises out of a nutshell. Had it been as easy to make a dark skin fair as a fair skin dark, by cosmetics or ordinary appliances, there is no

reason why an educated Nawab should not be as eligible to wear the dress of an English or French historical character as for an Englishman to be Othello, or a Frenchman Nelusko. Nine out of ten representatives of distinguished characters, walking through the mazes of ball-rooms in the nineteenth century, care little to identify themselves further than in outward show and traditional mannerisms with the models they have chosen. It is perhaps not more difficult to be Louis XIII. or Charles II. than Taimur the Tartar, or a modern Indian juggler, for the purposes of a fancy ball.

### Odds and Ends.

THE new Act for the better control of Oriental Publications has been made applicable to Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

THE Lahor paper states that some very seditious articles are appearing in the Mahratta papers regarding the Vernacular Newspaper Bill.

ACCORDING to a Bombay contemporary, the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay is refusing all applications for furlough, either short or long.

THE Viceroy has conferred the title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, upon Mian Jai Sing, Jagirdar of Goler in the Trans-Satlaj States.

THE Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination.

THE amount of the Indian salt revenue for the first ten months of the current financial year was Rs. 5,04,02,920 as compared with Rs. 4,94,30,903 in the corresponding period of last year.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY, the Bombay Commander-in-Chief, has, it is understood, given up his proposed tour on duty. He was to have inspected and reviewed the troops at Puna, and his headquarters were shortly to be established at Matheran for the season.

THE Madras Commander-in-Chief, Sir N. Chamberlain, notwithstanding his late illness, has decided not to leave Madras for the Hills until his Grace the Governor goes, or in the middle of June.

MR. J. E. O'CONNOR, Assistant Secretary in the Agricultural Department, is said to be preparing a report on the Indian cotton trade.

THE latest reports from Naugong state that rain was wanted for the tea plants, but generally throughout Assam the tea is doing well.

THE wheat crop in parts of the Mehr and Larkhana Deputy Collectorates, and in one of the taluquas in Sind, has been damaged by insects and blight.

SOME alarm is felt at Puna as to a probable water famine, as in some of the taluquas of the Puna Collectorate there is already a scarcity of water.

THE distress at Dera is rapidly decreasing, for the numbers in the relief camp, which a short time ago were upwards of 1,500, are now only 160, of whom only about one-third are capable of work.

THE first Parsee breach of promise case, which has recently occupied the time of one of the Judges of the Bombay High Court, has resulted in the plaintiff, Goolbai, being awarded Rs. 3,000 and costs. The defendant has also been ordered to pay the costs of the suit, which, as the hearing extended over seventeen days, will be considerable; and there is a probability that he and some of his witnesses will be prosecuted for perjury. It is said that the defendant intends to file an appeal against the decision given by Mr. Justice Bayley.

THERE is a report that the Rajah of Bijni has been offered a direct appointment in the Civil Service.

THE Rajah of Pooree and Juggernath has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and has been brought into Cuttack, where he awaits trial before the Sessions Judge. He is said to have caused the death of a byragi, by subjecting him to revolting tortures.

THE Indian Arms Bill has passed into law. Sir Edward Bayley informed the Viceregal Council at its last sitting that Government had for at least eight successive years been pressed to pass a Bill of this kind, and that they resisted doing so until the necessity for it was absolutely shown.

THE Dhond and Munmar Railway was opened on the 15th March.

THE reports from the Madras famine districts show no improvement.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been visiting Jacobabad, on the Sind frontier, Shikarpur, Sukkur, and Kotri.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., will leave Lucknow on Wednesday evening, April 10, and arrive at Naini Tal on the 12th.

SOME philanthropic Baboos have formed themselves into a society for the prevention of crimes in Calcutta.

THE postal authorities have introduced a change in the Mysor Province. We read that from and after the 1st inst. all correspondence, both private and public, passing between Mysor and Coorg, must bear British postage stamps.

It is said that in the Bareilly District a hail storm has entirely destroyed the crops in 135 villages.

GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY reached Madras on Monday, March 25.

THE earliest inquiries of the Famine Commission will be directed, it is said, to the Duke of Buckingham's original famine policy.

THE Governor of Madras goes to Ootacamund on the 9th of April.

THE reports from Mysore are bad. Locusts have appeared, and are doing damage; prices still show signs of rising; and there is again an increase, which indeed was expected, in the number of people on relief works. Rain has fallen in several districts.

THE Imperial License Bill for Madras has been passed by the Presidential Council; and the amendments made by Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., rejected.

It appears that the Government of Bombay have resolved not to appoint another Judge in the place of Mr. Justice Melville, who has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

MR. HENVEY, the new Resident for Kashmir, is expected at Jummoo during the first week in April.

THE North-West Government has been authorised by the Secretary of State to carry out most of the recommendations of the committee which sat at Allahabad in 1876, to work out in detail the measures then sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the relief of the Civil Service.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWIN JOHNSON, K.C.B., Military Member of Council, has been in Allahabad inspecting the Fort. He is understood to have expressed great satisfaction at certain improvements lately carried out there under the direction of Major H. S. Clive, R.E.

WHILST journeying from Calcutta to Simla the Viceroy halted at Jamalpur and inspected the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps. The Rajah of Dewas has been married to a sister of the Rajah of Akalkote.

A CONFERENCE of the Native Press of Western India has been established in Bombay. Meetings will be held at least once a year.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA is having some of his soldiers trained as field signallers, and they are to be seen out at practice nearly every day.

THE returns from Agra to the 20th inst. show 1,000 persons in the relief houses and 8,621 on the relief works.

It is reported that in consequence of the present financial pressure of the Government, the proposed purchase of the East Indian Railway line by the State has been postponed indefinitely.

CAPTAIN TROTTER, R.E., who has been awarded the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, has carried out the survey of Eastern Turkistan, and has laid down almost the whole course of the Oxus from its source to its discharge into the Sea of Aral.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**—In the Royal Warrant of August 13, 1877, the following number of General Officers was laid down as the proportion for the Indian Staff Corps, viz., Generals 14, Lieutenant-Generals 21, Major-Generals 35, as shown at page 182 "Bombay Army List." In the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 28, 1878, for the Indian Local Army, published at pages 208-209 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of March 14th the 7th para. reads thus:—"The fixed establishment of General Officers (including the names of officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following:—Generals 23, Lieutenant-Generals 35, Major-Generals 59, total 117. Therefore, deducting the number of General Officers apportioned to the Indian Staff Corps, the portion for the Locals will be Generals 9, Lieutenant-Generals 14, Major-Generals 24. Now in the War Office *Gazette*, dated Feb. 15, the *Bombay Times* finds the retirements of the Local General Officers under the Royal Warrant, dated Dec. 31, 1877, and the promotions in consequence under the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 28, 1878; and according to the 7th para. of the last quoted Royal Warrant, there should be 9 Generals, but it finds only one General, viz.: Story, Bengal Cavalry, not retired, and 7 Lieutenant-Generals promoted, total 8 Generals in lieu of 9. Again, commencing with Barrett and ending with Brown, it finds but 22 Major-Generals in lieu of 24 (that is including Beale, deceased since Oct. 1), so that one Lieutenant-General and 2 Colonels have to be promoted to complete the establishment.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

**H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.**—Dr. Jonas R. Leake, half-pay, H.M.'s Army, late 60th Regt., at Rathkeale House, Girdlestone-road, Wool-green, April 14.  
**BENGAL.**—Capt. Wm. George Maitland, H.M.'s 44th Syhet Light Infantry, at Shillong, Assam, India, April 2. Capt. Bernard E. Reade, Bengal Army Retired List, at Gorakhpur [of injuries sustained by the mauling of a leopard while out shooting]. W. L. Willson Esq., of the Geological Survey of India, at Calcutta, March 23. Mr. R. J. Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, on board the Eastern Channel Light vessel, at the Sandheads, March 19.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From **BOMBAY**.—Major and Mrs. Swetenham and two children, two Misses Swetenham, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Latham, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. E. Baker, and Mr. A. R. King.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From **BOMBAY**.—Mr. R. Sedgwick, Mr. G. Crake, Capt. C. E. Yates, Dr. A. Wood, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Mr. C. E. Coles, Mr. J. Tetlow, the Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From **BOMBAY**.—Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Mr. W. Latham, Mr. Yorke Smith, Lieut. Col. Chambers, Lieut. Col. Greig, and Miss Greig.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T.'s " letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 20, 1878.

## TROOPS FROM INDIA.

THERE was a long and remarkable telegram in the *Times* of April 16, dated from Calcutta on the previous day. It conveyed the particulars of a "rather serious riot" at Surat on the occasion of imposing the License Tax; and suggested that the Indian Executive, being too weak for its high and comprehensive purposes, should be made strong enough to overcome the "various phases of political fermentation to which all efforts at reform in India have hitherto given rise." We seem to apprehend the writer's meaning, though it be in some measure vague; but allowance must be made for a message passing through the wires from Calcutta to London. A telegram in the *Times* is not expected to carry the literary weight of a leading article in the *Times*.

It is, however, to the second part of the communication that we have to solicit attention; a consideration of the state and probable uses of the Native Army in the event of European war. Date, matter, and address will readily account for the full extract which will be found in our columns, for the benefit of those readers who may not have already digested the telegram. The opinion expressed is not impossibly the prevailing opinion in India; it is certainly not one indulged in by the correspondent alone. For ourselves, we believe it to be that of men commonly referred to by newspaper contributors on these occasions—that class which is held to be "well-informed"—that class to which a correspondent himself, and notably a special one, may belong. Moreover, it comes from far, conservative Calcutta; and is not yet a week old.

If India can, at a brief notice, recruit her native military force to a million, it is clear that, in an equally brief period, the said million can be fully and efficiently officered. But while the choice of recruits, and the mode of recruiting, for the ranks, may be safely left to the Government of India, with its staff of advisers on the spot, it is only the nucleus or at best the *minimum* proportion of the higher grades that can be furnished in that country: the recruiting of officers "to complete" must be done in England. This is not such an easy matter, because it strikes at the root of established custom. The traditions of the old East India Company, good as well as bad, splendid as well as shabby, proud or peddling, have been ruthlessly banished from the administrative mind; and, to achieve our

new objects, we should seek a revival of the spirit freely displayed within the last century in men whose training in *sipahi* regiments was the groundwork on which they built a lasting reputation. Officers who accept service with an Indian soldiery should be taught that the duties to be fulfilled are high and responsible; that knowledge of character, prejudice, and habit, is as imperative as acquaintance with the language of their men; and that drill and discipline, however essential are insufficient qualifications, in the abstract, whether for themselves or those to be instructed by them. Caste is not confined to India, though we detect and decry it there. It is not unknown in civilised Europe; and where it has taken deep root, as with ourselves, it is perhaps better to utilise than attempt to destroy. In plain language, there should be no loss of social or professional *caste* incurred, either really or apparently, by service with *sipahis*.

The telegram sees danger in leaving the command of companies to native officers, subject only to European supervision, and so "building up a body" of skilled leaders to intervene between the rank and file and English officers. It also points out that by the operation of the Staff Corps System, and the "reckless" transfer of English officers from regiment to regiment, the old cordial understanding between the several grades of the Anglo-Indian army has ceased to exist, and the *Sipahis* are thrown for sympathy and guidance on their own fellow-countrymen and co-religionists holding British Commissions. If this be so—and we do not dispute the local opinion of well-informed and competent men—there appears to us no better solution of the difficulty than to be found in the suggestion we have just put forward. Officers well selected in India, and well instructed in England, would work hard to repair the damage done by the so-called "recklessness," and, if a nail be wanting to secure the good effect of Reform, it could be had in the issue of an Order to make the postings permanent.

Reforms in the British army are carried out on the best and soundest principles. They receive the fiat of the most able and experienced, as well as the most distinguished officers of every branch of the service. In the Indian Army, it is to be feared that a theory, born in one part of India and applicable to that part, is put into practice for the whole vast Empire; and we cannot but see, in an irregular or "irregularly officered" Madras Regiment, as much an anomaly as would have been the conversion of the Sind Horse, or a Nizam's or Punjab corps, cavalry or infantry, into tightly-buttoned and uncomfortably equipped *sipahis*—with full complement of officers from Lieutenant-Colonel to Cornet, Ensign or Second Lieutenant, as the case might have required. We are unable to say who or what originated the system of separate companies of different sects: but we are not surprised at its reported failure. At the same time, we do not subscribe to the proposal of introducing into the native ranks "a small percentage of British soldiers" to serve as a "guarantee against seditions and combinations," and eventually to "leaven the whole native army," for we have no faith in the likelihood of any such outcome resulting from such a measure. Experience of the difficulties of amalgamating Europeans and Asiatics, as represented in British India, teach us that an association of the nature indicated would have a two-fold danger. Firstly, out of the small disputes and differences which must arise in sudden and forced companionship, something akin to class-dislike would ensue; and secondly, a too-friendly feeling if produced, as probable in some cases, would be destructive not only to caste prejudice, but to what may be called caste advantages, *i.e.*, the independence and *amour propre* which characterise many good native soldiers in India. But these are only a small part of the objections which might be brought forward to the scheme outlined in the telegram.

As regards military officers in civil employ returning to



military duty, we think that each case should rest on its own merits. Much depends on the nature of the civil appointments filled, on the character of the individual filling it, and on the general exigencies of the service, to allow of a fair decision being passed. But no unjust or unwise supersession should ever be sanctioned; and examinations, or a period of probation, might be always exacted in instances of the kind contemplated.

We have but glanced at an argument which we propose shortly to take up in greater detail. Meanwhile, we may remark that three days after date of the telegram under notice, the important announcement was flashed through the wires that orders had been received by the Indian Government to despatch troops to Malta. Two regiments of Indian Cavalry, six regiments of Native Infantry, two field batteries of Artillery, and some Sappers and Miners had been named for this service. It is not improbable that the correspondent had some fore-knowledge of these results when he telegraphed on April 14. In any case, it is satisfactory to note the working of the once absurd Indo-European telegraph. The first-mentioned message to the *Times*, of more than one column in length, is dated Calcutta, six P.M., and is published in London early on the following morning.

#### THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

The following remarks by the correspondent of our leading journal are dated Calcutta, 14th April, and were published in this country on the day following. No apology will be needed for their reproduction:—In view of the probability of their being employed in a European war, the state of the native army has occasioned considerable discussion. The Indian press has little doubt but that, if England so willed it, the native military force might in a comparatively short time be recruited up to the strength of a million. If fully and efficiently officered it would, in fighting qualities, be second only to an army of English soldiers, while in respect of endurance and power of bearing privations it would be second to no military force in the world. An auxiliary army raised in India, where for all practical purposes our resources are limitless, would give England a military preponderance in almost any European war in which she engaged. On this account it especially behoves the English Government jealously to guard that so important an auxiliary force should not be wasted through defective organisation. The question of Indian army reform has been agitated for years, and the longer a solution of the problem is delayed the more complicated and difficult it will grow. It must be borne in mind that not only does the efficiency of the army in war depend on the solution of this problem, but that the Government can never hope to rule India except by absolute Imperialism until loyalty is established in the heart of the country beyond the reach of suspicion. To effect this some very radical changes must be made in the system hitherto practised, which is to leave the command of companies to native officers, subject only to the regimental supervision of English officers; native officers are commissioned and formally gazetted, the intention being to educate a skilled class of native commissioned regimental officers who would serve as substitutes for English officers. That so a dangerous a policy could have been deliberately planned and adopted, with the lesson of the Indian Mutiny fresh in the minds of its authors, is almost incredible. The failure of the Mutiny lies in the fact that the native regiments were destitute of English officers, and consequently degenerated into an armed rabble. This policy of building up a body of skilled native officers to intervene between soldiers and English officers is also to be condemned when we consider that the only feeling of loyalty which practically actuates the sepoy is that of personal allegiance to English regimental officers, arising from long service in the same regiment. Now the Staff Corps system has destroyed all this. For the last eighteen years English officers have been so recklessly transferred from regiment to regiment that a cordial understanding between officers and men has entirely ceased to exist. The sepoys are, therefore, thrown for sympathy and guidance wholly on the native commissioned officers. The fact cannot be too soon realised that we cannot afford, with any regard to the stability of English rule in India, to tolerate the existence of a large unnecessary native army, except it be entirely under English influence. The present system is costly, worthless, and dangerous.

Some statistics lately published show that at present the Bengal Staff Corps has 491 field officers against 175 subalterns, the latter filling the offices of lieutenants, colonels, and majors. The Staff Corps has been thoroughly tried and found so completely defective that it must sooner or later be abolished; and an immediate reform is necessary to render the native army efficient in war by the sub-

stitution of English for native company officers; and in order to revive the feeling of regimental *esprit de corps* the old system of regimental promotion must be reorganised. There is, however, one reform in particular which, if effectively carried out, would at once give new and thorough coherence to the native army and inspire lasting loyalty. After the mutiny the plan was adopted of forming regiments with separate companies of different sects, and it was hoped that in this way each company would act as a check upon every other of a different sect, and that thus seditious combination would be rendered impossible. This expectation has been entirely unrealised. The *esprit de corps* has proved itself paramount over all considerations of religion and race, so that by the present system we have been fostering a unification of native feeling, overcoming the barriers of caste and prejudice, so valuable as a safeguard in case of mutiny. The danger here pointed out might be entirely nullified by specially enlisting as recruits for England those who have had long service in the native army and adding to each native regiment, company, or troop a small percentage of British soldiers, which would serve as a guarantee against seditious and combinations, and in a short time wholesomely leaven the whole native army. The extra cost which this reform would involve might be met by withdrawing half of the present number of English troops in India, and in time of peace reducing the strength of the native army, maintaining merely skeleton battalions, so that in the event of war an army might be easily mobilised. British companies might, again, in case of need, be drafted into separate battalions. I believe a composite Indian army formed on this basis would prove all but invincible, and could be relied upon with perfect security either when serving in India or engaged as an auxiliary British force in a European war. From a political point of view, on the other hand, the fact that Europeans and natives were serving in the same regiments would conduce more to draw the two races together than any other means that could possibly be devised. There is one other reform which, though not so immediately necessary, is urgently required. No military officer ought to be allowed to take civil service and yet be retained in the Army List. There are Generals in the Indian Army who have never done a day's soldiering since they were ensigns. Civil employ is infinitely more lucrative than military service, consequently the ambition of most young officers is to obtain civil service. This has induced a feeling of dissatisfaction in officers holding military appointments, who find themselves in inferior positions to those in civil employ. No state of things could be more destructive of proper military aspiration and the ambition to attain the utmost scientific knowledge of their profession. In whatever way this great problem of native army reform may be solved, it is a question which must soon force itself on the notice of Parliament, as not only vitally affecting the government of India, but as one which will in future be intimately connected with the Imperial policy.

## Correspondence.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The following has been sent to us, in the shape of a printed Post-office card, as the Eastern Question, "Its Fit and Durable Solution:—"

SIR,—The Kingdom of Greece.—(Albania inclusive)—to be extended to the Balkans, its natural northern frontier.

Bulgaria to be a constitutional and independent Government, under an elective President or Monarch. The will of the people, by free election, being accepted and confirmed by the European Powers—exclusive of Russia.

Roumania to be extended to the Dniester; its natural, ancient and ethnologically national boundary.

Bosnia and Herzegovina to be independent, under same form of autonomy as Servia.

Constantinople to be a Free Port, and placed under the delegated protectorate of Great Britain, as representing France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece, its occupation terminable by treaty, on their demand; as in the instance of the Ionian Islands in 1864.

This group of Independent States, in confederation, and protected by the liberal and free Governments of Europe (the absolute religious equality of the peoples being recognised as a fundamental condition of Government) would effectually baffle the designs of any foreign Despot!

PACIFICATOR.

[Why has our Correspondent said nothing of Armenia, not the least interesting, to India, of the many partitions of territory disturbed by the late war.—E. I. A. I. M.]

SIR MAJHAHA RAO is engaged in arranging for the building of a new college at Baroda.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

The scheme of direct commissions for the Native Army has now been in force for five years, and the public are not unnaturally anxious to know what measure of success has attended it. The object for which it was designed by the late Commander-in-Chief was that of inducing men of position and family to enter the Native Army. But competent men, from the first, entertained serious doubts of the practicability of this laudable purpose, and from all we can hear, the result has been to justify these doubts. There is but too much reason, in short, to fear that, while failing to effect the object aimed at, the scheme has developed other consequences, which are already spreading discontent in the Native Army, and bid fair to prove otherwise detrimental to its efficiency. The fact is that, instead of the scheme having attracted the class of men contemplated by Lord Napier, there is hardly a man on the list who, if sent to a cavalry regiment, would not find men of superior family to himself serving in the ranks; and there can be no question that the spectacle of men thus brought in on the score of family over the heads of others with superior claims, is calculated to cause, and is causing, most serious discontent in the regiments affected. The scheme may work better in infantry regiments where the men are of inferior birth; but then again the better class of candidates would not take commissions in infantry regiments. The original idea was to induce young noblemen to enter the army, educate them, and gradually improve the position of native officers until they became of some real use to regiments, instead of being merely a political necessity as at present. It was also thought that a discontented, because unemployed, class of the population might obtain an outlet to their ambition. A native officer, a man of family himself, was asked about the working of this scheme the other day, and gave the following opinion:—"You will never get the class of men you want. A man who has riches and position won't come into the service. Why should he, to be sent to riding-school and drilled by a man of inferior caste; to be put shoulder to shoulder with men he despises; to have to get up at night and go round guard, to hold his tongue and do what he is told, and many other things he dislikes as much? Any one who knows what our young men of wealth and position are, must know they will never become soldiers in an army where the discipline was as strict as the Sirkar's. I was poor when I became a soldier, and the discipline was easy and lax compared with what it is now. The *sahib log* interfered very little with the Native officers, so they had everything in their hands, and what they said was law, and they were big men. But all that is changed now; the *sahib log* almost live in the lines, and everything is expected to be as smart as in an English regiment. Thus, instead of the army being an easy, comfortable life as it used to be, every one is worked morning, noon, and night, and the *sahib log* hardest of all. The only class who will come in are the same who would have entered the ranks in former days, sons of Ressaldar Majors, Subadars, rich Amlah, who value the official position for their sons, and base-born, beggarly Pathans with lying pedigrees. It is the Sirkar's *hukum* that they should become officers at once, therefore everyone is content. If I can get my son in as an officer, it will be a great gain." The truth of the above is obvious to most officers with any knowledge of Native character. We shall have to change the nature of the people before we can get the class of men we want, or we shall have to change the service. If there is good pay, a pleasant, easy, comfortable life, we may obtain a few young noblemen for the officers' grades. But is the Government willing to give good pay for no work? Will it consent to have its cavalry return to the days of charjamas, pink tails, rusty matchlocks and irregular musters, when promotions and rewards were made on the recommendation of native officers, and sentries relieved themselves? Utopian ideas of the native gentleman, burning with martial ardour and prowling about his domain with the restless energy of the confined tiger, being given the opportunity to develop his warlike aspirations by regular drill, study of English, and garrison class examination, are about on a par with the hope that he will play football with his villagers in the same way as English gentlemen, and spend his leisure hours in water-colour painting and writing for the papers on social subjects. The art of war is a highly civilised art, and to have even a small knowledge of it in the present day requires the training and ability of a tutored mind. If one of our ancestors, say of the fifteenth century, were pitchforked into the position of a light infantry officer of the present time, there would be small matter of wonder if his commanding officer reported that he was a most inefficient officer and perfectly useless in the regiment; and yet it is proposed to make light cavalry and infantry officers out of less promising materials.—*Englishman*, March 15.

From the latest district reports from the Panjab, we see that mention is made of slight damage by hailstorms in a few districts, and by damp and too much rain in others; but, on the whole, the prospects are favourable.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The yearly Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring Degrees was held last Saturday-afternoon at the Senate-house, College-square. After the usual ceremonies, the Hon. Justice Markby, the Vice-Chancellor, said:—

"Mr. Eden, Fellows, Graduates, and Undergraduates of the University of Calcutta: I regret to state that the result of the examinations which have just been held in the University have not been satisfactory. When, however, I say that the results have not been satisfactory I do not mean that they have been unsatisfactory to the University itself. So far as the University is concerned, the object of these examinations has been attained when it has once been secured that they have been conducted with integrity and purity, and that the standards of sufficiency have not been capriciously disturbed. It is of the utmost importance that every candidate who presents himself to our examinations should feel that he has nothing to fear from prejudice, nothing to hope from corruption or favour: the actual number of candidates who pass is to us, as a University, a matter of comparative indifference. It is of course a very serious matter to the Colleges from whence our candidates come, and I have no doubt it will receive full attention in the proper quarter. Gentlemen, in the past year we have lost two of our oldest and most distinguished members—Dr. Duff and the Maharajah Romanath Tagore. Of Dr. Duff I can only speak from hearsay. Although he only died within the past year, he left India finally in 1863, and in the Convocation of 1864 his character was drawn by Sir Henry Maine in language so terse and discriminating that I feel I should only be doing an injustice to Dr. Duff's memory if I were to attempt to add anything of my own. I can, however, say this, that Dr. Duff is one of the very few men remembered with affection fifteen years after they have quitted the scene of their labours. I have never heard Dr. Duff's name mentioned without receiving some fresh proof of the veneration in which his name is held throughout all classes of society. Maharajah Romanath Tagore died in the midst of us a few months ago. His youth fell in a time when the means of education at the command of natives of this country were what we should now justly deem inadequate. But nevertheless by making the best use of the opportunities at his command, Romanath Tagore when he grew up had a full right to call himself a well-educated man. He was moreover a man of no prejudices. He never dreamt that it [was] beneath the dignity of a well-born and well-educated man to betake himself to the pursuits of commerce, and he nevertheless attained the highest position of dignity and influence in the rank of his fellow countrymen. The career of the Maharajah Romanath Tagore may teach more than one useful lesson to those of you who are now just beginning life."

Then alluding to Dr. Elliott and Mr. Geoghegan, two distinguished Fellows who had died in the course of the year, after a brief association but full of promise, and expressing his sense of the loss sustained by the University in their death, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to the discussion of certain matters of detail which appeared to call for observation. One was the sufficiency of the teaching staff, as regards those new subjects which the Council has been pressed to admit into the course of study. The danger to be avoided was holding out a temptation to the "acquisition of superficial knowledge, and frittering away that thoroughness" which they had already declared to be "the very pith and marrow of the University systems." The Hon. Justice Markby continued:—

"I have some hope from the efforts of the people themselves in this matter. A good example has been set by our colleague, Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar and his coadjutors in their efforts to establish an association for the cultivation of science. Science is the common ground, probably the only common ground, of Eastern and Western thought; and I sincerely hope that this highly useful association may be able to co-operate cordially with the University in giving that scientific education which I for one would gladly extend if we can only find the means for doing so. Gentlemen, I think upon this, as upon many other subjects, we should be safer if we had a little more of the advice of men who have had some practical experience in education. As you all know, the principal control of the University is vested by the Act of Incorporation in the Senate. But nearly all subjects of a really educational character are, in fact, disposed of, not by the Senate, which is too large and heterogeneous a body to take much interest in such matters, but by the Faculties and by the Syndicate. Now upon these educational questions, our real guides must be the persons actually engaged in teaching. Outsiders may be useful to hold the balance between conflicting opinions, but questions of this class are mostly professional questions, upon which we require the guidance of men of special skill and experience. It certainly does appear to me that the teachers by profession have not at present sufficient influence in our Councils. We attempt to get advice by circulating papers to the heads of Colleges, but this is not quite satisfactory. We want the benefit of their advice and experience

in the course of our deliberations, and we want their votes at the final decision. This is a matter which deserves, I think, serious consideration at the hands of the University. Gentlemen, the last subject to which I desire to advert is one which has engaged the attention of the University for a considerable period, and one on which I may venture, perhaps without presumption, to think it worth while to leave my opinion on record. Lord Northbrook, three or four years ago, in his address to Convocation, suggested that the time had come for the establishment of University Professorships, especially in Law. Lord Northbrook probably spoke from his knowledge of the policy of the English Government in respect of education, and from general considerations only; but I am satisfied that from a purely educational point of view also Lord Northbrook was right. I cannot of course enter here into the full consideration of a question of this kind, but may touch upon one or two salient points. Whenever we consider the subject of legal education, we must bear in mind that the English Government has impressed one feature indelibly upon this country, that the administration of justice shall be a technical and not a popular one. We have made the lawyer not only useful, but absolutely necessary. That is a state of things towards which every civilised country must necessarily tend, and is only a branch of the great process of division of labour. But there is no doubt that the progress towards the ultimate separation between lawyers and laymen has been, and is at this moment in the course of being, greatly accelerated by the policy of our rulers. The great experiment in legislation now going forward will, I do not hesitate to say, be a most disastrous failure if the law education of the country is not kept up to a very high standard. Ideas gathered from Germany, France, Italy, America, and England are being introduced here with a very great rapidity. Every judge and practitioner will make a miserable failure in the application of those principles unless he has been thoroughly well trained in the schools before he enters upon his duties in the forum. I say also with equal confidence that it will tax all our efforts to the utmost to establish even one such school of Law in Lower Bengal. I, of course, am wholly indifferent where that school is placed; but as it must be under the control of the University, it seems obvious that it should be established in the University itself. It may be somewhat a hardship to abolish the law classes in the Colleges of Bengal, but if we are to have any teaching worthy of the name, it must be done. We must have at least five or even six of the ablest lawyers we can find, and we cannot be satisfied with a portion—we must have all their time. They must therefore be very highly paid, for we come into direct competition with a very lucrative profession. But it will be a most unwise economy if money is stinted for this purpose; for I again repeat the great scheme of legislation now going forward can only bring misery and confusion into every family, if the new laws being now created are left to be administered by any other than thoroughly trained men. Men may find themselves entangled in the meshes of litigation from which neither Judge nor advocate has the skill to extricate them. I trust, therefore, that the discussion which Lord Northbrook initiated upon this subject will not be allowed to drop until something effectual has been accomplished. Gentlemen, this is the first, and it will, in all probability, be the last, time that my duty calls upon me to address a large assembly in Calcutta. I am glad that it has happened to fall upon such an occasion as the present. I am convinced that the one boon for which the people of this country are deeply and sincerely grateful is the higher education superintended by our Universities. They feel, as we must also feel, that it is this alone which really draws them nearer to ourselves. I also maintain that it is this, and this alone, which can enable us to solve the problems of almost superhuman difficulty which lie before us. I am proud, therefore, of having been permitted during the past few years to take a part in the councils of this University, in the success of which I shall always take the warmest interest.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed.—*Friend of India*, March 22.

#### STATION TALK.

JESSORE, March 19.—My last bi-monthly budget appears to have somehow never reached its destination, and I write this in the hope that it will have a better fate. To-day is the *Holee* festival, the saturnalia of the Hindoos, and the Courts are closed. The red powder, known as *abeer*, prepared from the root of the so-called wild arrowroot plant (*curcuma zedoaria*, Roscoe) and dyed with the pulverized root of the *casalpinia sappans*, is now steeped in water, and flung on all comers. The weather is, on the whole, rather cool and pleasant, as we have had several storms and some rain twice, accompanied with showers of hail-stones, but of very moderate size. Of course, the mangoes have suffered from the showers of hail, but not, I am glad to be able to state, to any great extent. On the whole, the fruit season is likely to prove a fair one, and will be of material assistance to the people of the district, who are by no means as well off as usual. A further quantity of moisture will enable the ryots to prepare their lands for the spring crops, and indigo planters are anxiously on the look-out for rain. The price of rice is still very high, and the tendency of the prices is to advance further, but there does not appear to be any actual distress anywhere. The health of

the inhabitants is by no means good, as fever is greatly prevalent throughout the district, and cholera cases occasionally occur here and there. A heavy downpour of rain would probably abate both diseases—to some extent at least. The Sessions work is proceeding, and the acquittals appear to be numerous, thus evincing the carelessness of committing officers. Our worthy Judge, Mr. C. A. Kelly, is ever alive to the interest of poor prisoners, and they cannot complain of receiving aught than fair treatment from him. His arrival here has been hailed as a blessing by many an innocent prisoner, and his stay in the district prayed for by all, except, perhaps, the subordinates of the Police Department, as the proportion of acquittals to convictions has risen abnormally high, and their efficiency is usually judged by these results. There is a prospect of the return of our District Magistrate, Mr. A. Smith, at no distant date, when the present officiating officer, Mr. W. H. Page, who has earned the good-will of the people, will, probably, be transferred elsewhere, or act as Joint-Magistrate here. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kilby, has been, I hear, for some time in the interior of the Soonderbuns, in quest of illicit manufactured salt, &c., but his zeal does not appear to have been rewarded with success in any way. May better luck attend his efforts the next time! Perhaps the first case under the recently enacted law of treasure-trove has cropped up in Jessore. A large quantity of gold and silver coins appear to have been discovered by some labourers some time ago, who have quietly sold the same for trifling sums, and they have been melted down. This hoard was discovered on the estate of Mr. J. Rudd Rainey, Zemindar of Khoolna, and reported by him to the sub-divisional officer, who has delegated the duty of conducting the investigation on the police, who do not appear to have done much, or anything in the matter, thus far. Of course, it is the object of all parties concerned to hide all traces of the hoard, and it is not unlikely that they will be successful in so doing, under the circumstances of the case. A coin was found on the spot—a silver one, and presented by Mr. J. Rudd Rainey to the Asiatic Society. It is pronounced, I hear, by Mr. Blochmann, the well-known Persian scholar, to be only a little more than a century old, or of A.D. 1765.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Some thirty natives have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat in a stream in the Sutlej Bridge Division Indus Valley State Railway.

GURGAON.—The last published district returns from the Panjab inform us that cattle were dying from want of fodder in Gurgaon, and that rain was very urgently wanted in Karnal.

DISCOVERED COINS.—The Kulu correspondent of the Agra paper writes of the discovery near Rupar of Greek copper coins, silver coins of Akbar, two hundred swords, and some double-edged swords.

BARRISTERS' LIMITS.—The High Court of the North-Western Provinces refuses to enrol Mr. Henderson, C.S., Officiating Government Advocate, Punjab, as a barrister, he not intending to practice within the Court's jurisdiction.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—A scarcity of water is thus early in the season beginning to be felt at Darjiling, and the municipal authorities have issued an order limiting the hours at which water may be obtained from the hydrant.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.—There has been a disturbance at the Church of the Brahmo Somaj in Calcutta, occasioned by a number of Keshub Chunder Sen's opponents (called the protest-party) trying to get possession of the pulpit. The aid of the police had to be sought to procure order.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—It is reported that, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, there is now some prospect of three months' privilege leave being granted to all military men, as a rule of the service, and that no restrictions will be placed on the place where it is to be spent.

FRONTIER NEWS.—The Zirak and Pakhi Kheyl villages of the Utman Kheyl tribe concerned in the Swat Canal outrage were attacked by the Guides at daybreak on the 21st. The enemy lost ten killed, and others wounded; the Guides had two wounded. The enemy submitted at once to terms; other sections had previously submitted, and did not join the enemy.

THE VICEROY.—His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Dehra late on the 23rd March, and took up his quarters at Major Herschell's house. His Excellency remained at Dehra on Sunday, and started on the following morning for Rampore Mandy on the Jumna, en route for Nahan. His Excellency will reach Simla on the 5th proximo.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the morning of the 22nd March a destructive fire broke out in a *basti* at Bhawanipur, Calcutta. The fire brigade were on the spot within half an hour of the occurrence, and, with the aid of the local police, succeeded in extinguishing the flames within an hour from the time they first broke out. Owing to the strong breeze which was blowing at the time the flames spread very rapidly, and no less than sixty-one huts were completely burnt down. There was fortunately no loss of life.

**HOSPITAL SURGEONS.**—At the instance of the Superintendent of the Sealdah Hospital, the Government of Bengal has authorised the employment of four assistant surgeons, out of the number of medical officers who have rendered distinguished services in connection with the late famine in Southern India, as resident surgeons at the Sealdah Hospital, in the place of the former officers, who are now to be retained as supernumeraries, and has also sanctioned the reduction of the existing number of the resident surgeons in that hospital from six to four.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The weight of goods carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway, during the four weeks ending the 23rd ult., amounted to 7,89,173 maunds. This, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, shows an increase of 86,708 maunds, which is accounted for mainly by the increased traffic in jute, miscellaneous goods, piece-goods, foreign railway materials, turmeric, and salt, over-balancing a decrease of nearly 1,98,000 maunds in the rice and grain traffic, 23,000 maunds in sugar, nearly 21,000 in seeds, and over 6,000 in tobacco.

**A DARING ROBBER.**—The notorious mail robber, Bu-ali Ahir, was captured by Inspector Mookund Lall, on the 19th February, at Mouzah Kirni, Pergunnah Bhojpore, outpost Nowanugger. This daring desperado is one of the Ahirs who robbed the mail near Ranchi on the night of the 12th January, 1875. He also appears to have been concerned in the Motiharee mail robbery of the 28th April, 1873, and it is very probable that he took an active part in the mail robbery at Mozufferpore in January, 1873. His other accomplices are already captured, and are in jail. He was for some time one of the chowkidars of Chowgain.

**KACHA WORK.**—It is rumoured that the majority of the bridges and culverts on the road between Bankipore and Gya will have to be reconstructed, as on examination lately by the State Railway authorities it was ascertained that the masonry work was almost all kacha, and that they would not stand the traffic of even light trains running over them. This will, to a certain extent, retard the completion of the new line of railway, to say nothing of the enhancement of expenditure incidental thereto. An extravagant sum has already been thrown away on these bridges and culverts, and the local paper observes that it is not very creditable to the Public Works Department to turn out such work as that in question.

**POST-OFFICE FRAUD.**—A Sylhet correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—One Dulal Chandra Datta, despatching clerk of the Sylhet Post-office, having been found guilty of interception of certain letters and opening them for their contents, has been sentenced by the sessions judge to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that for a long time he had been carrying on this nefarious practice clandestinely, and that, a police inquiry having been instituted, letters were found under the prisoner's bed. He, moreover, extracted some currency notes enclosed in ordinary covers. A delivery peon has also been punished with three years' imprisonment, as some letters were detected in his house, which were made over to him for delivery. There was another peon of the local post-office lately imprisoned for six months for some similar offence.

**STEEPLECHASE AT MIRAT.**—The *Friend of India* regrets to hear that two unfortunate accidents occurred in the steeplechase for the Hog Hunter's Cup run on Saturday at Mirat. Captain Humfrey, who was riding Badger, fell at a natural water-jump, and the horse falling across his thigh, broke it half way between the knee and the thigh-joint. The fracture is a simple one, and not supposed to be serious. Captain White, also of the 15th King's Hussars, came to grief with Rocket at the next fence, and dislocated his shoulder, which Tas, however, set on the spot. Both the sufferers are doing well. The race itself was full of falls; for, besides the two above mentioned, Mr. Holland and the Hon. Rupert Leigh came to grief, the former being only stunned, and the latter slightly cut about the face. Four accidents out of seven starters in a race is an unprecedentedly large average.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Str. Borrowdale, Bombay; Abbie Carver, Bombay; James Service, Reckingham.—23. Str. of Africa, Cape Town.—24. Str. Austin Friars, Bombay.—25. Str. Euphrates, Bombay; str. Beau Venue, Bombay; str. Meiran, Galle; str. Dorunda, London.—27. Glenroy, Mauritius.—28. Str. Castello, Colombo; str. Paladin, Madras; str. Pemba, Mouleim; Savoir Faire, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Borrowdale.—Mrs. Ingle and two children.  
Per Euphrates.—Mr. Short, Capt. Eingham, Lieutenant Young, Mr. and Mrs. Orien and four children, Mr. Scott.  
Per Meinam.—Mr. Vaucuteen, Mr. and Mrs. William, Mr. Harvey Thut, Mr. Henry.  
Per Dorunda.—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Doig and two children, Mr. Matson, Mr. Beny, Mr. and Mrs. Mathers.  
Per Pemba.—Mr. B. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Maunsell, Mr. J. N. Howden, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mr. N. S. Anguilla, Miss L. Winkie, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and two children, Mrs. J. B. and Master Reilly, Mr. Sandeman.

### DEPARTURES.

March 22.—Strs. Bengal and Poonah; (Gingalese).—23. Str. Enterprise; Glen-corse.—24. Strs. Duke of Lancaster and Malda; Str. of Albion.—25. Str. John Howard.—26. Strs. Calcutta and Historian; Britannia.—27. Str. Reliance; John O'Gaunt.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 23, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	91 2 to 91 6
1½ per Cent., 1872 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5½ per Cent., 1859-6 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1831)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1835)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1836)	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1837)	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1839)	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ..	On London.	Per Rupee.
bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½ 3-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½ 5-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ... ..	250	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ... ..	500	700 to 702
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	100	120 to 123
Bengal Coal Company ... ..	1000	1250 to 1300
Coal Company ... ..	1440	410 to 435
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ... ..	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	132 to 131
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ... ..	500	Fr. — to —
Deila and London Bank Shares ... ..	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100	15 to 16
East India Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ... ..	0	54 to 55
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	£20 or 218	299 to 290
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250	170 to —
Holta Tea Company ... ..	250	190 to —
Hemrah Docking Company ... ..	Rs. 100	80 to 81
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500	125 to 130
Lower Assam Tea Company ... ..	1999	1030 to 1040
Nasmyth's Pl. Pressing Company ... ..	£24	42 to 43
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	500	240 to —
Punjab Bank ... ..	£124	109 to —
Sinla Bank ... ..	100	— to —
Union Steam Tig Company ... ..	500	500 to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	250	128 to 129
	£10	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ... ..	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ... ..	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**A NEW CHURCH AT MADURA.**—Mr. F. Chisholm, the Government Architect, has got the contract for building a new church at Madura.

**HARBOUR WORKS.**—These works are progressing very favourably; the left wall has proceeded beyond the length of the pier. The whole length now completed is about 1,000 feet.

**GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.**—The visitors to the Government Central Museum in the month of February, 1878, amounted to 14,217, averaging, exclusive of Sundays, 592 daily.

**THEFT IN A TRAIN.**—A servant belonging to General Strachey, while on his way by train from Bangalore, was eased of his purse, containing twelve rupees and sundry other articles, valued at five rupees.

**GARRISON INSTRUCTION.**—It is notified in General Orders that after the 1st of October next, no more classes for sub-lieutenants to attend the long course of garrison instruction to qualify for promotion to the rank of lieutenant will be formed in India.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—Mr. Percy, the Postmaster of Madras, having obtained the sanction of the Director-General of Post-offices in India for the appointment of a Superintendent to supervise the working of the whole office, has appointed Mr. Richard Jones to the post.

**A NEW DISTRICT REGISTRAR.**—Government have sanctioned the appointment of a District Registrar for Salem. The work had been hitherto performed by the Treasury Deputy Collector, but as it was pointed out that it interfered very much with his own legitimate duties, a separate officer has been appointed, who will enter on his duties on the 1st inst.

**FLAG STAFF AT VELLORE.**—Capt. C. H. Rowland, Assistant Master Attendant, has been instructed to proceed to Vellore, in order that he may take proper measurements for renewing the rigging of the old flag staff of Vellore Fort. The military authorities did not think it requisite, but his Grace the Duke insisted on having one, as he thought it very essential.



**MR. JAMES CRAIK.**—It is believed that Mr. J. Craik, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, is about to proceed to England on three months' furlough, for the purpose of recruiting his health, which was greatly impaired owing to the heavy work imposed on him during the pressure of the grain traffic in the late famine.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**DRAFTS FOR H.M.'S 43RD REGIMENT.**—A draft corps of seventy-three men and two women, in command of Captain Miller, and in medical charge of Dr. Walter from England, arrived on the 2nd March for her Majesty's 43rd Regiment of Foot. The band of the regiment was in waiting at the station, and the drafts were duly played into the Fort.

**A GRAND MASONIC FUNERAL SERVICE.**—A grand Masonic funeral service will be held in the Lodge at Vepery, for the late District Grand Master, Mr. J. Miller, on Monday evening, the 25th March. The members of the several Lodges are to be present, and the ceremony will be conducted by Major Swanston, the Deputy District Grand Master, who is expected from Bellary.

**CIVIL SURGEONCY OF NEGAPATAM.**—In consequence of the removal of Surgeon J. B. Thomas from Civil Surgeoncy of Negapatam to the medical charge of the 3rd District, Madras, it has become necessary to appoint another officer in his place. We hear that Surgeon William O'Hara, engaged on famine duty in the East Coast Canal, has been nominated Civil Surgeon of Negapatam.

**RELIEF OPERATIONS IN PONDICHERY.**—The relief operations in Pondicherry were closed by the order of the Governor on the 25th of February last, having been carried on since the 17th of December, 1876. The number of persons relieved was upwards of 7,000 a day, to whom 2,170,000 rations were distributed, besides money and cloths. It is not shown how much money was spent.

**PLUNDERED ON THE WAY.**—The other day, as a range officer was proceeding by a cart from Avady Station, inspecting the masonry works within his range, he was stopped by a gang of robbers, when he quietly gave up his purse and fled for his life, leaving his poor servant to the mercy of the robbers. The servant was belaboured in a most unmerciful manner, and all property from the cart was removed.

**MUSIC.**—A correspondent writes:—I hear we are to have a grand musical concert in a few days, at which the great masters are to be represented by the Governor's and 43rd Bands. Why could we not have such a treat frequently? I am sure with two such fine bands as the above a very interesting entertainment could be got up at least once a fortnight, and I feel sure the public of Madras would be delighted with such a performance.

**THE GYMKHANA.**—The Bangalore Gymkhana appears to be a most prosperous institution, and is said to include everyone who is anybody. Its income is now over Rs. 6,000 per annum, which speaks well for the energy of the gallant R.H.A. officers who formed it. All Bangalore meets every Thursday and Saturday at the Gymkhana grounds, which form an exceedingly pleasant rendezvous, and where a variety of amusements are provided, among others, Ladies Golf, a great blessing to many chaperons, who get tired of looking on for hours at others amusing themselves.

**MORTUARY RETURN.**—The last published official mortuary return shows that there were four hundred and twenty deaths from the 2nd to the 8th March, the average of the corresponding weeks for ten previous years being three hundred and thirty-seven. There were nine deaths from small-pox, one hundred and thirteen deaths from fevers, eighty deaths from dysentery, forty-one deaths from diarrhoea, one death from cholera, one hundred and seventy-six deaths from other diseases. And of those who died four were Europeans, eight East Indians, three Native Christians, forty-five Mahomedans and three hundred and sixty Hindus.

**THE LATE MR. H. T. RICHARDSON.**—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Herbert Timesfield Richardson, late Deputy Collector, Coconada, on the evening of the 14th March, at the residence of his brother, Mr. James Richardson, Poonamallee-road, Madras. It would appear that deceased was suffering for a long time with fever, and came down to Madras on a month's leave to recruit his health, but succumbed to the disease. Mr. Richardson originally was a partner in the firm of Mr. Aston Richardson and Co., Mount-road, and finding business gloomy, entered the Government service on a small salary, and through his own exertions was promoted to the rank he held last. Deceased was well respected and liked by one and all of his friends. His remains were interred on the evening of the 15th March in St. George's Cathedral burial-ground.—*Athenæum*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22. Chrysomene, Liverpool; str. Minerva, Gallo and Pondicherry.—23. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Sea Gall, London; str. Estima, Bombay; str. Presnitz, Calcutta.—25. Str. Madras, Calcutta; str. Poonah, Calcutta.—26. Str. Mahatma, Negapatam.—27. Str. Cathay, Southampton; str. Oriental, Rangoon; Lagar, Balasore.—29. Abdolcader, Balasore; T. D. Marshall, Coast.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Madras.—From False Point.—For Madras.—Mr. and Miss Faulkner,

and Miss Bowden. From Gopaulport.—Major J. D. Smith. From Bimlipatam.—Surz. and Mrs. Gillespie. From Coconada.—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Agar. From Masulipatam.—Mr. W. G. Prendergast.—Mr. A. R. G. Rodrigues.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Major gen. Strachey, Mr. A. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Watson, Mr. T. Crouch, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Messrs. Drayton and Moore. For King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Cano. For Adelaide.—Mr. C. Buckman. For Melbourne.—Mr. M. A. McIlhatton. For Sydney.—Mr. W. Campbell, and two Messrs. Campbell. For Suez.—Mr. R. Lawson. For Brindisi.—Mr. J. S. Taylor, and Mr. D. Cruikshank. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackinnon. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird, Mrs. O. Feinstadt and two children, Dr. O. Feinstadt, and Mr. T. W. Courthope. For Southampton.—Mrs. J. P. Grant and child, Mr. A. T. Osmond, Miss Bon, Mr. H. A. Cox, Mrs. H. Blockmann and two children, Mr. B. Norton and child, Mrs. Wilders, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsden and child, Master Trevor Grant, Mrs. H. Maspratt and two children, Miss Barnes, Mr. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Murray, two Misses Murray, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. A. Wallace, two Misses Bayley, Mrs. D. B. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackereth and child, Col. and Mrs. Hawes and two children, Miss F. G. Woodhouse, Mr. Nelson Haxell, Mrs. L. Windram and two children, Lady Strachey's two children, Mr. T. Lay, Mr. J. N. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. K. B. Stuart, Miss Nicholls and child, Col. and Mrs. Lees and five children, Mrs. L. J. Jackson, Mr. J. L. Borwick, Mr. A. Annah, Mr. W. J. H. Wagermacher, Mrs. and Miss Ruffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Fiehl, Mr. J. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Litch and child, Miss Holt, Mrs. A. Martinale, Mr. Geo. Derrick, Mr. W. A. Miller, Miss Brock, Miss Smith, Miss Leaver, Miss Vivian, Miss Elliot, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton.

Per str. Oriental.—From Rangoon.—For Madras.—Dep. Surz. Gen. A. H. and Mrs. Fraser and four children, Surg. Bonick, Sergt. Major Marony, and Transporter G. Burke. From Vizagapatam.—Mr. J. D. Rees, and Mr. G. R. Sait. From Masulipatam.—Rev. P. Kennedy.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mrs. Dakyeno and two children, Rev. A. H. Arden, and Col. Holston. From Malta.—Mr. J. M. Bell. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Newinarch and child, two Misses Newinarch, Miss Chapman, Col. W. S. Young, Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jones and child, Miss C. Hall, Messrs. C. Wrenn, W. Geikie, McDougal, Worke, Soomey, R. Lievchen, and C. Tripp. From Brindisi.—Mrs. Rose. From Yokohama.—Mr. Livermore.

### DEPARTURES.

March 23. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Durand, Calcutta.—24. Augustin, False Point; str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Paladia, Calcutta; str. Estepona, Calcutta.—25. Str. Poonah, Southampton; Klersenose, Coast; str. Madras, Bombay.—26. Str. Negapatam.—27. Str. Mahatma, Rangoon; str. Sultan, Calcutta.—28. Str. Cathay, Calcutta; str. Presnitz, Southern Ports and Vadaratum; str. Precursour, Calcutta; Umvoti, Port Natal.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. R. M. Macdonald, Miss Gabel and five children, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dawson and three children, Mr. D. Duncan and two children, Mrs. W. Digby and infant, Mrs. Drury, Miss Bourne, Mr. R. K. Puckle, C.S., Mr. F. Church, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Hunt and two children, Mrs. W. G. Melvor, Mr. A. Gibson, Col. Isaack, Mr. and Mrs. Henrice, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Wilson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. O. F. Smithers, and three children. For Brindisi.—Two Reverende Mare Marie de St. Albina, Madame Raymond and Madame Portier. For Venice.—Lieut. col. Hankin, For Suez.—Mr. R. Davidson. For Sydney.—Mrs. H. B. Grigg. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. G. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Aldred and four children, Mr. W. Gilbey, and Mr. Byne.

Per str. Madras.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Pannett. For Colombo.—Mr. L. Houllet and one adult.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s Cathay.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Capt. Garth, Mr. L. M. Torin.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 30, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months "sight"	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. 35½ prem.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN INDIAN POLICY.

Recent Indian legislation, and our late Bombay memorials to the supreme tribunal of the House of Commons, give at all events a temporary interest to a paper read a month ago at a Conference of the East Indian Association in London, by Mr. James Routledge, who has often been before the English public in connection with Indian interests. Mr. Routledge, though he scarcely acquired much reputation as an Indian journalist, and was never regarded here as a high authority upon Indian matters, has necessarily gained weight through his connection with the London *Times*. And it is refreshing to find that a gentleman who is understood to be the chief writer on the regular staff of that influential journal nevertheless holds strong views of his own, which though diametrically opposed to those of the paper he represents, he invariably has the courage to express as often as he can obtain a hearing. . . . Mr. Bright and Sir James Stephen, whose last utterances are still fresh in the public mind, may be taken to represent the two extreme classes who are most interested in the controversy raised by Mr. Routledge. Mr. Bright would

have India governed according to the popular English sentiment, uninformed by special knowledge; Sir James Stephen, by a trained bureaucracy, unfettered by responsibilities to the Home Government. But as usual, both extremes are dangerous. Whenever there were bad times in Lancashire for either mill-owner or weaver, the popular English sentiment, straitened into selfishness, according to the usual law of self preservation, would demand export duties and restriction on our cotton industries. While the officials who themselves possess rights and privileges which the Cabinet Ministers can scarcely touch, and who appeal to the House whenever patronage is abused or vested interests ignored, would come to believe in the infallibility of their sacred caste. But the main principle of English political life is a sleepless watchfulness, and our Viceroy, our Governors, our Commissioners, can no more claim to be taken on trust for the course of their natural lives, or to free alike from criticism and rebuke than a Chancellor of the Exchequer, or even a bank clerk can hope to pass his accounts without a formal audit. In India this popular watchfulness is almost wholly wanting. . . . And though the English Press exerts what watchfulness it can, the people of India are always driven at last to appeal to the English Parliament whenever legislation becomes aggressive, or unbearable, or inconsiderate. The telegraph cable and the Suez Canal have wrought a change that is yearly becoming more apparent, and as all legislative measures are now apparently drawn up in the Foreign Office, it is more and more necessary that they should be intelligently criticised by a well-informed public at home. But, at present, even those who take pains to qualify themselves for the consideration of Indian matters labour under great difficulties, while the people at large know absolutely nothing about the poverty of the country, or the desires of the natives, or the principles of Indian taxation. Sir George Balfour tells us that he has only just succeeded by a formal motion in the House in getting papers on the salt-taxes which have been in existence for years, and he complains with justice that the portentous and undigested mass of documents regarding the Famine, without order or index, are apparently arranged to conceal the facts they contain. Yet it was never more necessary that some means should be devised to inform the English mind on Indian matters, and do away with the impressions wrongfully, if not designedly, conveyed. For the last twelve months there has been a perfect mania for over-legislation. Laws are made or unmade every day. Each member of Council must needs leave his Act, or his Code, or his supplementary Code in the archives of the country. And the result has been a steady retrogression; until we are gradually losing in India the rights which our English ancestors acquired through long centuries, and much constitutional struggle, at home, and which our very contemporaries succeeded in acclimatising in India. In a year, nay in the first three months of this year, our rulers have succeeded in restoring the discarded principles of class-taxation, in extending this principle of class legislation to the Press Laws, and thus abolishing the liberty of the Press for ninety per cent. of her Majesty's Indian subjects, and in increasing our obnoxious Salt Tax under the vaguest possible pretence of a final reduction, and in spite of repeated assurances that it never would be increased again. If Mr. Routledge and his fellow workmen will only din these facts into the ears of the English public, they will do something to awaken the feeling they desiderate.

#### STATION TALK.

MUSCAT, March 8.—I have rather stirring news to relate this mail. The s.s. *Hallamshire*, owned by Messrs. Steel, Young and Co., London, went ashore about fourteen miles to the southward of Ras-ul-Had on the midnight of the 22nd ult. She had 260 pilgrims on board returning to Basrah and 600 tons of piece-goods and coal for Government, and consigned to W. J. Towell and Co., Muscat. Fortunately, the shore where she was stranded was sandy, and she came off on the 26th after her coals had been thrown overboard to lighten her. The chief officer was sent away in a life-boat on the 23rd, accompanied by a passenger. Meeting bad weather, they put in at Tawee, a small place on the coast. The officer came on to Muscat overland, and arrived here on the 27th. But unluckily there was no man-of-war here at the time, the *Arab* having just left for Jask. The mail steamer *Patna* was, however, due on the morning of the 29th, and on her arrival she was just about to start for Ras-ul-Had, when the *Hallamshire* hove in sight. She is not injured, and makes no water. The Arabs at Ras-ul-Had swam off to the steamer, and it was only by firing all night long that they were prevented from boarding. The Hajis on board behaved admirably, kept regular watches, and fired over the heads of the Arabs, and gave the captain every assistance they could in the way of throwing the cargo overboard, putting out anchors, &c. They were indeed most orderly, and the captain speaks very highly of them. The boat has not been picked up yet, and is still with the unfortunate passengers. Our Political Agent sent assistance at once by native boat, with his own man, and also some of the Sultan's soldiers, and letters to the Shaikh of Ras-ul-Had, to assist in every possible way in recovering the boat and cargo. The *Hallamshire*, after the court of inquiry to be held here, will proceed to Bushire, and go down the coast to pick up her boat. The s.s. *Rokeley*, from Jeddah, with pilgrims, arrived here on the 28th ult. The captain informed the Consul that he had slaves on board, who were shipped at Jeddah. There being, as I

said, no man-of-war here, the Consul sent off and had them brought ashore. They turned out to be three little boys and a girl. After landing them the *Rokeley* proceeded up the Gulf. We have had cool weather in the Gulf lately.—*Times of India* Correspondent

### Miscellaneous.

GOA.—There is still a good deal of distress at Goa, in consequence of the smallness of the grain crop.

HON. MR. GIBBS.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Mr. Gibbs to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

MR. HOPE, C.S.—The Hon. Mr. Hope, C.S.I., arrived in Bombay on the 25th March, and was to leave for England by the mail steamer of April 1.

MARINE.—Capt. Searle, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, will act for Capt. G. T. Robinson as Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta, during his absence on leave to England.

MR. EGERTON.—Mr. R. Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, will arrive in Bombay on Wednesday. During his stay here he will be the guest of H. E. Sir Richard Temple.

THE "MEIKONG."—Some of the passengers wrecked last monsoon near Cape Gardafui in the Messagerie steamer *Meikong* are about to try to recover from the French Company the value of the baggage and personal effects lost by them at that time.

SUICIDES.—The Chief Constable of Shalhpore, in the Tannah district, committed suicide a few days ago by poison. It would appear that he was about to be prosecuted regarding the alleged torturing of a prisoner whom he had in custody.

QUARANTINE.—According to a recent telegram from the Resident at Aden to the Political Secretary to Government, Bombay, quarantine being still imposed on arrivals at Suez from Red Sea ports, restrictions continued on arrivals from the latter at Aden.

KARACHI HARBOUR.—The Government of Bombay has issued a notification that, on the expiration of sixty days from the 14th of March, the port dues to be levied in the port of Karachi on all vessels chargeable therewith, the burden of which exceeds two hundred tons, is to be at the rate of three annas per ton, and on all other vessels at the rate of four annas per ton.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.—The *Dnyan Chakshoo* of Poona informs us that according to the invitations issued by the City Magistrate, all the publishers of the vernacular papers on the 26th instant assembled in the Magistrate's office, where a Kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy was read to them, and they were informed that their respective journals ought to be conducted in such a manner as not to compel the Government to enforce the Act lately passed by the Government of India.

ICE.—One of the ice ships, which was due at Bombay in January last, has not yet arrived, and as she is now 182 days out, fears are entertained for her safety. At present there is scarcely more than a fortnight's supply of ice in stock, but another ship is due in about a month. In the event of the first ship not turning up the Tudor Company will make arrangements to get a supply of ice from Madras, so that there is no fear of an ice-famine, although large consumers may possibly have their supplies curtailed for a time.

LICENSE TAX.—Ahmedabad is now sending its petition to Parliament on the license tax; and not satisfied with pointing out the injustice of the measure, the inhabitants propose that the Indian Government should curtail its expenditure by reducing the pay of the officials under Government, such pay being in their estimation much too high for the amount and kind of work done per month. They suggest that Government should reduce all salaries above Rs. 500 per month by 10 per cent. or 20 per cent., and that certain unnecessary highly-paid posts might, without loss to the public at large, be entirely abolished.

### Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Str. Orthes, Greenock; Baron Colonsay, Cardiff; str. Bighal, Calcutta; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.—25. Str. Alabama, Middlesbrough; str. Chinsura, Basrah; str. Sestos, Basrah; str. King, Mouline; str. Cindol, Liverpool.—26. Humbal, Liverpool; str. Cyrene, Calcutta; str. Bushor, Calcutta; Prince Frederick, Liverpool.—27. Str. Gwalior, London; str. Khandala, Basrah; str. Streoushah, Middlesbrough; Zephyrus, Cardiff; str. Kate, Cardiff, Nor-wester, Chittagong.—28. Str. Vinigori, Kurrachee; Narcissus, Liverpool.—29. Southern Queen, Mouline; Hellen Scott, Liverpool; Mary P. Kitchen, Mouline; Fabert, Mauritius.—29. Alexander Yeats, Mauritius.—30. H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth; str. Border Chieftain, Kurrachee.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—From Southampton, Capt. and Mrs. Bayur, Mr. W. Coke, Mr. W. Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Gordian, Miss Mathews, Mr. J. Scobie, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Tarnor, Two Sisters of Charity, Capt. J. Spens, Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, and Mr. R. Shaw. From VICE.—Major R. G. Sandeman, Miss Sandeman, Col. and Mrs. Phelps, Col. Tytler, Mr. and Mrs. Tytler, Capt. J. Dundas, Major Maguire, Mr. Edmunds, Dr. E. Hindon, and Mr. Major. From BRITISH.—Mr. A. J. MacLenn, Major Daniell, Colonel Campbell, and Mr. Beynon. From Suez.—Mr. Preseuse.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 25.—Str. Indus, Southampton; str. J. C. Stevenson, Rangoon; str.

Ettore, Trieste.—26. Str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—27. Str. Ethiopia, Coasts and Calcutta.—28. H.M.S. Jumna, England; str. Symington, Rangoon; str. Proponia, Marseilles; str. Busheer, P. Gulf.—29. Str. Guy Mauniering, Calcutta; Excelsior, Rangoon; str. Zebino, Trieste; str. Inke of Sutherland, Calcutta; str. Homer, Port Said; str. Tanjore, Australia.—30. Str. Olympia, Liverpool; str. Cyrene, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Chinsura, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Baghdad, Coasts and Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. S. Bateson, Mr. J. A. Knight, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Tudor Trevor. For BRINDIS, A gentleman, and Mr. G. P. Robertson. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little-dale, a gentleman, lady, and child.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Swetenham and two children, two Misses Swetenham, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Latham, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. E. Baker, and Mr. A. R. King. For BRINDIS.—Mr. R. Sedgwick, Mr. G. Crake, Capt. C. E. Yates, Dr. A. Wood, Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Mr. C. E. Cole, Mr. J. Tetow, the Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope. For VENICE.—Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Mr. W. Latham, Mr. Yorke Smith, Lieut. Col. Chambers, Lieut. Col. Greig, and Miss Greig.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 1, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	118	Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9½	3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9½d.	Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 9 5-16d.	Dts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	126
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	45½
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 690
Bank of Madras (all)	...	605
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 p.m.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 145
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1150
Frederic Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	850 per share
Frederic Land Company (all)	...	166
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1030
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	275
(£20 paid up)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	850
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	690
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	490
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	495
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	700
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	Rs. 1075
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	1200
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	Rs. —
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 4 3/4
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 3/4

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	83½
" " " 1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	93½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-11-6
Ditto Peking	...	18-9-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-10-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-7-6
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Longden remain at Nuwara Eliya; whilst the Bishop of Colombo, who apparently never takes a holiday, has been visiting Puttalam, Kalpitiya, Chilaw; and proposes to make a short stay at Kandy and Matale during Lent.

PASSENGERS FROM CEYLON.—The s.s. *Navarino* took home a well known member of the mercantile community, the Hon. Mr. W. W. Mitchell, M.L.C., and recently chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Before his departure he was entertained at dinner by a number of his mercantile friends. Mr. Mitchell has, beyond doubt, done the commercial community good service in a variety of ways, well deserving of some acknowledgment.—Another member of the mercantile community leaves by the outgoing Messageries steamer, Mr. M. H. Thomas, of the firm of Alstons, Scott and Co.—Dr. Kynsey, Colonel Jervoise, and Advocates Browne, Ferdinand, and Grenier are also about to leave Ceylon on a visit to Europe.—*Ceylon Times*.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 23.)

AGNEW, W. F., barrister-at-law, has been app. as a reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Calcutta, v. Mr. Amir Ali, resigned.

BROWN, F. L., exec. engr., Punjab Irrigation Branch, is posted to the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., as asst. acct. gen.

CHALK.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. O. Chalk, travelling inspr. of accts., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is accepted.

DOUGLAS—GREER.—The services of Messrs. F. J. Douglas and R. T. Greer, attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disp. of the chief comr. of Assam.

HECQUET, N., sub engr., 1st grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is transf'd. to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

HENSLEY, F. F., asst. supt. of telegraphs, is transf'd. as a tempy. arrangement to the acct. estab. of the P.W.D., with the rank of asst. examiner, 1st grade, and posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accts., Bombay.

KUSTER, E. E. A., asst. engr., is transf'd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

LACEY, E., acct., 1st grade, tempy. attached to the office of acct. gen., P.W.D., is transf'd. to British Burmah.

PRIOR—MOSS.—The following changes are made in the superior acct. estab. of the P.W.D.:—Lieut. col. B. J. C. Prior, M.S.C., examiner, British Burmah, is transf'd. to Mysore; Mr. T. Moss, examiner, is transf'd. to British Burmah as examiner of accts.

PEARSON, T. A., barrister-at-law, has been app. to offic. as reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, v. Mr. F. S. Collis.

SANDFORD, Judicial comr. of Mysore, to be also judicial comr. of Coorg.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., of the Bengal C.S., to offic. as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

WILKINSON, J. W., Accountant, attached to the office of the Accountant General, is temporarily promoted to the rank of dep. examiner.

WOODMAN, J. V., chief reporter and reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, has been granted leave of absence for nine months. Mr. F. S. Collis has been app. to offic. as chief reporter and reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. V. Woodman.

## GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

In accordance with orders of Govt. of India, the surveyors and asst. surveyors, Great Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue Branches of Survey Dept., Govt. of India, are amalgamated into one list. The following surveyors are prom., from Jan. 1, to fill vacancies in several grades and complete number of officers in each grade:—

J. S. Pemberton, surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
R. D. Farrell, surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
H. R. Littlewood, surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
J. Newland, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.  
J. A. Barker, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.  
W. H. Lilley, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
J. S. Swiney, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
G. L. R. Scott, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
J. O. Toole, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
W. J. Lincoln, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
B. Anderson, asst. surveyor, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.  
J. Murphy, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
C. W. J. Ford, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
A. W. Smart, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
H. G. Young, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.  
P. E. Heberlet, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, to 3rd grade.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following is a list of the officers serving under the several local Governments and administrations subordinate to the Govt. of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honour tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between Sept. 1 and Aug. 1:—

Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Govt. of India, Degree of Honour in Arabic.  
Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, Govt. of India, Persian High Proficiency.  
Lieut. A. C. LeQuesne, Bengal army, Persian High Proficiency.  
Lieut. J. H. Sadler, Bengal army, Persian High Proficiency.  
Lieut. E. F. J. deC. Rennick, Bengal army, Persian High Proficiency.  
Lieut. G. Shields, Bengal army, Persian High Proficiency.  
Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, Madras, Degree of Honour in Persian.  
Capt. A. V. Chick, Madras Persian High Proficiency.  
Surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., Madras, Persian High Proficiency.  
Mr. J. G. Silcock, C.S., Punjab, Persian High Proficiency.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 20.)

Mr. C. A. Wilkins is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Shahabad, from the date on which he was relieved of his app. as offic. mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. F. H. Harding, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dacca, is app. to have charge of the Serampore div. of the Hooghly dist. during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. Haggard.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Gya, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the dist. of Dacca.

Mr. F. St. G. Grimwood, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Sewan, Sarun, is app. to have charge of the Tajpore div. of the Durbhunga dist.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Nowadah div. of the Gya dist., is app. to have charge of the Sewan div. of the Sarun dist.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, offic. opium agent, Behar, is app. to act as comr. of the Chota Nagpore div. during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. LeF. Robinson.

Mr. A. Smith, offic. comr. of the Dacca div., is app. to act as comr. of the Orissa div. and as supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, mag. and coll., Dacca, is app. to act temp. as comr. of the Dacca div.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. H. F. Brown of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. S. C. Bayley, c.s., of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth reported his departure from India on furl. on Feb. 22.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, mag. and coll., Rajshahye, is app. to act as opium agent of Behar during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. Alexander.

Dr. J. J. Durant, principal asst., opium agent, Behar, is app. temp. to have charge of the office of opium agent, Behar, in addition to his own duties, till relieved by Mr. H. W. D'Oyly.

Surg. major R. Bird, civil surg., Burdwan, is app. to act as civil surg. of Patna and supt. of the Temple Medical School during the absence, on duty, of Surg. major B. Simpson.

Surg. L. Cameron, civil surg., Backergunge, on leave, is app. to act as civil surg. of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. major B. Bird.

Surg. major E. J. Gayer is app. to act as professor of anatomy and 2nd surg. Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. major W. J. Palmer.

Mr. W. Craik is reapp. to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. A. Wilson, asst. examiner, 1st grade, on return from Madras Famine Relief Works, rejoined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on Feb. 16.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, exec. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Gunduk div. on March 2.

Mr. R. B. Claudius, overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Dohree Workshop div., which he joined on March 2.

Mr. E. A. Kuster, asst. engr., 2nd grade, who reported his return from Madras on March 14, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Surg. G. Price received charge of the Jessore Jail from Mr. W. H. Page on March 8.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 16.)

Insp. J. Luffman, of the Sitapur dist. police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Kheri, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. B. Stainforth.

Insp. H. A. Emile to hold charge of the current duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. J. A. Marcel, asst. mag. and coll., who has reported his return from furl., is posted to the Cawnpore dist.

Capt. F. Barrow, asst. comr., who has reported his return from furl., is posted to the Sitapur dist.

From Feb. 16, the date on which Mr. J. J. D. La-Touche proceeded on leave:—Mr. A. Robinson, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. F. E. Bullock, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Feb. 19, the date on which Mr. F. Baker received charge of the Gorakhpur dist.:—Mr. R. G. Hardy, asst. mag., 2nd grade.

From Feb. 22, the date on which Mr. J. Smith received charge of the Etawah dist.:—Mr. R. S. Aikman, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Feb. 28, the date on which Mr. R. D. Spedding received charge of the Gorakhpur dist.:—Mr. F. Baker to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. L. G. Evans, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Cawnpore to Basti.

Mr. F. FitzJames, exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Benares Provincial div. from Capt. L. F. Boileau, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, on Feb. 16.

Mr. J. G. T. Coddington, exec. engr., Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., returned from furl. on the 1st inst., and is posted to the first circle as a tempy. measure.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 15.)

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, app. dep. comr., Mandla, received charge of Mandla dist., from Col. J. Ashburner, on March 1.

F. C. Berry, C.S., asst. comr., Nimar, is app. a mag., 1st class, and is invested with powers to try summarily all offences mentioned in Sect.

222 of Code of Criminal Procedure, and is appointed a justice of the peace.

Surg. major J. Brake, offic. sanitary comr., is app. civil surg., Jubbulpore, during abs. on leave of Surg. major Rice.

Surg. major J. F. Barter, supt. Central Jail, Nagpur, is app. sanitary comr.

Major H. M. Repton, dep. comr., Wardha, is transfd. to Balaghat dist., to relieve Lieut. col. Newmarch.

T. Drysdale, offic. asst. comr., Saugor, is app. dep. comr., Wardha.

D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., asst. comr., Wardha, is app. dep. comr., Wardha, from date he may receive charge from Major Repton, till relieved by Mr. Drysdale.

C. W. Imrie, C.S., asst. comr., Narsinghpur, is transfd. to Saugor.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, Damoh, is app. dep. comr., Chanda, during abs. on leave of Major Bloomfield.

Major E. W. C. H. Miller, offic. dep. comr., Mandla, is invested with powers described in Sect. 36 of Act X. of 1872, Code of Criminal Procedure.

L. Verriers, coll. of customs at Saugor, retirement is cancelled, and reverted to 1st grade patrol of customs, from Feb. 22.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 14.)

Mr. A. Pengelly, offic. dep. conservator of forests, reported his departure from Bombay on Feb. 25, on furl.

Surg. G. Thomson, 1st Punjab cav., civil surg., Dera Ghazi Khan, is app. supt. of jail, in succession to Surg. G. McB. Davis.

Mr. F. Field, extra asst. comr., is, on return from famine duty in Madras Presy., posted to Delhi dist., temp., and assumed charge on March 2.

Mr. T. Baron, civil surg., Roktah, is app. supt. of jail.

Surg. G. McB. Davis, 4th Sikh inf., is app. civil surg., Dehra Ismail Khan, from March 4, in succession to Surg. J. Duke, 3rd Punjab cav.

Surg. T. Moloney, 3rd Sikh inf., is app. civil surg., Edwardesabad, from March 5, in succession to Surg. P. F. O'Connor, 3rd Punjab inf.

Surg. R. N. Stoker, garrison surg., Fort Attock, is app. civil surg. from March 1, in succession to Surg. major A. Thomson.

Lieut. col. J. T. Norgate, is, on return from furl., reapp. cantonment mag., Sialkot, and invested with powers of a mag., 1st class.

Major A. Bruce, Bengal staff corps, offic. cantonment mag., Sialkot, services are replaced at disposal of Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Umballa to Delhi dist.

Mr. W. Pitcaithly, extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Umballa to Delhi dist.

Mr. D. N. Turnbull, dist. supt. of police, Rohtak, is placed on special duty in charge of police arrangements connected with H.E. the Viceroy's camp.

Mr. S. Smith is reapp. dist. supt. of police, Rohtak.

Mr. J. P. Tinsling, has been perm. to resign his app. as offic. dist. supt. of police from Feb. 28.

The following proms. are made from March 2, v. Col. J. W. Young-husband, c.s., dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade, viz.:—

Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, from 2nd to 1st grade of dep. insp. gen.

Lieut. col. W. W. Boddam, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to be dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd grade.

Col. J. W. Orchard, from 2nd to 1st grade of dist. supt. of police.

Mr. T. Smith is reapp. a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, from March 2, v. Col. Orchard, and will continue on special duty in Postal Dept.

Lieut. E. B. Nixon, 4th Punjab inf., services are placed at disposal of Civil Dept., for employment in the Punjab police.

Major A. M. Saunders is perm. to resign his commission, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following orders are confd.:—

Asst. Apoth. E. H. Swainson, Subord. Med. Dept., to med. charge of Attock Lock Hospital from Feb. 8, on departure of Surg. major A. Thomson.

Surg. major N. F. Ffolliot, R.A., to med. charge of Lock Hospital, v. Surg. F. H. Fenn, proceeding with 34th regt. in course of relief.

Capt. J. R. Campbell, squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav., consequent on the departure of Major R. C. R. Clifford to join 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. T. L. Bishop, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., consequent on the departure of Major R. C. R. Clifford to join 4th Punjab cav.

Mr. J. M. Kelly is app. an accountant, 4th grade.

Capt. E. A. Money, 3rd squad. comdr. 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., consequent on the departure on furl. of Col. C. J. Godby, comdt.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, squad. officer 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., consequent on the departure on furl. of Col. C. J. Godby, comdt.

Lieut. H. A. Deane, supernum. 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as squad. officer, consequent on the departure on furl. of Col. C. J. Godby, comdt.

Lieut. J. E. Mein, qmtr. 5th Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. G. Gaisford, proceeding on leave prep. to furl. to Europe.

Mr. R. G. Kennedy, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, from Feb. 9, v. T. P. Jeffery, asst. engr., 1st grade, on two years' furl.

Mr. D. McMordie, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to New Main Line div., Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on Feb. 27.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 16.)

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr., Naga Hills, is app. to act temporarily as polit. officer in charge of the Naga Hills, with effect from Feb. 11.



In notific. dated Feb. 20, prom. Mr. W. E. D'Arey from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. conservators of forests, published at page 80, Part I. of the *Assam Gazette* of Feb. 23, for "with effect from Feb. 2," read "with effect from Jan. 1."

In notific. dated Feb. 12, prom. Mr. A. J. Mein from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. conservators of forests, published at page 70, Part I. of the *Assam Gazette* of Feb. 16, for "with effect from Jan. 11," read "with effect from Jan. 1."

Mr. A. E. Heath has passed the Higher Standard examination in Assamese.

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., has passed the Higher Standard examination in Assamese, and Lower Standard in Bengali.

### MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, March 23.)

**BOWEN-HAY-CUNLIFFE.**—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet:—Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. G. J. D. Hay, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. G. G. Cunliffe, Bengal staff corps.

**CHARD.**—The services of Capt. W. W. Chard, 7th foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

**CROOKSHANK-DEANE-SAWYER-HEWETT.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. and app. in the Dept. of the Mil. Secretariat of the Govt. of India:—Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd asst. secy. and offic. 1st asst. secy., to offic. as dep. secy. during the absence on furl. of Col. W. M. Lees. Capt. T. Deane, 3rd asst. secy. and offic. 2nd asst. secy., to offic. as 1st asst. secy. Lieut. H. A. Sawyer, offic. 3rd asst. secy., to offic. as 2nd asst. secy. Major G. L. K. Hewett, Bengal staff corps, squad. comdr. 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd asst. secy.

**DUN.**—The undermentd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. Dun, 15th foot, wing officer 34th N.I.

**MEADE.**—The services of Lieut. M. J. Meade, offic. squad. officer, 3rd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

**MOORE,** Lieut. col. H., Bombay staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Oct. 1.

**SMITH-ROCHFORD-JAMIESON-SARGENT.**—The following tempy. apps. are made in the Army Remount Dept., from March 6, v. Col. B. Parrott, on leave:—Lieut. col. H. C. Smith, junior supt., to offic. as senior supt., Reserve Remount Depots. Major T. F. C. Rochford, senior asst. supt., to offic. as junior supt., Reserve Remount Depots. Capt. L. F. Jamieson, junior asst. supt., to offic. as senior asst. supt., Reserve Remount Depots. Surg. J. F. Sargent, 2nd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, med. officer 5th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to be offic. med. officer, v. Surg. major B. Williamson, M.B., on furl.

**STONE-ALVES-WINGATE.**—Lieut. Stone, R.E., asst. engr., is posted to the Lahore com., mil. works; Capt. M. A. Alves, R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Rawal Pindi com., mil. works; Capt. T. O. Wingate, asst. engr., is posted to the Meerut com., mil. works.

**WALTER.**—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col.:—Major C. K. M. Walter.

**WILSON.**—The services of Lieut. R. C. D. Wilson, 60th rifles, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

### RETIREMENTS OF LIEUT.-COLONELS.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Shewell, Bombay staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £668. 12s., from March 7, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., from Bengal staff corps, ordinary £456. 5s., annuity £668. 12s., from March 10, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. A. Napper, Bengal staff corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £329. 14s., from March 12, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. H. Chamberlain, Bengal staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £531. 7s., from March 15, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Adye, Madras staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £4,580, from March 16, to be paid in England.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla*, March 13.)

**ANDERSON—PATERSON—GORDON—CHESNEY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated March 2, making offic. appts. in the 23rd Punjab N.I., with effect from that date, consequent on the appt. of Major H. Collett, 2nd in com., to the qmrr. gen.'s dept.:—Capt. A. D. Anderson, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. H. Paterson, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr.; Capt. S. V. Gordon, wing officer and qmrr., to offic. as adjt.; Lieut. D. Chesney to offic. as qmrr., in addition to his duties as wing officer.

**BRISCOE,** Lieut. H. M., 1-8th foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be offic. wing officer to 4th N.I., on prob., dated March 1.

**CREAKE—FERRIS—HAY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 21, making the following offic. appts. in the 7th Bengal cav.:—Capt. H. C. Creak to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. C. W. Fletcher; Capt. J. L. Ferris to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., v. Capt. H. C. Creak; Capt. E. Hay to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

**DODD—LEWES.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentd. officers:—Lieut. S. A. Dodd to be capt., 48th regt., from Aug. 23, 1876; Lieut. G. A. Lewes to be capt., 48th regt., from Dec. 23, 1876.

**HILL,** Capt. G. M. D., wing officer 20th N.I., to retain the app. of adjt. on completion of five years' tenure of office, until a qualified subalt. officer is available.

**MEIKLEJOHN—HARRIS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 27, making his offic. appts. in the 20th N.I.:—Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, qmrr., to offic. as wing comdr.; Lieut. W. O. Harris, wing officer, to offic. as qmrr., in addition to his own duties.

**WILCOCKS.**—The services of Capt. W. Wilcocks, unattached list, having been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., is posted to Dehra for gen. duty on his being relieved of his duties in the P.W. Dept.

(*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla*, March 20.)

**BARR,** Lieut. J. E., wing officer, to be adjt. to 3rd N.I., v. Capt. G. J. Skinner, app. wing comdr.

**BEADNELL,** Lieut. A. G., to be adjt. 1st batt. 25th regt., v. Deering, resigned, dated Jan. 8.

**CHAMBERS,** Col. R. Y., staff corps, to be offic. comdt. to 10th N.I., v. Col. C. Lyons-Montgomery, proceeding on furl.

**CORDNER,** Col. J. E., R.A., to be comdt. Convalescent Depot, Dalhousie, v. Walker, whose term of app. will expire on April 6.

**GORDON,** Col. T. E., Bengal staff corps, is app. asst. adjt. gen. on the estab. and offic. 1st asst. adjt. gen., is posted to army headqrs., Simla.

**HANNA,** Capt. H. B., staff corps, to offic. as squad. comdr. to 3rd Bengal cav., v. Major G. L. K. Hewett, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt.

**HART,** Lieut. H. H., R.E., asst. garrison instructor, is transfd. from Sealkot to Umballa.

**POWELL.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. H. Powell, 44th regt., to be capt. from Feb. 13.

**REAY,** Lieut. C. T., 63rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps to be offic. wing officer to 38th N.I., on prob., dated March 1.

**VINCENT.**—The name of Lieut. Vincent, 73rd foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot.

**WILSON.**—Fort Attock Garrison Order dated March 2, directing Lieut. col. A. N. Wilson, rifle brig., to assume command of the garrison from that date.

### MEDICAL.

**EYRE,** Surg. M. S., to be offic. med. officer, Hyderabad contingent, 5th inf., v. Surg. J. F. Sargent, transfd. to the 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent.

**HAYES,** Surg. major W. H., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum.

**OWEN.**—The services of Surg. C. W. Owen are placed temp. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

**ROE.**—The services of Surg. W. A. C. Roe, med. officer 21st N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

**NATIVE DISTINCTION.**—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon Mian Jai Singh, Jaghirdar of Goler, in the Trans-Sutlej States, as a hereditary distinction.

**CONSULAR.**—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. H. V. Hellen, as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Schulze, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, comr. of the Orissa div. and supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, for eight months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. G. Miller, acct., 4th grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, for one year, without pay. Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., Narsinghpur, availed himself on March 7 of subsidiary leave granted, making over charge of Narsinghpur dist. to Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr. Surg. major D. W. Trimmell, civil surg., Raipur, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from March 25, to Bombay, prep. to furl. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, for twenty months, with necessary subsidiary leave, from day he may be relieved of present duties. Surg. major W. R. Rice, civil surg., Jabulpore, subsidiary leave for eight days, from April 6, to Bombay, prep. to furl. Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, dep. comr., Balaghat, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from date he may be relieved of charge of Balaghat dist., to Bombay, prep. to furl. Surg. T. Mayne, civil surg., Narsinghpur, priv. leave for three months, from March 17. Major A. Bloomfield, dep. comr., Chanda, priv. leave for three months, from April 1. Mr. C. Ricks, acct., 3rd grade, priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may be perm. to avail himself of it. Mr. E. Cooper, sub engr., 3rd grade, priv. leave for three months, from April 1. Mr. T. J. P. Jellrey, asst. engr., 1st grade, subsidiary leave from Feb. 8, and reported his departure on Feb. 23. Mr. H. T. Tanner, exec. engr., 3rd grade, attached to 5th div., Sirhind Canal, for eighteen months, from April 26, or such subsequent date (within thirty-five days) as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. A. Grant, director of State Railways, Western System, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. Wiseman, A.L.C.E., exec. engr., Indus Valley State Railway, for eighteen months. The Hon. G. G. Morris, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for six months on private affairs.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. E. de V. Tupper, 1 baty. late D baty. B brig. R.H.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. (local major) T. J. C. A. Studdy, adjt. late F brig. R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. H. P. Douglas-Wilkin, 4th hussars, on private affairs for fifteen months, from March 16. Lieut. col. J. H. Brown, 11th (late 21st) brig. R.A., to the Neighberries, from March 28 to Sept. 30. Lieut. V. Gartside-Tippinge, 2-1st foot, to

port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. F. L. Goundy, 1.6th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. B. H. Brooke-Hunt, instr. of musketry, 72nd foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieutenant colonel J. W. Barnes, 73rd foot, to Bombay, for one month. Col. R. B. Chichester, 81st foot, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. E. C. Morris, 81st foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngnam, 92nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from March 15, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major F. H. Conolly, doing duty at Peshawar, from Nov. 9 to May 9, on private affairs. Major G. Atkins, 1st N.I., to hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. and Adj. G. H. M. Molyneux, 1st N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. J. Abercrombie, 7th N.I., to Dalhousie, from March 24 to Nov. 30. Lieut. B. Briscoe, 40th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major H. Cookson, in med. charge 22nd N.I., to Dalhousie and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15 on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. H. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 9th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. R. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, squad. comdr. 5th Bengal cav., for one year and twenty-eight days, on private affairs. Major H. A. Mallock, Bengal staff corps, director of Construction, Electric Telegraph Dept., for one year, on private affairs. Surg. B. O'Brien, for eighteen months. Capt. G. B. Stevens, Bengal staff corps, wing comdr. 13th N.I., for one year one month and nine days, on private affairs. Lieut. J. R. Hobday, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt., 3rd grade, Topographical Survey of India, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. E. Bruce, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer 19th Bengal lancers, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. D. W. Campbell, comdt. East India Railway volunteer rifle corps, for sixteen months. Hon. Capt. and Dep. Comy. H. Telfer, Ordnance Commissariat Dept., for six months, to visit Allahabad and Jubbulpore, on private affairs. Hon. Lieut. P. Carr, Army Commissariat Dept., for three months, in India.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 20.)

**BALLARD—SULLIVAN—DAVIDSON—WILSON.**—Mr. G. A. Ballard to be first member, Board of Revenue, with effect from the date of Mr. Thornhill's retirement; this cancels the appt. of Mr. Dalyell, who is perm. at his own request to resign his seat at the board; Mr. H. E. Sullivan to be second member, Board of Revenue; Mr. R. Davidson to be third member, Board of Revenue; Mr. W. Wilson, coll. of the Kistna dist., to act as director of Revenue Settlement.

**CLARKE, Rev. D. G.**, chaplain of Wellington, to act as chaplain of Vellore.

**CROLE, C.S.**, to act as coll. and dist. mag., Kurnool.

**DAVIDSON.**—The services of Major A. A. Davidson, offic. comdt. of the Nair brig., are replaced at the disp. of the Mil. Dept.

**GOODRICH, H. St. A.**, to be sub coll. and joint mag., Godavari.

**HOPE, J.**, to be dist. and sess. judge, Chingleput.

**HORSFALL, G.**, to be dist. and sessions judge, South Malabar.

**KELSHALL, J.**, to act as dist. and sessions judge, Kistna.

**LEEMING, Rev. W.**, chaplain of Aurungabad, to be chaplain of Wellington for the usual term.

**MACLEAN, C. D.**, to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Coimbatore.

**WALLACE, J.**, to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Godavari.

### MILITARY.

**BURTON—ELLIS.**—Col. E. F. Burton, staff corps, to be a brigadier-general, temporarily, v. Silver, on furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. J. A. Ellis, staff corps, to act as superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

**CASEY.**—The services of Lieut. O. L. Casey, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

**DAVIDSON.**—The services of Major A. A. Davidson, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H. F. the C.-in-C.

**GOUDIE, Sub cond. J. A.**, of the Commissariat Dept., is transfd. to the Pension Establishment in India on the invalid pension of Rs. 89 per mensem, from March 25.

**VAUGHAN, Offic. Sub cond. R.**, to be sub cond. from Feb. 6, v. Crimmins, dec., and Bourke, prom.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, March 20.)

**BANCE—GROVE.**—The following orders are confd. :—By the comdt. 15th regt. N.I., app. Major L. B. Bance to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. A. S. Grove to offic. as wing comdr., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. Rose, posted to the 17th regt. N.I., with effect from the date of Col. Rose handing over com. of the detachment 15th N.I. to Major Bance. This cancels G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 22.

**GROVE, Capt. A. S.**, staff corps, wing officer and adjt. 15th N.I., vacates adjutancy on proceeding on furl.

**JOHNSTONE.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Northern dist., app.

Col. G. N. Johnstone, 7th regt. N.I., as next senior officer, to command the stations of Vizagapatam and Waltair during the brigdr. gen.'s absence on tour of inspection.

**KENNEY-HERBERT, Major**, dep. asst. qmrr. gen., Malabar and Canara, to continue to offic. in the Centre dist. until the arrival of Lieut. col. Swanston.

**STOTON.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Vizagapatam and Wall air, app. Major T. H. Stoton, 7th regt. N.I., to act as station staff officer, v. Capt. E. Persse, relieved.

**SWANSTON.**—The following removal is ordered :—Lieut. col. N. Swanston, dep. asst. qmrr. gen., from Ceded Districts to Centre District.

**WETHERALL.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Toungoo, app. Col. P. J. P. Wetherall to the com. of the garrison of Toungoo.

### POSTINGS.

H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned officers being posted, on their recent prom., to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names :—

Lieut. col. Templeman, 1st batt. 21st foot.

Major Cook, 1st batt. 21st foot.

Capt. Gordon, 2nd batt. 1st foot.

Surg. major D. Kearney, to Mysore div. for gen. duty.

Surg. M. Robinson, attached 13rd regt. N.I., on being relieved at Bangalore.

### RETURNED TO DUTY.

Capt. A. Creswell, asst. comr., 3rd grade, British Burmah; arrived at Bombay, Feb. 16.

Capt. H. C. Stevens, 3rd L.C., arrived at Bombay, March 6.

Major C. Mackenzie, staff corps, arrived at Madras on the 12th March 1878.

Capt. A. Credin, staff corps, wing officer, 22nd Regt., N.I., arrived at Bombay on the 9th March.

### ARRIVAL OF THE 2ND BATTALION 13TH FOOT.

Her Majesty's 2nd batt. 13th foot is brought on the strength of the Madras Estab. from March 14, the date of its arrival at Bombay.

### MEDICAL.

**BACKHOUSE, Surg. J.**, to 26th regt. N.I.; to join on being relieved at Venkatagerry.

**BARROW, Surg. major T. S., M.D., A.M.D.**, from med. charge 67th regt., Bangalore, to doing duty 67th regt., Bangalore.

**CLIFTON, Surg. major R. W., A.M.D.**, from med. charge 33rd regt., Kamp-tee, to med. charge depot, Wellington.

**CORBETT, Surg. major W. H., M.D., A.M.D.**, from med. charge depot, Wellington, to med. charge 48th regt. and R.A., Cannanore.

**DUCKWORTH, Surg. major F., M.D.**, from the Indian Medical Dept., is perm. to retire from the service from March 31, on a pension of £365 per annum.

**EYRE.**—The services of Surg. M. S. Eyre, Indian Medical Dept., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

**FLEMING, Surg. major J., M.D., A.M.D.**, from med. charge 43rd regt., Madras, to med. charge 67th regt., Bangalore; to proceed expeditiously, at the public expense.

**PARKER, Surg. major C. R. G.**, is provisionally app. to be civil surg., Vellore.

**POUT, Surg. H., A.M.D.**, from on arrival from England to med. charge 43rd regt., Madras.

**ROGERS, Surg. major C. J.**, to be dep. surg. gen., with temp. rank, during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Dep. Surg. gen. W. Williamson.

**ROSS, Surg. major W. G., M.D., A.M.D.**, from doing duty 33rd regt., Kamptee, to med. charge 33rd regt., Kamptee.

**WATERS, Surg. major J. M., A.M.D.**, to doing duty depot, Poonamallee.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Surgeon Donald Elcum, Indian Medical Dept.

Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., and M.R.C.S., Indian Medical Dept.

Surg. G. C. Bouton, Indian Medical Dept.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. G. D. Irvine, Acting Judge of the Court of Small causes, Cuddalore, for one year, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. T. Ross, Asst. Supt. Police, Ganjam, for two years. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Acting Head Asst. Coll. Coimbatore, for eighteen months. Mr. L. McIver, for eighteen months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Brigdr. Gen. A. T. Cadell, Comg. Malabar and Canara, priv. leave for thirty days, from March 20th, or date of departure to Travancore and Palney Hills. Vet. Surg. F. W. Gonig B., late C. Brigade, R. H. A., from date of embarkation. Sub-Lieut. W. de G. Gray (Wing Officer, 44th Foot, on probation 11th Madras Native Infantry) to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it, to July 1th, to study the native languages. Sub-Lieut. H. Elston, 54th Foot, (probationer for the Madras Staff Corps) to remain at Simla from the 1st to the 31st March, on private affairs, in extension. Surg. J. Maitland, for twenty months. Lieut.-Col. O. F. Smithers, Staff Corps, on private affairs for one year, four months and twenty-six days, and on m.c. for seven months and four days. Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. Williamson, for six months.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 21.)

ACWORTH, H. A., asst. to agent to Gov., Panch Mahals, is invested with powers of asst. sess. judge, also with power to hear appeals from convictions by mag. of 2nd and 3rd classes, Panch Mahals dist.

BRATSON, H. F., appt. of dep. coll. in charge Huzar accts., Kurrachee, is transfd.

COOKE, T., Principal of Poona Civil Engineering College, is app. to act in 1st grade.

FORREST, G. W., joined appt. as actg. prof. of history and polit. economy at Elphinstone College on March 12.

GONNE, C., is app. to act as chief secy. to Govt., in charge of Separate Dept., retaining charge of Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Depts.

HATHORNTHWAIT, J. T., M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, is app. to the 3rd grade of the Educational Department, with effect from the date of Mr. W. Draper's retirement.

LE MESURIER, Lieut. col. J., R.E., having reported his return from furl., is re-app. to act as superintending engr. in Sind, with the temp. rank of superintending engr., 3rd grade.

HOGGWERF, E. H., headmaster, Belgaum Sirdars' High School, acted as education inspr., 4th grade, Southern div., from Feb. 1 to March 10.

KIELHORN, Dr. F., is app. to act as educational inspr., 2nd grade, Central div.

MONTEATH, J., is app. to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts., and as Secy. to Council of Gov. of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

NUGENT, J., is app. to act as Secy. to Govt. in Revenue, General and Financial Depts.

REID, L., is app. to act as comr., Southern dist.

SCOTT, W. H., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Kanara, on Feb. 26.

STEWART, A. B., C.S., joined appt. as acting asst. polit. agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on March 2.

THOMSON, Col. D., R.E., received charge of office of exec. engr., Dharwar, on Feb. 28.

VINCENT, R. H., C.S., is app. to act as justice of peace in Town and Island of Bombay.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. T., educational inspr., Central div., is app. to act as director of public instruction.

WHITE, Col., R.E., reverted to appt. in P.W.D., railway, as dep. consulting engr. for railways, from Feb. 20.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 28.)

GILES, E., B.A., acting educational inspr., Northern dist., is confd. as educational inspr., Northern dist., v. Mr. W. Draper, and will continue to act in the Northern div.

GRIFFITH, F. R., on being relieved, will revert to his substantive rank as exec. engr., 1st grade, and to the appt. of exec. engr., Fuleli div., and offic. supt. of works, Eastern Indus.

#### MILITARY.

BARCLAY—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 4, directing Lieut. E. A. Barclay, wing officer, 28th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his own duties.

BOYD—Consequent on the return from furl. of Lieut. col. J. A. Smith, 18th N.I., Lieut. col. M. Boyd, now offic. in command of that regt., will rejoin his own app. as second in command 11th N.I.

BROWN—CRICKSHANK—Sub. lieuts., 56th foot, having completed the long course of garrison instruction, are directed to proceed to England to join their regt. by the first troopship leaving Bombay.

CREAGH, Major J., 17th foot, to be comdt. of Mount Abu Sanitarium, v. Major Holt, 2nd foot.

DAVIDSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, war-office, it is intimated that Lieut. K. S. Davidson, No. 17 baty. 8th brig. (late 3-6) has been posted to depot baty. 9th brig., R.A., for two years.

HANWELL—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Major J. Hanwell, 6th (late 25th) brig., has been promoted lieut. col. into the 9th brig. R.A., v. Penn, deceased.

HORE—Baroda station order confirmed, dated March 9, app. Capt. W. S. Hore, 20th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Lieut. Stevenson.

JAMES, Major C. F., staff corps, to offic. as wing commr. 2nd Grenadiers, N.I., v. Major Rimington on leave.

PENGREE, Lieut. H. H., R.A., is app. 3rd class comy. of Ordnance.

SIMPSON, Capt. G. B., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service to be major, from March 11.

WHITTUCK—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 9, directing Sub. Lieut. F. Whittuck, to offic. as qrmr. 20th N.I., in add. to his own duties.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, March 23.)

ASHBURY, Sub. Lieut. J. S., 12th foot, gazetted to the 21st N.I. on prob., is transfd. to the 10th N.I.

BUSHE, Lieut. col. H. K., Bombay inf., is placed on gen. duty Poona.

CAHILL—Regtl. Owen confirmed, dated 9th March, directing Major Cahill, wing commr., 14th Bengal N.I., in the absence of any other qualified officer, to perform the duties of qrmr., in addition to his own.

GORE—Regtl. order confirmed, dated 9th March, app. Capt. (Brevet major C. C. Gore, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as interpreter to the regt., from the 8th idem, v. Capt. Wright, proceeding to England.

HAMILTON, Lieut. E. O. F., 1-2nd foot, assumed the duties of A. D. C. on the 17th Dec., 1877.

HANWELL, Lieut. col. J., 9th brig. R. A., Colaba, is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with the R. A. at that station.

HOWARD, Lieut. C. C., No. 18 baty. 8th brig. (late 416), has been transfd. to the depot baty. 16th brig. R.A.

KEENE, Lieut., R. A., is confirmed as doing duty officer No. 2 Mountain baty.

LESLIE, Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 1, directing Sub. lieut. A. E. Leslie, offic. wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own), to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Ryves, offic. as wing commr.

MAKELLAR, Lieut., R. H. A., to be station staff officer, Kirkee, v. Capt. Nicolas, proceeding on leave.

RENNY, Col. G. A., v.c., R.H.A., is transfd. to Ahmednagar for duty at that station.

SARTORIUS, Major G. C., S.C., is placed on gen. duty at Baroda.

SCALLON, Sub. lieut. R. I., 72nd foot, a probationer for the S.C., to offic. as wing officer to 23rd regt. N.L.I.

TUCLEY, Sub. lieut. G. F. N., 83rd foot, a probationer for the S.C., to offic. as squad. officer to 1st regt., on probation.

WALLING—Mhow station order confd., dated March 18, directing Capt. J. T. Walling, 23rd N.L.I., to act as station staff officer at Mhow, in addition to his own duties, during abs. of the A.A.G.M. div.

#### MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Surg. A., is placed on gen. duty, Poona Circle.

MACKMAHON, Dep. surg. gen. D. R., med. service, will, on being relieved of his duties, proceed to Bombay, on embarkation to England, in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna*, leaving on March 28.

MOFFITT, Surg. major A., Army Med. Dept., to the med. charge of Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

O'DONOVAN, Surg. major D., Army Med. Dept., is transf. to gen. duty, Presy. Circle.

PENNINGTON, Surg. major F., gen. duty, Presy. Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Poona Circle, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

#### To do DUTY.

The undermentioned medical officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* on March 28:—

Surg. major B. Lydd; Surg. major F. Holton, M.B.; Surg. major E. Wilkes; Sarg. L. A. Irving; and Surg. W. Finlay.

STAFF COLLEGE.—EXAMINATIONS.—With reference to Horse Guards' G.O. No. 2 of 1878, it is hereby notified that all applications by officers for examination for admission to the Staff College in Feb., 1879, should be submitted so as to reach the Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, not later than March 31. The regulations regarding the examination of officers will be the same as those issued in Horse Guards' G.O.I. of 1877, except that the subjects of examination in military history, &c., will be those mentioned in H.G.G.O. 59 of 1877. Attention is also directed to the requirements of para. 6 of H.G.G.O. No. 28 of 1876.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Hon. Justice Melvill, judge of High Court of Judicature, Bombay, priv. leave of abs. for two months and twenty-four days, from June 10. Mr. N. Spencer, 2nd judge of Court of Small Causes at Bombay, subsidiary leave for one day, Feb. 20. Mr. R. Royal, supt. Civil Engineering College Works, Poona, for twelve months. Mr. K. M. Chatfield, director of public instruction, for seven months and a-half, from April 1. Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Huzar, dep. coll., Ahmedabad, for six months. Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, c.s.i. Chief Secy. to Govt., Revenue, General, Financial and Separate Depts. three months' priv. leave of abs., from March 19.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. R. Jenkins, 1st Bengal cav., on m.c. Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, Bombay staff corps, for six months. Capt. W. I. LeBreton, staff corps, asst. examiner, railway accts., for eight months. Capt. A. McHinch, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for nine months, from March 14. Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, for one month. Capt. C. S. Walker, 3rd hussars, to Sinwah, for seventy-five days, on private affairs. Lieut. T. A. Hill, 12th lancers, to England. Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E., to England. Capt. G. Paterson, 1st foot, to remain at Bombay from 4th March, to 4th April. Paymr. (Major) F. B. Forster, 5th fusiliers, to England. Lieut. (Local Capt.) F. L. Grundy, 6th foot, to England. Qrmr. M. Slattery, 7th foot, in India, from 1st to 31st May, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. A. Bowles, 15th foot, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. R. H. Dunning, 17th foot, to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. (Adjutant) W. Roberts and paymr. (Major) T. Bryson, 66th foot, to England. Paymr. (Major) C. F. Heatly, 68th foot, to England. Major H. D'O. Farrington, 73rd foot, to England. Major S. Rimington, 2nd N.I. (Grenadiers), to remain in Bombay from 20th March to 18th April, in extension. Sub. Lieut. S. M. Schneider, attached on prob. to Bombay from March 10, for sixty days, to study the Native language. Lieut. W. C. F. Field, 17th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. T. R. Nimmo, 28th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days. Store Sergeant W. H. Garner, Ordnance dept., for twelve months. Sub. Lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th N.I., attached on prob., to Bombay from March 10, for sixty days, to study the Native language.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 16.

**Royal Artillery.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. E. Michell, C.B., from the supernum. list, to be col., v. J. L. Bolton, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. P. Boddingfeld to be col., v. J. E. Michell, C.B., placed upon the seconded list; Major J. K. Holdsworth to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Beddingfield; Major G. F. Worsley (late Bombay) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. T. J. MacLachlan (late Bombay), placed upon the seconded list; Capt. R. S. M. Mackenzie to be major, v. J. K. Holdsworth; Capt. W. Ward (late Bombay) to be major, v. G. F. Worsley (late Bombay); Lieut. J. A. F. Nutt to be capt., v. A. W. White, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. B. Stopford, from the supernum. list; Lieut. F. H. French to be capt., v. W. R. Rudge, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. G. Alexander, from the seconded list, to be capt. upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. H. Armytage to be capt., v. J. T. Bury, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. Cotton to be capt., v. R. S. M. Mackenzie; Capt. F. J. Mortimer (late Bombay), from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. W. Ward (late Bombay); Lieut. G. R. Moore to be lieut. upon the seconded list; the retirement upon half-pay of Paymr. and Hon. Major W. Shepherd, which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 12, is post dated to March 13.

**Coast Brigade.**—Lieut. A. Rainbird, from the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the seconded list; Lieut. G. Groves to be capt., v. G. Leeds, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. E. Dillon to be capt., v. W. Robinson, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. J. Cooper to be capt., v. J. W. Hunter, who retires upon half-pay; Qmtr. sergt. J. Ewart to be lieut., v. G. Groves; Master Gunner F. P. Tardif to be lieut., v. E. Dillon; Master Gunner W. Blackman to be lieut., v. J. Cooper.

**Royal Engineers.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Goddard (late Madras) retires upon a pension; Major and Brevet col. H. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B. (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Goddard; Capt. E. N. Peters to be major, v. E. H. Courtney, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. A. F. Hamilton (late Madras) to be major, v. Brevet col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B.; Lieut. M. C. Brackenbury to be capt., v. E. N. Peters; Lieut. R. H. Jelf to be capt., v. A. F. Hamilton (late Madras); Lieut. G. S. Clarke is placed upon the seconded list.

**Brigade Depot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. F. Berry, from half-pay, late 56th foot, to be lieut. col.

#### STAFF.

Capt. M. Curry, from half-pay, late 81st foot, to be staff capt., to command detachments and pensioners in the Isle of Man, in succession to Brevet col. E. J. Dickson, who has retired on a pension.

#### BREVEF.

In consequence of the prom. of Major gen. H. S. Rowan, C.B., R.A., upon Oct. 1:—

Major gen. G. Sandham, who retired upon R.A. as a lieut. col., on full pay, prior to Nov. 3, 1854, is prom. to the hon. rank of lieut. gen.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Goddard, royal (late Madras) engrs., to have the hon. rank of major gen. upon retirement on a pension.

Col. J. L. Bolton, R.A., to have the hon. rank of major gen. upon re-retiring on full pay.

Capt. Leeds, coast brigade B.A., to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. W. Robinson, coast brigade R.A., to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring upon full pay.

### INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following substantive promotions among the officers of the staff corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces, made by the Govts. in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser.

To be Majors.—Capts. R. Atkins, J. R. Marrett, T. B. Mitchell, H. C. Marsh.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. A. C. Toker, A. J. Corse-Scott, B. C. Graves, J. M. D. Lewes, E. H. Bingham, J. Butler.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capts. T. J. Cotton, M. Protheroe, F. Middlecoat, E. M. Stevenson.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capts. C. J. S. Cahill, J. G. McKee.

To be Capts.—Lieuts. W. C. Black, W. A. Wetherall.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg. Major.—Surg. J. T. Welsh, M.D.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Agra, March 21, wife of Major A. Gore Anderson, paymr. 60th royal rifles, son.

BELLEVUE—At Lahore, March 15, wife of H. W. Bellevue, C.S.I., sanitary commr., Punjab, daughter.

CAMERON—At Bangalore, March 23, wife of J. Cameron, supt., Govt. Gardens, daughter.

DAMES—At Dehra Ghazi Khan, March 20, wife of M. L. Dames, B.C.S., daughter.

DOYLE—At Darjeeling, March 22, wife of John H. Doyle, daughter.

DUNLOP—At Pachmarhi, March 19, wife of Capt. S. J. Dunlop, B.S.C., exec. engr., D.P.W., daughter.

ESSAI—At Bombay, Wellington Reclamation, March 26, wife of W. J. Essai, general merchant and commission agent, son.

HOWARD—At Nowshera, March 19, wife of Fred. C. Howard, daughter.

KEILY—At Nepean Sea Road, March 24, wife of E. W. Keily, daughter.

LEWIS—At Madras, March 23, wife of Lieut. E. Lewis, B.S.C., Mily. Acct. Dept., daughter.

MAYER—At Allahabad, March 26, wife of R. Mayer, son.

NULTY—At Dehra Ghazi Khan, March 13, wife of J. H. Nulty, daughter.

POLLEN—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, March 30, wife of A. D. Pollen, LL.D., B.C.S., daughter.

PORTER—At Simla, March 15, wife of J. Porter, adjt. gen.'s office, daughter.

REDFERN—At Oudh, March 23, wife of T. R. Redfern, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.

ROBERTSON—At Madras, March 21, wife of Lieut. col. W. Robertson, son.

ROWLANDSON—At Mangalore, March 21, wife of Lieut. col. W. Rowlandson, son.

SANDEMAN—At Raichur, March 17, wife of Capt. J. E. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, son.

SCOTT—At Madras, March 22, wife of Cecil Scott, asst. engr., P.W.D., daughter.

WARDE-JONES—At Calcutta, March 17, wife of E. W. Warde-Jones, of Baikipore, daughter.

WHITTEN—At Barrackpore, March 27, wife of Arthur Whitten, daughter.

WOLSELEY—At Delhi, March 20, wife of Major W. C. Wolseley, 1.6th royal regt., daughter.

WOODWARD—At Madras, March 23, wife of J. V. Woodward, daughter.

YEATMAN—At Mainpuri, March 24, wife of C. E. Yeatman, dist. supt. of police, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BROWNLOW—MUNN.—At Simla, March 26, C. C. Brownlow, Captain, 1st Sikh inf., to Rosalie, daughter of the Rev. T. R. Munn, Vicar of Ashburnham, Sussex.

CAINE—MEADE.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, April 12, Major W. Caine R.H.A., to Agnes S., daughter of Sir R. Meade, K.C.S. L.C.I.E.

GOULDSBURY—ARCHER.—At Lahor, March 23, J. R. E. Gouldsbury, son of the late F. Gouldsbury, Bengal C.S., to Selina L. S., daughter of the late Rev. W. Archer, Rector of Croagh, Co. Limerick.

MARRETT—NORMAN.—At Jhansi, Punjab, March 11, Henry R. Marrett, lieut. B.S.C., son of the late H. R. D. Marrett, surg., M.A., to Frances E., daughter of Lieut. col. F. B. Norman, 24th regt. P.N.I.

MOORE—GWYTHYR.—At Calcutta, March 25, Daniel O'Brien Clark, Moore, Asst. Assessor, Municipal Commissioner's office, to Mrs. Rachel V. Gwyther, relict of the late Mr. E. T. Gwyther, engr., P.W.D.

RIVETT-CARNAC—OGILVIE.—At Meerut, March 23, Charles J. Rivett-Carnac, son of Charles Rivett-Carnac, late Bengal C.S., to Laura M. M., daughter of Col. James Spence Ogilvie, Bengal staff corps.

#### DEATHS.

ATKINS—At Cawnpore, March 23, Lilian F., daughter of Major R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cav., aged 5 months.

BALFOUR—At Allahabad, March 25, Henry W., son of H. T. Balfour, aged 3 months.

BROWN—At Bombay, March 25, of intermittent fever, John Brown, late in the employ of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., aged 54.

COMLEY—At Calcutta, March 23, Hugh, infant son of John Muspratt Comley.

CREAK—At Morar, March 21, Constance V., daughter of Captain H. C. Creak, 7th Bengal Cav., aged 19 months.

DALEY—March 25, of remittent fever, Robert G. Daley, aged 18.

DEVILLAMIL—At Bangalore, Madras, March 16, Helen M., wife of R. D. Villamil, lieut. R.E., and daughter of the late Capt. J. A. Pym, of B.L.C.

FESTING—At Madras, March 27, Francis B. Festing, aged 63.

GLAS—At Bhaugulpore, March 19, John Glas, aged 70.

HAMILTON—On board the P. and O. s.s. *Indus*, three days from Suoz, April 3, Eleanor L., daughter of Capt. Hamilton, 4th Bengal cav.

MACRAE—At Calcutta, March 16, Miss Charlotte Macrae, daughter of the late Dr. John Macrae, Bengal Army, and Ward of the Military Upper Orphan Society, Kidderpore.

MAITLAND—At Shillong, Assam, April 2, William G. Maitland, capt. 41th (Syliet) L.I., aged 37.

MOWLE—At the Sandheads, March 18, on board the *Eastern Channel* light vessel, Richard Jeremiah Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 37.

RAYNEAU—At Chumparun, March 22, Charles Henry, son of George Rayneau, aged 16.

READE—At Gorakhpur, March 25, Capt. B. E. Reade, Bengal Army, retired list, aged 38.

SHERMAN—At Tirhoot, March 23, Douglas S., son of George and Mary Sherman, aged 9 months.

STANLEY-CLARKE—At Bareilly, March 26, Beatrice, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Stanley-Clarke.

WALKER—At Purneah, March 17, G. A. Walker, aged 47.

WILLSON—At Calcutta, March 23, Walter L. Willson, of the Geological Survey of India.

OYSTERS.—Captain Donnan, Master Attendant of Colombo, now on a visit of inspection to the pearl banks off Aripo, has been most fortunate in his examination, having found the large deposits of oysters last visited safe, and promising a splendid fishing in 1880. In addition to this, he has discovered a bank altogether new to the westward of any previous fishings, of considerable extent and richness, the oysters in which are estimated at many millions, and aged from six to nine months, capable, therefore, of yielding a fishery in 1882.—*Ceylon Times*.



## Home.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Mirzapore* has left with £72,700, of which £3,000 is in gold coin for Calcutta, £24,700 in dollars for Penang, and £45,000, also in dollars, for Shanghai. The *Tasmania*, with the West India mails, has taken £70,830, which consists almost entirely of sovereigns.

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Malabar*, Captain Percy P. Luxmore, C.B., arrived, on the 15th inst., at Portsmouth from Bombay, with thirty-eight officers on leave of absence and sick leave, fourteen officers' wives, and twenty officers' children, 741 invalids and time-expired men from different regiments and corps in India, seventy-five soldiers' wives, and 154 children.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The report of the directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China states that after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts a profits is shown of £74,842. 13s. 3d. Out of this sum a dividend of 4 per cent. was paid in June last, and a similar dividend is now declared, making together 8 per cent. for the year; and £14,842. 13s. 3d. is to be carried forward to reserve fund, which will then stand at £151,560. 10s.

**THE LOSS OF THE "CHILDWALL HALL."**—A telegram from Gibraltar was received in Liverpool on the 17th inst. by the owners of the *Childwall Hall*, stating that the Government steamer *Express* had arrived there with W. Royle, passenger, the boatswain, the second steward, and thirteen of the crew. Fifteen are reported to have been lost, including three passengers and a child, the master, the first and third officers, the second engineer, the stewardess, the carpenter, Wright and McWag, firemen, the fourth and fifth steward, and the second cook.

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.**—A remarkable movement is reported among the natives of India, east of Tinnevely. No fewer than 16,000 have sent in their names to Bishop Caldwell and placed themselves under instruction for baptism. His lordship writes:—"Village after village is laying aside its heathenism, and seeking admission into the fold of Christ." The four evangelistic tours of the bishop last year and gratitude for English help in the famine are assigned as probable causes. The Bishop asks the Propagation Society to send ten additional clergy and seventy additional catechists. For this purpose the society has just made a special appeal.

**GEOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS.**—The *Academy* hears that Capt. W. J. Gill, R.E., is preparing for publication an account of his recent journey through Western China, and along the Tibetan Frontier into Burmah. We further learn from the same paper that, as the result of a journey of exploration made by Messrs. Horner and Bauer, of the French missions at Zanzibar, in August last year, a French Mission Station has been established at Mhonda, on the Eastern slope of the mountains of Ngura, near the Walé, a northern tributary of the Wami River, about midway between Saudani, on the coast and the village of Mwapura, on the route to Unaiwezi.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on April 17 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £288,900, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d.; to Bombay, £200,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>31</sub>d.; and to Madras, £11,100, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>33</sub>d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8<sup>6</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d. will receive about 7 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 14 per cent.; all above in full. The present allotment is rather weaker, and the Council have had to accept almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. less for their bills than they got last week. The whole of the £500,000 nominal advertised for tender has, however, been taken up at the reduction.

**CAVALRY ORGANISATION.**—In Major Boulderson's recent lecture on "Cavalry Organisation," a tribute was paid to the excellence of the irregular cavalry of India. The suggestion to arm the front and rear rank differently has generally been regarded as a serious error. As a general principle such mixtures are apt to destroy cohesion. Lord Elcho expressed the same opinion against the lecturer's proposal, and thought that a long range rifle would be advantageous. General Steele coincided with his lordship.—General B. Walker argued that whether lance or sword were the weapon used, the weight and force of the men were the deciding conditions in a cavalry charge. The momentum, no doubt, is an important element of success, but a skilful antagonist would always be able to neutralise its effect.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**—The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Wm. Paterson in the chair. In their report the directors stated that the net profits for the year ended 31st December last (including £6,307 brought forward) were £99,310. The interim dividend declared in October had absorbed £24,000 of that sum, and after appropriating £5,000 to reduction of premises account, a balance of £70,310 remained. Out of this amount they proposed to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and to add £40,000 to the reserve

fund, which would then stand at £150,000. The balance to be carried forward was £6,310. The dividend was duly declared.

**IN RE CARNEGIE, AN INFANT.**—In this matter a petition has been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Major-General Fullerton Carnegie, for the removal of his infant son, Edward Hugo Wakefield Fullerton Carnegie, aged seven years, from the custody of his mother into his own custody and charge. It appeared that the parents in January, 1877, entered into a deed of separation, one of the provisions of which was that the father should have the custody of the daughter and elder son, and that for a period of two years the mother should have the custody of the younger boy, after which further arrangements were to be made as to him. But an Act of Parliament (36 Vict. c. 12) enables the Court of Chancery to set aside such an agreement if it is for the interests of the child that it should be done, and the Master of the Rolls, being satisfied upon the evidence in support of the petition that it was for the interest of the child in this case that he should be removed from Mrs. Carnegie's custody, made an order for his delivery to General Carnegie, with the usual liberty of access.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of this society, held on Monday, 15th inst., Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart, M.P., President, in the chair, the Rev. Henry Jones was elected a Resident Member. A paper was read, contributed by Major Mockler, "On the identification of places on the Mekran Coast, with the notices in Arrian, Ptolemy and Marcan," in which the writer showed, by his own personal surveys and experience, in how remarkable a degree the brief notices of antiquity coincide with the more careful and scientific surveys of modern investigators. A very large number of Major Mockler's identifications agree with what we learn from classical sources; and, when they differ from those of Dr. Vincent, it is but fair to believe that the occasional errors of that great scholar are mainly due to the imperfection of the few modern charts to which alone he was then able to have access. A second paper, by Mr. R. B. Shaw, "On the Canton of Salar," was interesting as showing the existence, at the present time, of a Mahomedan Turki Tribe, shut in in the extreme East, between the Mongolians and the Chinese, and subject to the latter as the Suzerains of the adjacent countries.

**ROBERT AT THE AGRA BANK.**—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Mr. James Robert Irving Wynn, who had been for many years cashier at the Agra Bank, was brought before Alderman Sir B. Phillips for further examination upon the charge of stealing and embezzling nearly £4,000 belonging to the bank, and William Othniel Ward and Charles Frederick Graves were charged with receiving the money knowing it to have been embezzled and stolen. Mr. Besley appeared as counsel in support of the charge. Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for Graves, and Mr. Elborough and Mr. Chandler for the other prisoners. The prisoner Ward, who is brother-in-law of Wynn, carries on business with the other prisoner Graves as printers in Crown-court, Milton-street, and it was alleged by the prosecution that Wynn, knowing the affairs of his brother-in-law were in an embarrassed state, had taken large sums of money from the bank till, which he had handed over to the other prisoners to assist them to overcome their pecuniary difficulties. The specific charge against Wynn was that he had embezzled £1,400 on the 28th of March, and the notes then abstracted were traced to the possession of the other prisoners. It was stated, however, that Graves took the chief share in the financial part of the printing business. Sir B. Phillips committed all the prisoners for trial, but consented to admit Ward to bail as before.

**IN RE THE BOMBAY AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION V. MIRZA ALLY SHWIZEE AND OTHERS.**—Sir R. Collier gave judgment in the above appeal case, which had occupied the Council nearly a week in August. Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Harrison, Q.C., and Mr. Doyme were for the appellants; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. Corrie, Q.C., and Mr. Elwes for the respondents. The case involved the right of the respondent Mirza Shwizee to a large quantity of timber which had been cut from forests belonging to the King of Birman, and which he alleged had been taken from him. The case was peculiar from the correspondence which had taken place. The letters printed in the proceedings were remarkable for politeness and abuse. A writer began by saying "May your great shadow ever be the same," and stating that the writer was his "slave," and in speaking of another person concerned in the matter said, "May he be sent to hell." The evidence was voluminous, and counsel addressed their lordships on the cross-appeals which both parties had presented. It appeared that the King of Birman read all the newspapers sent from Rangoon. Their lordships varied the orders of the lower Court, and gave directions in the matter.

**DARAB ALY V. ABDOL AZEEZ.**—Judgment was delivered in this case, which was argued last month by Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. C. Arathoon for the appellant, and Mr. Cowie, Q.C. (with whom were Messrs. Doyme and Graham), for the respondent. The appeal was preferred from a decree of the Calcutta High Court, dated Aug. 23, 1875, which upheld the decree of the Court of First Instance. One Mohceooddeen (represented by the respondent) had obtained a decree from the late Supreme Court of Calcutta against certain parties. He obtained a writ of *fi fa* from the High Court, directing the Sheriff of Calcutta to seize and sell any property and effects of

the judgment debtors within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The Sheriff, directed by Moheecooddeen, seized and sold some villages of the judgment debtor in the province of Oudh, at which auction sale the appellant's testator purchased for Rs. 26,000 which was duly paid by the Sheriff to Moheecooddeen. Subsequently, the Oudh judicial authorities held that such sale was *ultra vires*, and null and void, and the appellant's testator was ousted from possession, and the villages restored to the judgment debtor. Under these circumstances this suit was instituted to recover the said sum from Moheecooddeen as money had and received. Both the Indian Courts dismissed the suit, on the ground that no cause of action was shown as against Moheecooddeen. Their Lordships did not concur in these findings, and reversing the decrees under appeal, remanded the suit for trial on the merits.

**SHEN SING RAI V. DAKHO AND ANOTHER.**—Judgment was given by Sir M. Smith in this appeal, in which some curious revelations were made as to religious sects in India. The question was whether a Jain, a dissenting sect from the creed of the Vedas, differing as they did from the Brahminical Hindus, could adopt a son to inherit considerable property without the consent of her late husband's relations. A Jain named Lall, who had greatly assisted the Government at the time of the Indian Mutiny, died in 1867, and the widow adopted a son of her own daughter. The appellant, who was a relative of the husband, alleged that such adoption was invalid, and that he was entitled to the property as brother of the deceased Jain. The case turned on the customs of the sect, there being no written law of inheritance on the subject among them. The subordinate Court and the High Court held, after the opinion of the learned doctor of the community, that a widow could adopt a son, as for some twelve centuries the Jains had dissented from the Vedic creed, and had no written law of inheritance. The Crown had granted the deceased, who was an army contractor, the life interest in a seminary of considerable extent, which his widow has since his death purchased of the Crown, and the question was whether his brother or his daughter's son could inherit the same. Their lordships decided against the appellant, holding that the widow of a Jain could adopt a son without the consent of her late husband's relations. The decision of the High Court was affirmed, and the appeal dismissed, with costs.

**INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—A letter from Mr. Ashton, in the *Times* of the 18th inst., reviews the changes about to take effect in the examinations, both with regard to the subjects and the candidates who treat them. This is the opinion passed upon the first:—"It will scarcely be denied that here the change is for the better. In order to exclude the mere snatterers, a deduction will be made from the marks gained except in mathematics and English composition. This is as it should be; for if a candidate knows thoroughly, say, Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry, then, so far, his knowledge of mathematics is complete, and he should receive credit for that knowledge. In a less degree, it is so with English composition. A youth can write his native language grammatically or he cannot. If he cannot, he deserves no credit whatever; if he can, he deserves credit, irrespective of the matter of his essay. Again, French and German occupy a more prominent place in the new scheme, so no doubt they should do. Looking at the marks assigned to each, it is easy to see that the subjects of examination are in the following order of importance:—1. Mathematics; 2. Latin; 3. Greek; 4. French, German, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Chemistry (all equal); 5. Italian, &c., I do not mention English composition, for every candidate will try his hand at that. In the new scheme the sciences are rather at a discount, and a clean sweep has been made of geology and mineralogy." On the candidates, it is stated:—"They must be under nineteen years of age; thus there seems a danger of choosing precocious youths rather than those who reach maturity a year or two later. After passing the entrance examination a candidate will have an inducement to go to some University, but when there he will probably associate with other selected candidates, as he does now in London, or he will get into some past set, and do no work at all. As to his going through a University course of study, this would be too much to expect, for no man can serve two masters in this case, unless he be a very clever fellow indeed." Mr. Ashton believes that these regulations will please the "Public Schools, as no doubt they were designed to do, for the Public Schools will be able to send up successful candidates direct, and the monopoly which two or three establishments have enjoyed for the last seven years will probably come to an end."

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, April 15.**—**INDIAN MAILS.**—Lord JOHN MANNERS informed Mr. Horwood that the whole question of the carriage of the mails on the approaching termination of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company was, together with the petition from Bombay asking for more rapid transit, at present under the consideration of the Treasury.

**TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.**—Mr. GRANT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any decision had been arrived at by her Majesty's Government as to the exploration of a route be-

tween Rangoon and Western China, in order to promote trade between India and China, particulars of which had been furnished to the India Office by various Chambers of Commerce.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: My noble friend now the Vice-President of the Council answered a similar question last year. Since that time the circumstances have not materially changed, and the same reasons exist as existed then for deferring the completion of the survey of this particular route.—(Hear, hear.)

**NOTICE OF MOTION.**—Sir H. HAVELOCK: On Tuesday, May 21st, to call attention to certain defects in the organisation of the native army of India.

## India Office.

April 18, 1878.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. H. P. Nash, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. A. P. Chesshyre, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major W. H. Yates, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. Kettlewell, Staff Corps 5 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major A. J. Doig, Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. major J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, from May 8, 1878

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**VERSTURME**—The wife of Major A. H. Vorsturme, Gloster Artillery, of a son, at Guerusey, April 1.

### MARRIAGES.

**MACKENZIE**—**BEAUMONT**.—Roberick Mackenzie, Col. R.A., to Caroline S., at Dover, April 15.

### DEATHS.

**BROWN**—John M. Brown, M.A., at Somerset, April 10, aged 42.

**CLARENCE**—John Lovell, son of L. B. Clarence, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, at Seaton, Devon, aged 3 months.

**EBDEN**—Henrietta, wife of Henry A. Ebdon, M.D., late H.E.I.C.S., at Rondebosch, near Cape Town, March 13.

**LLOYD**—Mary D., wife of Major J. H. Lloyd, R.A., at Clonmol, April 15.

**STOKES**—Wilhelmina H., widow of John W. Stokes, Lieut. in the M.A., at Stellenbosch, Cape of Good Hope, March 18, aged 53.

**WILLIAMSON**—Gertrude, daughter of the late George Williamson, M.D., Surg. Major M. A., at Paddington, April 11, aged three and a-half years.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Str. Hector, Singapore; str. Copia, Bombay.—13. Str. Kaieteur, Bussorah; Fleur de Lis, Chittagong; str. Crichton, Bussorah; str. Zebous, Colombo; Levette, Java.—14. Tatay, Samarang; str. Surat, Calcutta; Desdemona, Kurrachee; str. Bellona, Bombay; Republic, Calcutta; Star of Germany, Calcutta.—15. Efficient, Rangoon; H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay.—16. Silver Eagle, Shanghai; Lady Belhaven, Calcutta; Isle of Erin, Shanghai; James Vinicombe, Singapore; Hallowe'en, Shanghai; Corsien, Samarang; str. Horsley, Moulinein.—17. Lock Eck, Calcutta; City of Paris, Calcutta; str. Patna, Kurrachee; County of Ayr, Sourabaya.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sarat.—From Calcutta.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Goxwell and children, Miss Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell and child, Lord U. Browne's two children, Mrs. White and child, Mr. W. Kemble, Mr. J. Boxwell, Mr. Le Hardy, Mr. E. B. Wake, Mr. Baddeley. From Madras.—Rev. T. Hodson, Mrs. Hudson and child, General and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Thwaiter and children, Col. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hackett, Mr. Hemus, Mr. and Mrs. Gilthorpe. From YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Wilcox and two children.—From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Stahl and children, Mr. Ansley, Mr. Cassels. From GALL.—Rev. and Mrs. Riggs and children, Dr. and Mrs. McSwiney and two children, Mrs. B. Laurie. From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobson and children. From Bombay.—Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Col. Mills, Mr. Holson, Mrs. Hodson and child, Mr. Kingsmill, Capt. Aislabie, Mrs. Sienter. From Suez.—Dr. Cobbin. From MALTA.—Lieut. Phillip, Capt. Challis, Mr. Lurie, Miss Cowles, Major Speed, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Forman, Hon. C. Alexander, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Grant, Mr. Borul. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hiseh, Mr. and Mrs. Coppinger, Mrs. and Miss Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. Lubenrood, Mr. Biddulph, Honourable and Mrs. Lawley, Sir A. Stegney, Mr. Meyenstein.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—For VENICE.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Noverre, M. E. J. Burton, Gen. Silver, Capt. Morland, Mr. N. Hamilton, Rev. A. G. Cave, Mrs. C. de N. Lucas, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Watson, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. Chapman. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Main. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Chipman. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Tschudi, Lady Ansley, Mrs. Villena. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—For VENICE.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Blagrove, Col. Williams, Mr. G. Fox, Col. Short, Mr. Welbo, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr. L. Cosserat, Major and Mrs. Forth and child, Mr. H. Gilbert, Mr. B. Taylor, Maharajah of Cooh Behar and friends, Surg. Major Simpson, Mr. Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. C. Bailey, Mrs. Hamilton and child.

From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Loftus. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Eden and daughter, Mrs. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. Villanous, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Miss Wenlock, D. Walker.

## DEPARTURES.

April 12. Str. Almora, Colombo; str. Craigforth, Bombay.—13. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Vice-Admiral May, Sourabaya; str. Agra, Kurrachee; Lake Loman, Penang; str. Europa, Bombay; Nisbe, Calcutta.—14. North, Calcutta; Contest, Bombay.—15. Jura, Calcutta.—16. Alexandria, Calcutta; Maid of Alb, Java; Invincible, Hong Kong.—17. Becroft, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive, April 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Wright and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Puckle, Mrs. Stiles, Miss Stransham, and Major Williams. For MALTA.—Mr. R. Ord, Capt. Agassiz, Mr. Spry, Mr. Loane, Rev. M. Brock, and Mr. T. Bennett. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Low and friend, Countess of Lonsdale and son, Mr. Keppell, Mr. R. E. Pearse, Mr. Stanley, and Lieut. Wright.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. G. Vouillement, Mr. Lydekker, Mrs. Monteth, Miss Pigott, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. C. E. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. de Lantour, and Mr. S. E. Richardson.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, April 19.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Wybrow. For SYDNEY.—Mr. R. C. Webster. For GIBRALTAR.—Rev. G. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Laing, and Mrs. Roberts. For MALTA.—Second Lieut. F. A. Sanders.

Per str. —, April 18.—From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. Ormerod. For HONG KONG.—Gen. and Mrs. Donovan.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Lilian, for Bombay, Jan. 31, 20 S., 30 W.  
Tenasserim, for Calcutta, March 5, on the line, 27 W.  
Lancroft, from Madras, April 2, 43 N., 24 W.  
Blythwood, for Bombay, April 8, off Cape Wrath.  
Hawkesbury, from Manila, April 2, 9 N., 28 W.

## CASUALTY.

The s.s. Palmyra put in to Gibraltar on the 13th inst. to land part of the crew and some of the passengers from the Childwall Hall, wrecked at Cape St. Vincent. Among the latter are Major and Mrs. H. E. Orange, and Mr. and Mrs. Westfield. H.M.S. Express also arrived at Gibraltar with Mr. Boyle, passenger, boatswain, second steward, and thirteen of the crew. Fifteen lives in all were lost, including three passengers and a child, captain, first officer, third officer, second engineer, stewardess, three firemen, fourth and fifth stewards, and second cook.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## APRIL 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Butler, Capt. Slade, and Mrs. Elphinstone.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Surg. R. W. Beaumont, and Coms. D. R. Ross.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Ritherlon, and Mr. E. Lovett.

## MAY 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. R. T. Roskilly, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parbury and two children, and Mr. King.  
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bell.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. J. S. Proctor.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Temple and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Miss Scott, and Mrs. F. Shaw.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. C. Stewart and child.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. J. Davidson, and Mr. R. White.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. Tupper.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. P. C. Oswald.

## MAY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Baird, and Mr. R. Campbell.

## MAY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Macmillan.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 25.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, April 26.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 4 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A MARRIAGE in high life is announced as about to take place in the Bombay Presidency, the young couple being the Raja of Ratlam and the daughter of the Chief of Drangdhra, in Katiwar.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	87
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales. 88 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ... ..	86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-33 ... ..	80 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling 81 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	ing taking 8 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 8 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	1,000 as 8 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	equiva- 83 1/2 84
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1873 ... ..	lent to 81 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100. 89 90

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 13-16 d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 13-16 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 13-16 d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 13-16 d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2 d.	5s. 2 1/2 d.	5s. 4 d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	54d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	53 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ... ..	100	103 1/2
	India 5 per cent. ... ..	100	100 1/2 to 100 3/4
	India 4 per cent. ... ..	100	82 to 83
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..	100	82 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ... ..	100	
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879 ... ..	100	
	India Stock Debentures, 1853 ... ..	100	
	" " " 1859 ... ..	100	
	" " " 1863 ... ..	100	
	" " " 1864 or 1863 ... ..	100	
	India Debentures (1873) ... ..	100	101 1/2 to 101 3/4
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ... ..	100	100 to 102 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	100	25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	100	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 1/2 to 116
Stock	Caratic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	2,300	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	127
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	127 to 129
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	126
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	118 1/2 to 119
20	Do. (new) ... ..	12	
20	South of India, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	100	113
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	103
Stock	Do. 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	111 1/2 to 112 1/2
Stock	Do. (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	103
20	Do. ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilkhand, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	112 1/2
	Do. Debentures (a) ... ..	100	102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ... ..	100	114
Stock	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	109 to 111
20	Do. ... ..	22. 8s.	
Stock	Do. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	
	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	100	101 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	22 1/2 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	27 1/2 to 28 1/2
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	90 to 101
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	39 1/2
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 3-16 d.
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 3-16 d.
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	21 to 22 1/2
10	Do. 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2 d.
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 5s.	31 to 4 1/2
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	31 to 3 1/2
60	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	4 1/2
10	Leibong ... ..	all	13
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	51 to 5 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6 1/2
5	Do. New ... ..	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, April 8; Allahabad and Madras, April 6; Calcutta, April 5.

THE condition of the North-West Provinces and Oudh is slightly changed for the better; prices have fallen a little, and in Lucknow it has been found possible to close all the relief works. Meanwhile, we learn that the Governor-General in Council is unwilling to sanction all the precautionary measures proposed by the local authorities. To the above, the *Pioneer* adds that from Madras the reports are not so good; and that there has been an increase, within the last week, of over 15,000 in the numbers on relief works. On the other hand, the Madras Famine Report of the 2nd inst. shows a decrease, on gratuitous relief, of 8,642. The *Times of India* reports that there have been heavy showers in Maisur, but hardly heavy enough to fill even the smaller tanks, which are running dry, to the detriment of the rice crops.

IN the London papers of this morning will be found a telegram, dated yesterday in Bombay, reporting the daily arrival of troops for embarkation. The first detachment was to leave for Malta on the 29th inst., and the second on the 1st of May. They were not to stop at Aden. Fifteen ships and twelve steamers had been engaged for the conveyance of the expedition, which would be conveyed by a man of war. Great enthusiasm was said to prevail throughout India, and native troops were volunteering for service.

A SOMEWHAT mysterious statement appeared recently in the *Standard*, that a party of Russian officers and engineers—a colonel, major, and eleven others of inferior rank—had arrived at Rome, and were on their way to Suez and the Persian Gulf. On Thursday last a telegram from Rome reported that these officers had met at Naples the captains of two American steamers chartered by them, and were waiting orders in the Levant, probably at Rhodes or Cyprus, so that the party would sail under American colours. The superior officer was going with some others direct to the Piræus; the second officer, with the rest, to Brindisi and thence to Alexandria. Nine cases of surveying instruments had been sent by them to Egypt. The superior officer had in his possession the famous French

staff map of the Lower Euphrates given to him in Berlin, where it had been obtained by M. D'Oubril. The party carried German passports, in which the names Indemann and Flessenberg appear. They had also American papers, in the names of Wilson, Cleark, and Maclinworth.

A SECOND telegram, dated from Rome yesterday, further reported that the American ships chartered by, or now at the orders of the chief of the aforesaid party, were the *Simrock*, of Bristol, 1,800 tons, Captain Gibson; the *Hawk*, of Boston, 1,600 tons, Captain Littleton; the *Charlestown*, of Boston, 1,600 tons, Captain Gardener; and the *Freedom*, of New Orleans, 1,600 tons, Captain Blount. The start Eastward was fixed for Monday next. Meantime the chief officer had gone to Genoa, with a view to purchasing or hiring additional vessels.

WE learn that Mr. C. T. Buckland has been appointed to succeed Mr. Steuart Bayley in the Bengal Council; that Mr. H. A. Cockerell succeeds Mr. Reynolds, and that Mr. A. B. Inglis will succeed Mr. H. F. Brown; moreover, that Mr. Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Punjab Government, takes three months' furlough to Europe from the beginning of May.

THE strike at Surat is reported as at an end on the 7th April. Should this indeed be the case, the telegram reporting the riots must have referred to occurrences of a week previous.

AMONG the noteworthy items of the mail just received we remark that the Viceroy, Lord Lytton and suite reached Simla all well on the 3rd inst.; and that the Commander-in-Chief had preceded the Viceroy by ten days. Captain A. C. Crookshank was to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India at the Presidency, and Captain F. Deane as Deputy-Secretary during the absence of Colonel Burne at Simla. It is also notified that her Majesty is about to confer the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon the King of Siam.

THE *Friend of India* trusts that, with regard to the rumoured benefit to be granted to officers of obtaining three months' privilege leave to England, the option may be left to them to take their two months' leave as heretofore. It suggests that, if Sir Frederick Haines desires to confer upon the officers of the army of India a real boon he should obtain for them permission to accumulate their privilege leave, so as to go to England for four months, the public service permitting. Three months' leave involves such a breathless scurry, that it can hardly be called an enjoyment; and, according to the *Friend*, the shadow of an impending departure clouds the English sun from the first moment of arrival.

WE are given to understand that the King of Burma has been lately much annoyed by some of his European employes calling at the palace to ask for their pay, which is more than four months in arrear. This is distressing; but the root of the evil has been fairly reached; for his Majesty has issued an order that none of these importunate persons are, in future, to be allowed within the precincts of the palace.

THE fortnightly statement of the Executive Committee of the Madras Famine Fund, dated March 30, shows that a comparative lull had occurred in the operations of the various committees in the Mofussil, and that all were carefully reserving such balances as remained in their hands for distribution during the sowing season commencing in May. It was



felt on all hands that far more and lasting good would be done in that way than in any other. Meanwhile, the duty of supporting life, where Government arrangements need supplementing, was not neglected. Several reports received, notably that from the Rev. Joseph Grand, of Palnad, served to indicate the intensity of suffering in many parts of the country. No rain, not even the "mango showers" due at this period, had been reported from any of the districts; only on the hills had there been downpours, and these very partial. The statement of the General Famine Fund account to date showed an available amount of Rs. 4,56,690, after deducting Rs. 50,000 reserved for the Salem Committee. A new remittance of £5,200 had been received from the Mansion-house during the fortnight. From the Government returns for the week ending March 26, the following particulars had been obtained:—On works, 113,243; gratuitously fed, 109,226; total, 222,469.

A TELEGRAM under date Calcutta, April 23, notifies that the Indian Government has ordered the Local Governments not to enforce the Vernacular Press Act without the sanction of the central authorities in Calcutta. It is further ordered that the Act is not to be made retrospective as regards the previous character of a newspaper, and the Local Governments are recommended to issue a circular warning the Press, as has been done in the Panjab and North-West Provinces.

THE *Friend of India*, in notifying the appointment of the new Governor of Malta, states that Sir Arthur Borton was in command at Bangalore two or three years ago, and is generally regarded as an excellent officer. We observe that Lieut.-Colonel Crichton, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to his Excellency.

THE important telegram, which appeared in the *Times* of the 22nd inst., is dated from Calcutta on the previous afternoon. It may be divided into three parts: the martial, the practical, and the poetical. We begin with the first:—

All the energies of the Indian Government are at present concentrated on war preparations. The Native regiments have all been ordered to recruit at once up to their full war complement. Factories for small arms are working treble time, day and night, Sundays and week days. Military and medical stores are also being collected on a large scale. The Sepoys, it is reported, have responded with cheerful loyalty to the summons for foreign service. A number of regiments have even spontaneously volunteered their services. The best proof of the general good feeling of the troops is the alacrity with which Native soldiers abruptly re-called from furlough are rejoining their regiments.

As regards the movements of troops and appointment of officers to command, we are told that "the Malta Division is put under the very efficient command of General Ross, well known in 1857 as Ross of Ross's Camel Corps. He is ably supported by Brigadier-General M'Pherson, v.c., a very distinguished officer; Colonel Watson, v.c., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, who has already achieved brilliant reputation as a Cavalry leader; and Colonel Prendergast, v.c., commanding the Sappers and Miners. The First Bombay Cavalry is commanded by Colonel Blair, v.c., and the Goorkhas (Prince of Wales's Own) by Colonel M'Intyre, v.c. The Goorkhas make splendid fighting men, and performed capital service during the Mutiny. The 9th Bengal Cavalry was formed after the Mutiny from remains of the famous regiment of Hodson's Horse. The 13th Infantry consists of Brahmans, Rajpoots, Hindustanees, Mussulmans, and Jats. The 31st is the Punjab regiment formed of Sikhs, Punjabis, Pathans, and a few Punjabi-Hindoos and Mahomedans—a fine body of men, of grand *physique*." This regiment leaves Cawnpore for Bombay to-day. Certainly we have here a goodly array of noble names and gallant regiments.

PASSING over the mention of military enthusiasm, and telegraphic applications of officers desirous, as they ever are on these occasions, to serve their country and promote its honour, we come to passages which may be fairly called poetical, though we are ready to sympathise with their laudable intent:—

The proposed employment of the Native Army in Europe has given to the Indian military service a lustre in the eyes of the Hindoos, which may in future render it one of the finest military forces in the world, and will doubtless prove of great benefit to India in various ways. The English military authorities will now find it necessary to set

themselves in earnest to the task of carrying out a thorough reorganisation, so loudly clamoured for in years past. The English officers of the Indian Army, spurred by the hope of gaining European distinction, will emulate with each other in acquiring as perfect a scientific knowledge of their profession as possible, while the spectacle of English and native regiments fighting side by side in Europe will have a powerful effect in breaking down the barriers of race.

There is a little confusion about the "lustre" in the first sentence, and perhaps a little more further on; but telegrams need not be too closely criticised.

THE same telegram reports that an Agitation Meeting was held at Calcutta, on the 17th inst., to protest against the Vernacular Press Act. It is added that the Sheriff declined convening it, and the remark made that this kind of investment has at this moment a mischievous tendency to excite native popular feeling. Such demonstrations, we are told, "are got up chiefly by Calcutta Bengalis; but the fact ought to be borne in mind in England that but a small section even of Bengal native opinion is represented at these meetings. They are, indeed, chiefly composed of Calcutta youths of the Presidency College."

THE *Standard* of this morning has authority to state that the Bishopric of Lichfield has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, M.A., vicar of Kensington. We quote the full paragraph:—

Mr. MacLagan took the degree of B.A. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1856, and that of M.A. in 1860. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1856 and 1857 by the Bishop of London, served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, up to 1860, when he was appointed secretary to the London Diocesan Church Building Society, his name having been brought to the notice of Bishop Tait by the late Bishop Cotton, who had known him when he was in India. He was curate in charge of Enfield from 1865 to 1869, when Lord Chattercellor Hatherley appointed him to the vicarage of St. Mary Newington, a parish which had been much neglected, but which, under his auspices, was brought to a high state of efficiency, a new parish church being erected, and a chapel of ease built by the alms of those to whom Mr. MacLagan had ministered in missions. In order not to lose him from his diocese when Newington was transferred to Rochester, the Bishop of London promoted Mr. MacLagan to the vicarage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he has effected great improvements. The benefice now falls to the gift of the Crown.

The public, generally, will doubtless approve the wisdom and discretion exercised in this appointment; although the loss to Kensington will be much felt. Our own congratulations are two-fold; first to the Bishop himself and the diocese over which he has been placed, by a nomination which opens out a new field of spiritual usefulness; and secondly to the Indian Army, of which the distinguished prelate was once an officer, on the Madras Establishment.

THE SHAH's announcement of intended movements is issued in ample time to ensure efficient preparations being made for his reception. We read that the Persian Embassy at Pera has been informed that his Majesty will first visit St. Petersburg, then Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London; and, after a short tour in Spain, will return by Turkey, Egypt, Mecca, and the Persian Gulf. Were it not impossible to foresee what questions of *haute diplomatie* may arise at the Russian capital to interfere with the fulfilment of the after part of the programme, Mr. Cook's aid and experience might make his services desirable, to facilitate the Royal tour.

THE heat in Sind and the Panjab, even in the month of March, is not what many would suppose it to be. Those residents in India who pass the cold weather in a Presidency town, and the rest of the year some 7,000 feet above the level of that town, have probably never felt anything like it. In fact, we have no hesitation in saying that many of our accepted authorities on climate and people in British India, have no more knowledge from personal experience, of what the Indian climate *can be* at certain seasons and certain places, than they have of the real feelings peculiar to large sections of Indian humanity with which they have never been in close contact. We are led to these perhaps rather morbid reflections by reading that the 2nd Baluch Regiment was in tents at Mittri on the 13th ult., with the thermometer standing at ninety-five degrees, waiting to know where it was to proceed, when the hot weather set in. Now the locality of Mittri may not be generally known. It is neither Sind nor the Panjab, but it may be somewhat hotter than either. The place, once the residence of Mulla Muham-

mad, of Sarawan, a Sardar of local repute, is to be found on the road from Jacobabad to the Bolan, one march on this side of Dadur, and two marches beyond Bhag.

ACCORDING to a telegram, dated Alexandria, 24th inst., in the *Times* of the day following, Captain Richard Burton, commanding the "Khedivial" Expedition, for the survey of mines in the land of Midian, had returned to Cairo. This indefatigable traveller, who seems never to have ceased from exploring and recording his explorations, since visiting Goa and the Blue Mountains, some thirty years ago, is now reported to have travelled 500 miles by land in pursuit of his latest discovery. We are told, moreover, that he "brings back 25 tons of specimen ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead;" having found "three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre, and rock-salt." Captain Burton is certainly one of the most wonderful of men, whether regarded in point of general ability, or as a linguist or traveller. Who can say or write so much on so many and such a variety of subjects? who speak so many languages with such marvellous fluency and precision? who has visited so many and such unfamiliar countries? By the way, as he is to come home to arrange for working the Khedive's mines, could he not arrange at the same time for formal admission into the English language of "Khedivial," a strangely-sounding adjective for which we hardly like to hold the gallant officer responsible.

BEFORE receipt of the telegraphic intelligence, the Correspondent of the *Times of India* had, in a letter dated Alexandria, March 1, given us some recent information on Capt. Burton and his mining expedition from the Gulf of Akaba and the land of Midian. The caravan was said to consist of sixty soldiers, of which thirty were engineers, or sappers and miners, with of course the usual camp followers, and some Europeans. It was thought not unlikely that the Bedouins would prove troublesome, though such had not been the case up to date. The explorers had arrived at Mayer-Schweib, about one hundred miles from the coast, where the nature of the soil was all that had been expected. Several borings and sounding had been made with satisfactory results. The entire district showed traces of ancient mining operations; gold and silver quartz were found in the mountain ranges; and old furnaces gave evidence of former works. The Correspondent further stated that, without being too sanguine or predicting a second California on the Arabian Coast of the Red Sea, those competent to form an opinion believed in the realisation of valuable returns, if capital and machinery were but judiciously applied. We write the name of the station reached, as it is found in the letter; but the orthography savours of Mittel-franken rather than of Midian.

FROM a letter in the *Indian Daily News*, dated Raniganj, March 26, it appears that small-pox and cholera were both prevalent at that station, and that there were ten to fifteen deaths daily. The writer complained of the want of medical officers, and suggested that Government send some of those practitioners who had passed the high standard examinations at home, to earn distinction in so good a cause.

WE quote the following from the *Pioneer*, as a good pendant to the story of the marriage in the house of Babu Kishab Chandar Sen:—

The law, as a profession, will, no doubt, continue attractive to Hindu students, in spite of the penance of Mr. Monmotha C. Mullick. But *per se* this constitutes an ordeal which it must seem hard to go through in addition to a course of Temple dinners. The learned barrister referred to was summoned a few days ago before the elders of the *Kaista* Society, to which he, as a casteman belongs, and it was solemnly debated whether he could be re-admitted a *Kaista* after the sins he had committed. These sins consisted in having crossed the *kala pani*, and in eating and drinking publicly with the *Malachos*, or Europeans, in direct opposition to the Hindu Shasters. His "cause was very warmly advocated by fiery eloquence and vehemence," and Mr. Mullick was eventually ordered to expiate his sins by a penance known as the *Praischetta* ceremony. After having swallowed a quantity (a "good bit" according to a native correspondent) of a certain substance which is usually used as fuel, he had to give alms to the Brahmins, and shave his head and face perfectly clean. So was his sin expiated, and Mr. Mullick may now not only practice at the Bar, but mix with his own caste fellows in every domestic and religious ceremony. But the *Praischetta* ceremony does not seem to crown the edifice of a European education very satisfactorily.

WE regret to have been compelled to defer consideration of

the Financial Statement of the Government of India, but a notice of the Resolution published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 18th inst. shall appear in our next issue.

THE Trevandrum Correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, writing on March 18, announces the arrival there of a rhinoceros, by rail and backwater from Bangalore, in a wooden pen (on wheels). Few people would call this an interesting animal; but there is no reason why, if made a show for the amusement of the multitude, it should not be as well treated as other living curiosities; and the account of its sufferings is sad enough to call for the interference of the Royal Humane Society. In the first place his travelling carriage, or "pen," was "just large enough to hold him and no more, so that he had no chance of *getting way on*, and escaping with a rush." Then, it (the change of gender is not ours) "had a massive and rusty old chain round its neck, which had actually worn itself into the raw flesh, right through its thick hide;" and the sun and the flies must have caused it much distress during the journey. A great crowd of natives assembled to witness its arrival at the Public Gardens; and its transfer from pen to den—the latter being so constructed, according to the Correspondent, that, during the afternoon, "the poor wretch will suffer all the horrors of a broiling sun, and in the monsoon be deluged with rain." Ariel fared hardly worse when confined by *Sycorax* in the "cloven pine," referred to by *Prospero*.

WE are indebted to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for an extract from the *New York Tribune*, informing us of a school in the City of Hartford where more than a hundred Chinese boys go through an Educational course lasting fifteen years. The period is rather a long one, sufficient to work great transformation; for the Chinese boy of ten could hardly be recognised in the American of twenty-five; but the origin of the institution is sufficiently interesting to draw attention to its progress, and wake sympathy in its behalf. It appears that a certain "Yung Wing" was brought to America for purposes of education, and the results were so successful, that, after a time, he conceived the idea of giving his countrymen the same advantages which he had himself derived, on a systematic scale, and by a way accessible to the many. The plan took him twenty years to mature, and its execution is thus described:—"It is the old story of men with great ideas—long years of waiting without a chance to work, long years of working without results, sudden reverses which put him back where he began. A young man so far Americanised that he took prizes at Yale for English composition, and had to learn Chinese again on going back to China, his task was to press upon the most Conservative people in the world what seemed a radical, if not a revolutionary project. He succeeded at last in a country where the death of an official's mother can delay an enterprise for three years, and rose with the triumph of his idea." This same "Yung Wing" (who must have become, by the way, an "old bird"), is now, it appears, a Mandarin of high degree, whose school will, in a few years, "send back across the Pacific a hundred young men who in China will be statesmen and philosophers."

## Odds and Ends.

It is stated that Major Roocke will be appointed Military Secretary to the Nizam's Government, and Captain Gough will be made *pucka* Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung. The command of the re-formed troops was offered to Major Roocke, but he declined it.

On the 28th March, at the Police Court, Calcutta, Nawab Enayet-ud-Dowla, a son-in-law of the ex-King of Oude, and one Aga Hussein, were charged with being in possession of forged documents, knowing the same to be forged, with intent to use them as genuine, under Section 474, Indian Penal Code.

THE trial of Babu Shama Churn, late Head Clerk of the Treasury Office, Lahore, for dishonest misappropriation of Government money to the value of Rs. 1,989-13-6, and for forgery, under Sections 403 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, has resulted in his being sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,500, or in default one year's additional imprisonment. The prisoner was to be tried on other charges before the same Court on March 27.

A SIMLA correspondent says that a notice is going round the station inviting residents to have themselves, their children, and the children of their servants vaccinated as early as possible. Small-pox is raging in many parts of the plains; and it is feared that, when the influx of native menials with the Government offices takes

place, some of these new-comers will bring the germs of the disease with them.

MR. A. GRANT, Director of State Railways, Western System, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from March 20.

MR. A. H. HILDEBRAND, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, has obtained two years' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

THE Burmah Government are turning their attention to their neglected lighthouse-keepers. A revised scale of pay has been sanctioned.

THE Poozoodung Waterworks, that are to supply Rangoon with water, were opened with some ceremony by the Chief Commissioner on the 13th March.

MR. A. H. UNWIN, Bombay C.S., Inspector of Schools, and Officiating Director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, has been granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe.

WE learn that the Secretary of the Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society has received a supply of New Zealand flax-seed which is intended for experimental cultivation in the Aracan Hill Tracts.

WE learn that all the Masonic Lodges in Madras will go into mourning for three months as a mark of respect to the memory of the late District Grand Master, Mr. John Miller.

SINCE the late earthquake, which was severely felt in the Hills round Masouri, several springs have dried up.

AT the Mirat races, on the 23rd March, the Kadir Cup was won by Captain Grant's Kate Kearney, ridden by Captain Hutchings, after running off final tie with Captain St. Quentin.

IT is believed that the Scinde frontier will be strengthened very shortly, in view of the uncertain state of politics.

MAHARAJAH HOKAR has sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for seditious writings, the proprietor of the Indore paper.

THE native assessors on the trial of the Rajah of Puri on a charge of murder returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The Court reserved judgment, and remanded the Rajah to gaol.

THE distress in Kashmir, owing to the famine, is reported to be extremely severe.

THE Persian Embassy at Pera has been advised of the arrest of some fanatics implicated in an attempt on the Shah's life the day before his departure from Teheran.

ONE of the routes to Kashmir will probably be closed for a time, owing to temporary scarcity. The Pir Pirjal route will be available on May 10.

ARCHDEACON BALY has gone home on four months' extraordinary leave.

THE Secretary of State has declined to extend the concession, as to retiring on commuted pension, offered to Bombay civilians of 1877 to those of 1858; but he will allow those civilians of 1857, who could not avail themselves last year of the concession, to do so this year.

FOURTEEN new Fellows of the Calcutta University have been appointed; the list including the Hon. H. S. Cunningham, H. T. Prinsep, G. H. P. Evans, and Mohini Mohun Roy, and Messrs. C. E. Bernard and C. L. Lyall.

MR. PATRICK CARNEGIE, Commissioner of Rai Bareilly, retires from the service; his appointment going to Mr. H. J. Sparks.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State, Stanley Engineers in India are placed on the same furlough and pension rules as the Cooper's Hill men.

THE Directorship of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces has been formally abolished.

THE *Scrapis* troopship left Bombay on the 8th April, five days earlier than originally intended, her services being wanted at home for transport.

MR. C. BERNARD, C.S.I., has taken charge of his appointment as Additional Secretary in the Famine Public Works Department.

THE prospects of tea planters of Assam are said to be gloomy. Prices are low, trade is depressed, and another year like the last may give rise to serious consequences.

MR. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, goes home shortly on leave, when his place will be taken, for the time, by Mr. J. Eliot.

MR. SAVAGE has found a valuable oil-well in Arracan, British Burmah.

A MAP has been published by the Trigonometrical Survey Department of the country between Gilgit and Peshawur. The course of the Upper Indus in those parts was surveyed in 1876 for the first time—by a native.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Bombay for Lahore on the April 9.

THE Government of India has exacted new and more stringent rules for the acceptance and transmission of memorials addressed to the Queen or Secretary of State.

THE HON. ASHLEY EDEN, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was to leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on April 10.

SHOULD war be declared, it is said that the Viceroy and the various departments of Government will return to Calcutta.

THE Bombay Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, is preparing a division of troops for foreign service.

WE understand that all ordinary leave to military officers will be stopped this year during the present threatening aspect of affairs.

THE last outward-bound P. and O. steamer, on her voyage from

Aden to Galle, rescued four men, who were clinging, in an almost exhausted state, to their canoe, which had capsized.

A NEPHEW of the King of Burmah, named Moong Lat, who has resided for some years as a State prisoner at Cannanore, has been baptized by the chaplain of that station.

MAJOR TWEEDIE, late Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, at present resident at Mandalay, but now on six months' leave of absence, will, it is supposed in Calcutta, succeed Sir Richard Meade as Resident of Hyderabad, when the latter proceeds to England.

AT Rawal Pindi, on the 24th ultimo, a tiger came down from the hill and went into the regimental bazaar, where he wounded six persons and killed two. The animal was afterwards killed by six soldiers.

THE *s.s. Tenasserim* has been ordered round from Madras to Bombay, there to refit, instead of in Calcutta, and be held ready for the transport of troops.

HIS Excellency the Governor returned to Bombay on Tuesday. On his way down from Ahmedabad he stayed at Baroda for two days. The Gaekwar gave several entertainments in his honour.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and suite arrived at Simla on the 24th March.

THE total loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India during the last financial year was Rs. 1,60,93,539.

THE working of the Carwar State Railway is likely to pass into the hands of the Madras Railway Company. It was proposed to entrust it to the Great Indian Peninsula line, but General Strachey is said to be in favour of its being made over to the Madras Company.

THE net revenue of the Bombay Port Trust for the year to 31st March has been Rs. 953,450, of which Rs. 856,758 has been paid to Government in full of interest as the capital debt for the year, and the balance, about Rs. 96,700, is available towards the reduction of the capital debt.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. G. F. Campbell, late 51st K.O.L.I., at Brighton, April 19. Major Gen. Alfred Wintle, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, at 13, South-street, South Kensington, April 17. [This gallant officer served as a Lieutenant in the Bengal Army through several Indian campaigns from 1841 to 1846]. General Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., at 1, Hampton Terrace, Edinburgh, April 21. Lieut. col. the Hon. John Constantine Stanley, late Grenadier Guards, at 37, Wimpole-street, April 23. [This officer was aide-de-camp to Lord Canning, Governor-General of India]. Arthur Edward Wilby, Esq., late of 61st (South Gloucestershire Regiment), at Lancaster, April 14. Capt. Peter House, Paymaster of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, at St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne Park. [He formerly belonged to the 9th Lancers, and served with that regt. in the Battle of Pannar. He was also in the Satali, and Punjab campaigns, and subsequently in the Indian Mutiny, his services having been important, and rewarded with several medals]. Lieut. col. George Dowden Dixon Cleveland, late H.M.'s 9th Regt. at Havant, Hants, April 21. Lieut. Henry Anderson Hanbury Wilson, late 57th Regt., at Oundle, Northamptonshire, April 15. Major Wm. Sanders, Royal Marine Light Infantry, at 10, Lansdowne Place, Blackheath, April 20 (suddenly), aged 44. Lieut. col. G. H. Tyler, late 13th Light Infantry, April 19. Capt. R. H. Grant, R.A., at Cannes, April 16. Lieut. Henry A. Wilson, H.M.'s 53rd Regt., at Oundle, Northamptonshire, April 15.

ENGLAND.—Dr. Thomas Thompson, F.R.S., late Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at 16, Horbury Crescent, Nottingham, April 14. Robert W. Robert, Esq., Chief Auditor, East India Railway, Calcutta, at Alexandria, Egypt, on his way home from India, April 12. Walter Lindesay Willson, H.M.'s Geological Survey of India, at Calcutta, March 23. Rev. John Fuchs, C.M.S., at Sagra, Bonaire, March 29. Surg. Major T. Thomson, Bengal Retired. Capt. B. E. Keade, Retired List, at Gorakhpur, March 25.

MADRAS.—Col. George Bromley Boultonson Groube, late Madras Light Cavalry, at Hill College, Homerton, April 14. Major Gen. Whistler, C.B., late Madras Cavalry, at 29, Great Pulteney-street, Bath, April 23. H. J. Richardson, Esq., late Deputy Collector, Cocanada, March 14. Lieut. col. Duncan Montgomerie, late 7th Madras Light Cavalry, April 20.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. John Clunes, H.E.I.C.S., Rosenhaugh, Cheltenham, April 18, in his 88th year. Lieut. col. Thomas Gamble Fraser, Retired, India Army, and formerly of the Bombay Fusiliers, at Sandgate, April 22, aged 72. Surg. Major C. Johnson, at Ahmedabad, April 2. Mr. J. H. Blakeman, Chief Superintendent Accountant General's Office, at Bombay, March 30. Mr. T. P. Bloodwell, Pensioned Conductor Ordnance Department, at Poona, April 3.

HOME.—Mr. Anthony Thacker, at Homerton, April 23, in his 70th year.

ROYAL NAVY.—Commander Stephen Sharp, R.N., at Southsea, April 22.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. E. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell and three children, Mrs. Dalmahoy and four children, Dr. Dallas's two sons, Mrs. C. I. Lano and two children, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, The Rev. R. R. and Mrs. Winter and four children, Colonel Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Young's child, Mrs. W. J. Bell and two children, Mr. N. St. Leger Carter, Mr. E. P. Gardon and two children, Mr. J. V. Woodman, Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Mrs. Melvor, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye and three children, Miss L. P. Beecher, Mr. Brewster, Mr. H. H. Kinloch, Mr. H. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbridge and child, Captain and Mrs. Browlow, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Folliot, Mr. Charles Cox, Mrs. Finch, Mr. Richard Henesy, Mrs. G. Sanford, Col. G. N. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child, Mrs. and Mrs. Buckley and child, Major Carnegie, Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Lieut. E. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Newmarch and two children, Lieut. col. E. F. Chadwick, Lieut. col. J. R. and Mrs. Nimmo and child, Mr. McKillop, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. W. M. Cummins, Mrs. Dale and child, Col. Boyd, R.A., Mr. Eschelback, Mrs. Troward, Mr. J. Ayden, Mrs. Dowker and child, Mrs. D'Oyly, Mr. Coates, Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Mrs. Delmage, Mr. Dorrington, Mr. R. Clough, Miss Roberts, Mr. P. Carnegie, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Watchman, Mr. J. B. Warhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and three children, Mr. Hay, Mr. Farrell, Surg. Major and Mrs. Colan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Foke, Mrs. Lyle and child.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Candy and child, Mr. F. M. Kindersley, Mr. R. B. Elwin, Mrs. Church and child, Dr. I. F. P. McConnell, Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. S. I. Kiley, a gentleman, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. W. Miles, Mr. Evan A. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. C. Horden and child, the Rev. J. F. Galls, Mr. E. Gibson, and Mr. Stillman.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Cripps, two Misses Cripps, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Meare and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Black, Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mr. J. R. Bullie, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. D. M. Forbes, and Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Ostricham and child.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 27, 1878.

## THE TURCOMANS OF PERSIA.

THE Turcomans, or properly Turkman, of Persia—because there are other Turkman also in Asia Minor—have apparently entered into a new alliance with the Persian Government. We have not got the particulars before us, but more than a column is given to the subject in the *Times* of yesterday; and it is one which is well worthy of attention. West of the Caspian, Russia, in her annexations in Asia Minor under the San Stefano Treaty, has overlapped the Tabriz-Trebisond Post-road; and East of the Caspian the Shah has come to a territorial understanding with the Turkman. But the Shah, we are also told, has crossed the Russo-Persian frontier *en route* to St. Petersburg; and it is not improbable that the *ahd-nama* or compact in writing (for scribes abound even in Eastern deserts), may have accompanied his Majesty; and if it be about the Royal person or amid the Royal baggage, it will assuredly be shown at St. Petersburg; and if it be shown at St. Petersburg, it is not improbable that others beside the Shah and the Turkman will benefit from the knowledge so imparted. The question, however, arises whether the whole proceeding may not be in accordance with an international understanding, and whether the Perso-Turkman treaty or agreement, or whatever the paper be called in Oriental diplomatic language, is not the outcome of Russo-Persian harmony? This idea is not mooted till nearly at the end of the article to which we have referred, though we venture to think that it will have presented itself long before to the mind of the intelligent reader.

It is worth while to repeat the recorded aspects of the case, because we see a way of supplementing them with a new, if not better, chance of hitting the mark. The writer thus expresses his views of the so-called “amicable understanding”:—

It is quite possible, of course, that the whole proceeding is a sham, and that the Turcomans will consider their promises best “honoured in the breach.” It is not so easy to account for having gone out of their way to make those promises and to give guarantees for their fulfilment. It is far more probable that some pressing necessity, or some political foresight, has made them propose an understanding which, on the face of it, is to the advantage of Persia alone. There is yet another aspect from which this can be viewed. The Court of Teheran may be acting under the influence of Russia in the matter, and the Turcomans may have been induced by bribes to concede what was demanded of them. In that case the Russian Government might at a convenient moment to it-

self occupy Merv in the name of its ally, Persia, and thus by ostensibly legal means obtain possession of the half-way house to Herat. There is precedent for this view in the old schemes that were fabricated for the seizure of Herat, thirty-five years ago and twenty years ago. If such be the case, we think that the proverbial fickleness of the Turcomans may yet spoil any plan of this kind, for their sole object in surrendering some of their rights would have been to preserve Merv from a Russian domination.

There is yet, then, the possibility that Persia may have acted in the matter on the advice of others than Russia, for she has at her Court, besides Russia, the representatives of England, Turkey, and we believe Austria. Why, for instance, should, not England advise the possession of Merv by Persia? Why, indeed, should she not have advised it months and years ago? Why should she not have herself advanced money for the purchase of Merv, not to be won by force of arms, if the measure had ensured the fealty of the Tekkes—at a time when it would have been willingly accepted, and when a capable Governor at Mash-had would have fitly clinched the agreement? Gold has long been a self-evident solution of the Perso-Turkman difficulty; for it has been found that Persian armies were not sufficiently strong, and Persian commanders not sufficiently capable to subdue these marauders, whose presence in Kaiyan and along the high road from Mash-had to Shahrūd has been a standing disgrace to the Persian Government from the days of our earliest Envoys to the Shah, until now. English gold was long since suggested by the people of the plundered districts themselves, as the only practical remedy for their distress. “You *Ingliz* alone can stop these *chupars*; it is your business, *Kar-i-shumast*,” or words to this effect, were spoken to a British officer moving amid the scenes of devastation in the spring of 1872.

Of course all this is not so easily accomplished in 1878, when the new Russian victories have struck new terror of the Russian name into Persian as well as Turkman hearts. But it would indeed be cause for lament, and turning over a new leaf in the books of Oriental Diplomacy, were we to find that Russia had now done what England might so much better have done, not only in advancement of her own “selfish” aims, but in the interests of Persia and humanity. We are unacquainted with the history of this whole proceeding; but it comes strangely and unexpectedly to notice just as we learn that the Shah has set out on his second European tour.

Those who agree with us in the views already expressed upon the present phase of the all-absorbing Eastern Question, and who accept our definition of the true British-Indian interests involved in the situation of the day, will scarcely feel surprise that we have passed on from the West to the East of the Caspian in resuming consideration of the subject. It is here that we seem to be on the actual geographical, as well as political line of connection between Russian encroachment and India. We all admit the value to us of Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and, strange to say, of Turkish Armenia; consequently, that we are fairly concerned in retaining the goodwill of the two former and maintaining the integrity of the latter. Then how can we leave Persia and the Turkman out of the reckoning, or be indifferent to the part they play in the drama? Such, however, is done, and such will, we fear, continue to be done until the explosion of a mine or bursting of a shell awake us to the reality of the un-headed mischief. If proof of the assertion be wanting, none better could perhaps be formed than in the column and a quarter of the *Times*, which has furnished us with material for the foregoing reflections. It appears in the outer or Advertisement sheet; and, but for the figures and Oriental names, might be passed over as a theatrical criticism or other matter of, at best, no political importance.

THE Indian Life Assurance Company has resolved on winding up its business, which will be transferred to the Standard Life Assurance Company.



## Correspondence.

### RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

A loan of one hundred millions was the next operation. To encourage lenders, he promised to pay off the annuities by means of the bank of discount, and issued a prospectus for reimbursing the floating debt in twenty-four years. This would bring Calonne's operations down to 1800, long before which time the deluge was likely to come, and did come. The new Minister, no doubt, saw something of the kind in the future, but his only mode of preparing for it was the philosophic one of enjoying the present. The plenitude of money which Calonne was successful in procuring enabled him to gratify the Court. He bought St. Cloud from the Duke of Orleans, and gave it to Marie Antoinette. The King's brothers had their debts paid, and the *grand seigneurs* had what they pleased. "When I saw everyone tending his hand," observed a Prince, "I stretched out my hat, and Calonne filled it." Not only the *grands*, but the lesser courtiers, received their pensions and crosses that Turgot and Necker had so mercilessly cut off. He created all kinds of new places, with high salaries for few or for many. Twelve receivers-general did Necker's work. Calonne appointed forty-eight of them. In an operation on what was called the *rescription*, the officers were allowed to make a profit of thirty-two millions. He thus flung away the amount of a loan.—Page 370 of Vol. IV. of "History of France," by Eyre Evans Crowe.

SIR,—Our Indian subjects, numbering one hundred and ninety millions, may be said to be the most industrious, patient, frugal, and self-denying in the world. There is no other country so easily governed, if we try to do our duty, and refrain from giving way to crude fancies; but there is a point beyond which even the Indian peasant will not patiently endure. When the Emperor Aurungzebe treated them as wild beasts, they rose, and succeeded at last in destroying the Moghul dynasty.

Let us read what our greatest statesman, Sir Henry Lawrence, has written on this subject:—

The old Jaghir system, under which the Mahratta chief served the Deccan kings, was a good foundation for the regeneration of his country to work upon; but it must be remembered that it was not with the chiefs that Sivajee commenced operations, but with the despised and half starving peasantry of the Ghat-Mahla and Sawunt-waree. It was when Sivajee had gained a name, and had himself become a *chief*, that chiefs joined his standard. It is ever so in India. These is always ample material abroad to feed the wildest flame of insurrection; but not until it has assumed a head, will those who have a stake in the land join it. They will talk, they will write, they will plot; but seldom, unless in instances of great infatuation, when misled by false prophets, will the chiefs of the land join an insurrectionary move, so long as his own *izzat* has not been touched."—Allen's Edition of Sir Henry Lawrence's "Essays," page 172.

The French peasant is very patient and very industrious and self-denying, but he requires a cottage or hut of some sort, and he requires some clothes. The native of India will be content with a few boughs to protect him from the terrible heat of summer, from the pouring rains of autumn and from the cold of winter. He will be contented if he has a sixpenny rag round his loins, but he requires three things.

First. Enough of coarse food to fill his stomach once in twenty four hours.

Secondly. A little salt with which to season his coarse food and make it wholesome.

Thirdly. A little wood or cow dung with which to cook his coarse food and make it wholesome.

In order to obtain these three requisites of life he will work with an industry unsurpassed in any other part of the world; he will be content to go on working all his life without any hope of the least comfort.

But our rich and benevolent Government has lately shown a tendency to overlook these three humble necessities. What—you will exclaim, after it has expended sixteen millions on famines or on fancied famines! The shying about of money does not necessarily relieve famine; the "Black Pamphlet" informed us whither a great deal of the money in 1874 went; the honest writer was hated by Government for telling the truth. The result of squandering money in Southern India last year appears to have been to create a gigantic system of forestalling, engrossing and regrating. Not only is the existing food in the country bought up by the great capitalists to be resold at double prices, but future harvests have been bought up by them. The fact is that not one Dives, but a thousand, have enslaved the people without allowing the latter to pick up the crumbs falling from their tables. The poverty of the people has led them into hopeless debt, and they must try to exist upon such portions of the crops as cold-blooded usurers will permit them to retain.

It is under such circumstances that Government has this year refused to tax the rich but has imposed heavy burdens upon the poor debtors.

In the histories of Judæa, Greece, Rome, and France, we read of a similar state of things. In Greece the burdens on the poor were removed by Solon, in Judæa by Nehemiah, and in France by Sully. In India we must abolish the vile octroi; Government year after year writes about doing this, but never does it. How can we be surprised at the occurrence of riots in Surat when we read the history of the octroi tax in that ancient city?

We must lower the salt tax. I am thankful to be able to write that eighty-seven Members of the House of Commons have shown their wisdom by voting against an immoderate tax on salt; but so lukewarm is the *Times* newspaper in advocating justice to the poor, that the Editor has omitted to publish the names of the eighty-seven honourable gentlemen; at least my search for the list has been in vain, though lists of both majorities and minorities are published by the *Times* on very unimportant questions.

Communism and Socialism are created and nourished by heartlessness and want of sympathy on the part of the rich towards the poor. We have checked slavery in many parts of the world; let us not lose our Indian Empire by permitting slavery to exist unchecked in that fertile country:—

As soon, however, as the labouring classes recovered from the stupor into which the loud clamour for production had thrown them, they began to resist being overworked, in the very country which had given birth to the extension of industry, i.e., in England. Concessions were extorted from the employers of labour, and five Acts were passed by Parliament in favour of the labourers, from 1802 to 1833, but were of no avail for thirty years in the absence of proper authority to enforce them. And thus, until the Act of 1833 was passed, children and young persons, were worked the whole night and the whole day *ad libitum* (see Report of Inspectors of Factories 30th April, 1860, page 51). This Act only prohibited the work of young persons (i.e., from thirteen to eighteen) from exceeding twelve hours per day, and that of others fifteen hours. Even this legislative measure was nullified by inhuman employers, who succeeded in circumventing the law by a complicated system of relieving or shifting of hands, moving about the labourers in the factory so as to puzzle the inspectors and elude prosecution. At last, with the agitation of the Chartist, and the repeal of the Corn Laws, came in what is known as the Ten Hours' movement. After a preliminary Act for the protection of women and young persons was passed, the punctilious minutiae of which show the difficulty of the law in coping with the slippery manipulation of the employers of labour, the ten hours labour day was fixed by Parliament, which came into operation in 1848, notwithstanding the opposition of the free-trade advocates, Cobden and Bright.

A powerful reaction followed upon this, during which the employers dismissed many of their hands, and with more or less success tried to escape the consequences of this Act of Parliament. Loud complaints against this and the tardy and uncertain enforcement of the law in some places were heard from the operatives; at their meetings held in Lancashire and Yorkshire the Act was called a mere humbug and a parliamentary fiction, and after some struggles in the courts of law a compromise was come to, which was ratified in another Act of Parliament in 1850, and that again was supplemented in 1853, just half a century after the first legislative Act on the same subject. This shows how hard the struggle was before the employers could be brought to reason, and to listen to the dictates of humanity.

The important legislative measures of 1867, known under the name of Factory Acts Extension Act and an Act for Regulating Workshops, were passed also in favour of the labouring classes, such being the imperative necessity of State interference in order to prevent the utter degradation of the labourer, and to protect the honest employer against unprincipled competitors who owed their success to brutal sacrifice of human life.—Page 172 of Kaufmann's "Dangers of Socialism," 1874.

—Your obedient servant,

T.

April 17.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

The first reason given for our intervention is, that trade through the Bolan Pass was not merely disturbed, but almost stopped, by want of security. This was undoubtedly the case in Khelat, but it is so in every independent Himalayan province. European traders are not allowed to show their faces in Bhootan, Tibet, or Nepal. In Afghanistan, commerce is periodically interrupted by civil war. This was the case in Bhootan at the commencement of the present year. The passage of caravans through the territory of such hill tribes as those of the Himalayas is practicable only when a strong ruler has established temporary order. Every ten years or so there is a civil war, or at least such disputes as those between the Khan of Khelat and his subjects. While these are being fought out trades must necessarily be insecure; that is an inconvenience to

which we must submit, consoling ourselves with the reflection that, while one petty market is closed, others remain open. The only alternative course is to govern the country ourselves, preventing all political disturbances; and if it is to be considered legitimate, we must expect to see during this generation the subjection of all our present neighbours, after which our sons will have to deal with the States beyond. Next, it is said that it was necessary to put an end to anarchy, in order to prevent raids on our own territory. That would be a valid reason, if it were only true. It is, however, quite clear that the Khelat frontier was never seriously disturbed, and that at the time of our intervention it was exceptionally tranquil. The only raid was in March, 1874, and it consisted in an expedition of two hundred hill men to retake some fugitive slaves who had fled to our territory. This affair was settled at the time. "The state of affairs on the frontier," says the despatch, "during the spring and summer of 1875, showed some improvement. Major Sandeman's communications with the Murrees resulted in the submission of their chief, who visited Jacobabad, and in the recovery of much stolen property. No serious disturbance occurred within or near the British frontier, in the immediate neighbourhood of Jacobabad." We do not doubt that there was some cattle-lifting, and that our police had to be vigilant. Some insecurity is a necessary consequence of the neighbourhood of hill tribes. We only say that such provocation of this sort as we received from Khelat will occasionally be given by everyone of the States on our Northern Frontier, and that if it is sufficient to render annexation necessary, there will be no end to our career of aggression. We must continue to extend our dominions until we meet with a people in Central Asia who are always quiet and inoffensive. The plea for intervention most confidently urged is, not the disturbance of our trade or that of our frontier, which, magnify them as we will, were comparatively trifles, but our consideration for the people of Khelat themselves, and particularly for a certain tribe of Kutchees. "The Government of India," says the despatch, "were again compelled to recognise that, however irresponsible in theory they might be for the peace of the district adjoining the frontier, they could not in fact allow anarchy and rapine to prevail in those regions unchecked; and that, irrespective of the general interest which they had in the quiet and prosperity of the neighbouring countries, they had a special interest in Kutchee, arising from the circumstance that the boundary between it and Sind ran through an open country, so that any disturbance might affect British territory very closely. Here, again, we try to find a resting-place, to see something to distinguish the Khelat case from that of other Himalayan States; but in vain. The boundaries between Bhootan and the Julpigoree District, between Nepal and the Dhurbunga District, run through an open country, and therefore any disturbance in these principalities might affect us very closely. Should we therefore interfere by armed force in the civil commotions likely to break out before long in those regions? Our connection with Afghanistan is still more intimate. Must we therefore play over again the part we once acted at Cabul? It is plain that this is a reason for invasion which always exists, with regard to every neighbour. And so is another excuse strongly urged in the despatch, namely, that nothing was designed, one thing led to another, until we found ourselves committed. We first tried peaceful mediation; then, when it failed, armed intervention, and when that proved insufficient to ensure a permanent settlement of the country, we had unwilling recourse to the last expedient, permanent occupation by our armies. Such reasoning had its force years ago, when we did not know how easy is the step in the East from friendly assistance to conquest. It is inapplicable now that so many examples have taught us that in India there is no practical medium between non-intervention and conquest. There is always an undercurrent of feeling in favour of the extension of our frontier—a policy which brings with it many solid advantages to the officers who carry it out, and a reputation for spirit and enterprise to those who direct it. We should therefore steadily bear in mind the strong reasons which led the country to adopt the opposite rule of action. In the first place, it does not pay. The Himalayan Hills are poor and warlike; it is impossible to get a revenue from them, while the expense of governing them is great. Schuyler has shown that her conquests in Central Asia led to a serious financial embarrassment on the part of Russia. By seizing Khelat we have acquired the obligation of paying the Khan five lakhs a year as an allowance, of supporting a considerable force in a costly position for his defence, of keeping a Resident, with a great staff, at his Court; and whatever return we may get for this, we do not get a rupee in the way of money. Khelat must cost us at least twenty lakhs a year; we should not be surprised to learn that, with the fortification of Quetta, it costs a crore. Now, although some persons think such considerations mean and sordid, these spirited gentlemen object as much as their neighbours to a license tax. What is the good of acquiring land which costs much for protection, and yields no rent? Moreover, every step we take in advance deprives us of allies. Before the Khelat expedition we were trusted in Afghanistan. Now the Ameer has not even the decency to conceal his hostility. It may at any time be to us a serious matter that we have made reasonable men at Kabul tremble for the independence of their country, and dread the fate of Khelat. The

farther we advance from our resources the more weak is the front we offer to an enemy. And, to look at it from another point of view, is there not something almost ridiculous in our position, when, after protesting for years that under no circumstances will we advance our frontier at the expense of a neighbour, we seize the first opportunity of the embarrassment of an ally to occupy his country?—*Indian Daily News*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### A CALCUTTA HEROINE.

With reference to Mrs. Carey, one of the few survivors of the imprisonment in the Black Hole, and who is mentioned by Mr. Rainey in a recent number of the *Saturday Evening Journal*, I am able to quote the following interesting notes from a fly-leaf at the end of our copy of Holwell's "Tracts." They are presumably in the handwriting of the former owners of the book:—

"Note 1.—August 13th, 1799.—This forenoon, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, visited by appointment, in company with Mr. Charles Child, at her house in Calcutta, situate in an angle at the head of the Portuguese Church-street, and east of the church, Mrs. Carey, the last survivor of those unfortunate persons who were imprisoned in the Black Hole at Calcutta, on the capture of that place in 1756 by Suraj-ud-Dowla. This lady, now fifty-eight (58) years of age, as she herself told me, is of a size rather above the common stature, and very well proportioned; of a fair Mesticia colour, with correct regular features, which give evident marks of beauty which must once have attracted admiration. She confirmed all which Mr. Holwell has said on the subject of the Black Hole in the foregoing letter, and added that besides her husband, her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Watson (her name by second marriage), and her sister, aged about ten years, had also perished therein, and that other women, the wives of soldiers and children, had shared a like fate there. (Signed) "THOMAS BOILEAU."

"Note 2.—Mrs. Carey died Saturday, March 23, 1801."

"Note 3.—(Written by another hand.)—Mrs. Carey was made the subject of some very pleasing Latin verses by Dr. Bishop, Head Master of Merchant Taylor's (where Clive was educated). See 'Fœnia Pœtica' (p. 230) A.D. 1766."

"Quam jussu Eoi, Calcottica in arce, tyranni  
Captiva heu! subiit tristitia fata manus,  
Et passim furibunda siti, moribunda calore,  
Corpora robustis succubuere viris,  
Fœmina languori, horrorique superfruit, omnes,  
Tam varie miseras fœminia passa vices.  
Scilicet antepedes, spirantem extrema maritum,  
Viderat illa, pari membra datura neci;  
Nec mora; prosiliunt oculis quasi fontibus undæ.  
Et subita humectant ora gementis aquæ;  
Hinc vita, unde dolor; nescit sitiendo perire,  
Cui sic dat lacrymas quas bibat ipsa files."

(See H. B. Wilson's "History of Merchant Taylor's School," p. 1098.)

The above may be thus translated:—"When by the command of an Eastern tyrant, a captive band suffered, alas! a cruel fate in the Fort of Calcutta, and on all sides strong men fell, maddened by thirst and dying with heat, a woman outlived the weakness and the horror, a woman endured all the turns of such varied misery. She saw her husband breathe his last at her feet, and was about to yield herself to a like death, when lo! the waters leap from her eyes as from springs, and bedew her lips with sudden moisture. Grief gives her life. She cannot die of thirst, to whom fidelity itself thus gives tears for drink."

The first note quoted shows that Mr. Rainey is mistaken in implying that Mrs. Carey died in the seraglio. It may be added that there is no reason for supposing that she suffered any indignities at the hands of Mir Jaffir. She probably resided in his harem because it was the most appropriate place of asylum for a woman.—A. S. B.—*Indian Paper*.

### LITERATURE IN INDIA: EDITORS.

An Indian editor, said the editor of the *Englishman*, in a recent speech at Calcutta, has many drawbacks to contend against: drawbacks arising from the want of a large professional literary class to write for him at command; drawbacks arising from the absence in India of that vast and widely-ramified system of channels for the conveyance of news through which, in England, prompt and accurate information is poured into the great centres of thought; drawbacks arising from unavoidably imperfect division of labour; drawbacks arising from constant interruption against which an English editor is protected; most serious drawbacks, gentlemen, arising from the numerical smallness of the community among which he works. It would exhaust your patience if I were to expatiate upon all or even half of these drawbacks. I shall therefore confine myself to a few words about one of the disadvantages arising from that which I named last. Most of the questions with which newspapers have to deal contain at bottom, and sometimes at top,

more or less of a personal element. And, however much anxiously an editor may strive to avoid giving undue prominence to this element, cases must constantly occur in a small community like those of our presidency towns in which, unless he shirks his duty altogether, he will have to elect between doing violence to his conscience and traversing the convictions or trampling on the corns, or even writing down the interests of his friends, sometimes of his best and dearest friends. Then an Indian editor is known wherever he goes, and if he frequents social gatherings he must be prepared continually to meet face to face the very men whom he has offended, or, perhaps, men who may feel, with some reason from their own point of view, that they have been injured by him. Under such circumstances, I think that an Indian editor has very strong claims on your forbearance. I think it is essential for you, one and all, to remember that the true liberty of the Press consists not merely in its immunity from uncalled for legal restraints and illegal oppression by the powers that be, but that every one of you, in these small communities, is in some sense the repository of that liberty, and that it is as real, though it may not be as great, a blow to that liberty for men to withdraw their friendship or support from an editor on account of the honest expression of his convictions, as it would be for the Government to clap him into prison for opposing its views.—*Times of India*.

#### WELL-IRRIGATION.

Opponents of well-irrigation often lay stress on the fact that even natives, with all their experience of likely spots, constantly fail to strike water at a depth that pays them for their labour. If, it is argued, the ryot with his local knowledge, transmitted to him for ages, cannot sink wells at such a cost that irrigation from them answers, how can strangers venture to build them when ignorant of all the surroundings? A little revelation has, however, just been made in a long report on the Coimbatore district, which may explain the non-success of many wells. The ryot does not carefully examine his fields, and by studying the dip of the land or other natural signs, seek to come upon a spot where water will be near the surface; he acts in a much simpler way. Taking a sheep near the spot where he thinks a well is wanted, he pours water over the animal's head and sets it free. It wanders away, and the ryot follows, carefully on the watch to see where it shakes its head and scatters the water from its woolly poll. On that spot the well is sunk. The peasants are said to be sensible about many things, but they cling to the faith that is in them regarding the sinking of wells. They admit that the results are often unsatisfactory, but they hope for better luck in future. Perhaps the local folk-lore might furnish an explanation of their customs. In the meantime a few Government borers who could tap the water and show the ryots where to sink their wells, would be useful in Coimbatore. If the people have the common-sense they are credited with, they might learn to recognise that, valuable as a sheep's head may be for divining purposes, a boring tube has its merits too.—*Pioneer*.

#### STATION TALK.

SHAHABAD, March 21.—In 1874 I was for a time in Shahabad, and observed a great stir made about an imaginary famine when there was but a partial failure of the crops. Grain was stored by Government which no one wanted, and which I believe eventually was destroyed by damp and weavels. Relief-works were opened by the Government, and ostensibly by some native zemindars, and the latter received *khilluts* in recognition of the "valuable" aid rendered by them. I think some zemindars were even bold enough to have boasted about the large remissions made by them to their tenants, which on inquiry proved to be actually the portion of rents not paid by the ryots, and which were subsequently realised. In 1878, after the almost total failure of the *bhudra* and *khureef* crops (last year), the limited area under *rubbee* cultivation this winter, and its almost total destruction (including the poppy, the capsules of which have been drilled by worms, and given perhaps a four-anna yield) by blight, caterpillars, &c., and grain falling daily at the rate of one seer per rupee, not a move is being made to rescue the immense population that will be literally starving by May and June next. The troubles of 1874 succeeded to no troubles elsewhere, consequently the partial failure of the crops did not affect any except those who were in a chronic state of poverty. Grain was abundant. Prices did rise, but the rise was quite out of proportion to the grain in store, and due more to the banneeah's desire to make cent. per cent. when he can by any panic. The troubles of 1878 have succeeded the troubles in Madras and elsewhere; all the available stores of grain have found their way to the famine districts; the better classes of ryots have been tempted by high prices and parted with that which would have just kept themselves and their families from starving, and now find that they have trusted more to *kismat* for the future than they should have; the poorer classes, or the petty cultivators, had little, and this they have gone through. What can be the consequence to masses so situated? Zemindars are hard at work selling the scanty yield of the *rubbee*, because they know that if they do not look sharp after it, the little there is will be either seized by the banneeah creditors, who abound in every village, or be stored for home consumption by the ryots.

The zemindar cannot be blamed, for he has to meet the Government demand for revenue, swelled by the road cess, the public works cess, &c. Emigration to the colonies appears to be the only means of saving many, and I believe large numbers are anxious to emigrate with their families, but it seems none of the Colonies want labourers from India. I spoke to one gentleman who has been engaged in despatching labourers to one of the Colonies, and he assured me that more came to him with the view of emigrating than he could receive, as requisitions were very limited. He also told me that often batches of starving wretches came and took up their abode in his depôts by force and force had to be used to expel them. I have given above a narration of facts, which can be verified by any one not determined to believe that there are no signs of a famine, because the Government is determined that there *shall not be one*.—*Friend of India* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

FRONTIER NEWS.—The frontier affairs have become once more settled, the various tribes having all accepted the terms of Government.

MAYO COLLEGE.—The marble walls and tower of the Mayo Hall, which is to form the centre of the collegiate buildings at Ajmere, are already several feet above the ground.

THE REV. A. TOOTH.—The Rev. Arthur Tooth, the incumbent of Hatcham, lately passed through Singapore, en route to Penang. If the *Indian Daily News* be not misinformed, Mr. Tooth is brother of the capitalist who floated the Perak Plantation Estates.

TEMPORARY TRANSFERS.—During Mr. H. Blanford's furlough to England, Mr. J. Eliot is to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Mr. Pedlar is to act for Mr. Eliot as Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

WILD ELEPHANTS.—As it is in contemplation to introduce into Rangoon an Act to prevent the destruction of wild elephants, precautionary measures are already being adopted in the province for the protection of the pachyderms.

VICE-REGAL SPORT.—The Viceroy's party had good sport at Majra, in the Nabun territory, killing three tigers the first day before luncheon; two fell to Captain Rose's rifle. Dr. Barnett killed a fine bear.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Corinthian Theatre Company, which has had so successful a season, performed for the last time on the 30th ult. The Calcutta Swimming Club Sports were to be held on the 6th April.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.—Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Opium Commissioner of Ghazipore, has recently been visiting Ajmere to confer with the local authorities regarding measures to prevent the opium of the North-West Provinces from being smuggled into Rajputana.

SIMLA.—A project is in good hands for re-decorating, re-lighting, and generally restoring the Simla Theatre. The results of last season's performances are held to be conclusive that with careful management theatricals at Simla are self-supporting, and something more.

HUNTING.—The sons of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, Mr. Bainbridge, the Judge, and Mr. Peacock, Resident, have been on a hunting expedition in the Maldah district. The party managed to bag two tigers, five wild buffaloes, and about thirty-hog-deer.

FAMINE OPERATIONS.—The Resident at Hyderabad has been requested by the Madras Government to urge on the Nizam's Government the necessity which exists for the village authorities in His Highness's dominions discouraging the wandering of their people across the frontier, and of receiving any found in distress in the Bellary district and returning them to their own villages.

NEWLY ADMITTED ADVOCATE.—Mr. Charles Alfred Andrews, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, has been admitted and enrolled as an advocate of the High Court. Mr. Andrews is the youngest son of Mr. H. Andrews, who is so well known in connection with the educational and religious institutions of this city.

A STUDENT RAO.—The Rao of Gadanti, heir to the *quddi* of Karauli, has been sent to the Mayo College at last. When the idea was first mooted, his mother threatened to throw herself down a well. How she was won to wiser views as regards her son and less heroic measures as regards herself, we have not heard; but it is a fact (and we find this notice of it in the *Indian Daily News*) that she has determined to let the well alone.

RINKING.—Rinking promises to be as fashionable at Simla this season as it was last, though the stringent rules in regard to admission are not likely to add to its popularity, outside of the official society which reigns supreme on Olympus. Though owned by a public company, the shareholders in which, by the way, are principally officials, the first of the code of rules reads as follows: "The Rink is open to all persons on the Government House Visiting List."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Signora Capozzi was honoured with a perfect

ovation on the occasion of her recent benefit, when the opera of "Norma" was performed with great *éclat*. We never remember any *prima donna* to have received a more flattering reception; several times during the evening the Signora had to retire, loaded with splendid bouquets and garlands of flowers and ribbons. Pigeons were also let loose, and directed in their flight towards the stage, bearing round their necks complimentary gifts to the fair *beneficent*. It is the first occasion that we have seen this pretty continental custom adopted in Calcutta.

**VILLAGE RIOTS.**—Riot cases between antagonistic village parties are becoming rather common in Behar. The source of such disputes is generally a piece of land, of which each party wants to get forcible possession. The other day the case of the "Empress v. Jalapore and Ouranga Ryots" cropped up; we now again hear of a similar case between the ryots of Pillich and Rangurh, in the district of Patna. It appears that, Lalji Singh, of Rangurh, together with about 200 men, went out to cut and take away wheat forcibly from a piece of piece of land in Pillich. A riot ensued, in which one man, Bailura Singh, of Pillich, is reported to have been killed.

**BLOWING UP WRECKS.**—Lieutenant Stafford, R.E., has arrived in Calcutta, with a party of Sappers from Rorkee, for the purpose of blowing up the wrecks in the port. Operations were to have been commenced on Saturday under the decks of the *Asia*, but the Port Commissioner's divers have lately been doing such good work in recovering cargo that it has been decided not to touch the *Asia* at present, but to proceed against the wreck of the *British Viceroy*. The explosive material used will be gun-cotton in long tubes, instead of powder in canisters, and the charges will be fixed under the direct superintendence of Lieutenant Stafford and Mr. Duff Bruce.

**JABALPUR SCHOOLS.**—The first report of the Christ Church Schools, Jabalpur has been issued. The schools were founded to provide European and Eurasian children in Jabalpur with a good middle-class education, and they have been quite successful; more than 100 boys being taught. The Committee have since started a boarding-school for girls, and are desirous of opening a boy's boarding-school, in order to extend the benefits of education to the many children scattered throughout the Northern Division of the Central Provinces. They cannot do this until one school-house at least has been built. The annual subscriptions necessary for the maintenance of the schools are above Rs. 2,000; and as this amount is collected entirely from residents in Jabalpur, an appeal to persons outside is now being made for the building fund. The schools seem to be doing a large amount of good.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 23. Str. Castello, Colombo; str. Paladin, Madras; str. Pemba, Mouline; Savoir Faire, Mauritius.—29. Str. Comilla, Rangoon.—30. Cape Wrath, Mauritius; Ghazepore, Coconada; Warwick Castle, Liverpool.—31. Str. Helios, Mauritius; str. Africa, Bombay; str. Explorer, Liverpool; str. Venice, Hong Kong; str. Sultan, London; str. Cathay, London; South Carolina, Mouline.—April 1. Str. Estepora, Bombay; str. Olive, Bombay; str. Japan, Hong Kong.—3. Str. Calcutta, Kyouk Phyeo.

### DEPARTURES.

March 29. Strs. Crusader and Canara; Queen of Australia.—April 1. Strs. Teviot and Comilla.—2. Str. Euphrates; Queen of the East.—3. Strs. India, City of Mecca, Mira, and Chancellor.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 5, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 10 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 10 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 10 94 6
4 1/2 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 10 94 8
5 1/2 per Cent., 1859-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 10 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1834)	...	Rs. 111 0 10 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1855)	...	112 0 10 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1856)	...	112 8 10 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1857)	...	113 0 10 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1860)	...	115 0 10 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1862)	...	115 8 10 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills...	... at 6 months' sight	... 1s. 9 1/2 16d.
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight	... 1s. 9 1/2 16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	250	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	700 to 702
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	120 to 122
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1250 to 1300
Coal Company ...	1410	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	85 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	132 to 131
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	600	Fr. — to —
DeLi and London Bank Shares ...	250	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16

East Indian Railway Company ...	... £20 or 218 ...	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	... 0 ...	74 to 75
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	... £20 or 218 ...	288 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	... 250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	... 250 ...	170 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	... Rs. 100 ...	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	... 600 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	... 1000 ...	1030 to 1040
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	... £81 ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	... 500 ...	290 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	... £124 ...	109 to —
Panjab Bank ...	... 100 ...	— to —
Sinla Bank ...	... 500 ...	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	... 250 ...	129 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	... £10 ...	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	... £0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	... 1 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	... 1 7 6 to 1 10 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	... 2 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	... 1 17 8 to 0 0 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### THE MUDALIYAR.

The individual who is to furnish us with the necessary material for our "picture" on this occasion, is drawn from the ranks of the agriculturist population. Not that agriculture is the occupation to which the Mudaliyar takes most kindly, or that that particular calling is, in any way, typical of the class now under notice, but that, to the Hindu mind, the Sudra classes, as a whole (and the Mudaliyar is but a fraction of that whole) are most intimately associated with the "tilling of the ground," and that, therefore, it is from among such (the agriculturist) classes that we must make a selection that will serve, as we have said already, for a fair average specimen of the bulk of their community.

An agriculturist Mudaliyar, unlike his brethren in other walks of life, is almost invariably found in the Mofussil, and, even there, his home is in the more remote village rather than in the *Kistba*, as the district towns are called. To a homestead in such a locality, therefore, where the Mudaliyar can give his lands and other belongings the full benefit of his personal supervision, we must invite the reader to accompany us, if he wishes to see something of the home-life and every day occupations of this particular subdivision of Hindu Sudra society. In a narrow winding lane branching off from the bazaar street, which latter is the only one at all adapted, and that but poorly, for wheel traffic; along which you must step most carefully for fear of landing in a puddle of mud and filth of every description, in one of several buildings of the fashion in vogue with us from time immemorial, resides our friend the Mudaliyar. Opposite the house, on a vacant space of ground, in miserably thatched sheds erected around a spreading tamarind tree, are housed the draught cattle and milch kine and buffaloes belonging to the Mudaliyar, who is just now superintending the sweeping out of the cattle-shed, with a view to increasing the dimensions of an already formidably-sized manure-heap, with the foul effluvia arising wherefrom the air is being poisoned for yards around. The house itself is no very imposing structure, but to Hindu eyes, at any rate, it wears an air that unmistakably betokens the owner's being in comparatively comfortable circumstances of life. The Mudaliyar's daughter-in-law is busily engaged in besmearing the threshold and street pials with cowdung, after which they will be ornamented with the pretty diagrams in powdered chalk one so often sees native women making on the floor in front of their houses. Her husband, our Mudaliyar's son and heir, is performing his morning toilet at the extreme end of one of the pials, sputtering, spitting and clearing his throat with that grating sound that is as invariably the accompaniment of a genuine Hindu 'facewashing,' as the *chombu* (globular vessel) of polished brass, containing water at his elbow. Another daughter of the house is, probably, busy in the kitchen cooking a meal, or distributing the remains of the previous night's supper to such as may prefer a cold meal for breakfast. The Mudaliyar's "gude-wife," who is, of course, the presiding genius of the household, is still in bed, though wide awake, as we can not only hear her calling on "Siva, Siva," "Hara, Hara," or "Mahadeva" (all different names of the same deity) as she sneezes and yawns herself out of the dirty heavy piece of country sheeting that does duty for mattress, coverlet, "and warp" but we also observe her watching, lynx-eyed, the movements of the various younger members of the family. After despatching the bullocks to their work in the fields (which form the chief part of the family property), and the cows and buffaloes to pasture, after a bath in the neighbouring tank, and after a short visit to the village temple (for *Vellalar* people are devout worshippers of local deities, and staunch supporters of local religious institutions of every kind), the Mudaliyar, as he is styled *par excellence* in the household, to distinguish him from the younger, and of course subordinate members thereof, who have just the same right to the title, turns up in time for the morning meal. The majority of *Vellalar* Sudras are bigoted Saivas; and there is, therefore, worship performed to that god, before the business of eating commences. The worship is neither elaborate nor intricate



in its details, the worshipper very often simply throwing a number of certain leaves and flowers (sacred to Siva) upon the *Linga* (or stone symbol by which the creative attributes of the deity are rudely represented) while he repeats one or more of the god's thousand names. The breakfast that follows this *pūja* (worship) does not, according to our notion of things, suffice to satisfy our physical wants, as the latter performance is supposed to do our spiritual ones, and it is therefore followed by the traditional *siesta*—except, indeed, on extraordinary occasions (such as a visit of the Collector or other officer) when it will be necessary for the Mudaliyar, and perhaps his sons, and sons-in-law to go out to attend to business. After the *siesta*, there may be another meal, then a stroll through the village, and finally a return home late in the evening to sup and turn into bed. This dull routine of life is often varied, however, by periodical festivals, and not unfrequently too, by domestic occurrences in the family. The celebration of one of the minor Hindu festivals in a village is a very different thing from the so-called worship that is performed at any of the great native shrines on such occasions as the *Mohasira Ratri*. Many of these former partake largely of the character of a household rejoicing. The Pongul feast, for instance, is identical with the "joy of the harvest." Rice of the year's crop is then cooked for the first time; and, in token of gratitude to the giver of that and all other things, is offered to the gods before being eaten by the worshippers. Then there is the native New Year's Day, when the whole house is whitewashed and cleaned out, when the housewife lays in her stock for the year

"In pots and pans,  
And brooms and fans."

There are also certain ceremonies at which the women alone are worshippers; but which make a pretty big hole in father's, husband's, and brother's purses, for the purchase of new cloths, and similar female 'never satisfiable' wants, and which are hailed with unlimited delight by the youngsters, to whom the idea of *Vritam*, as these ceremonies are called, is inseparably connected with the preparation of cakes and other highly palatable confections. Such is the ordinary run of life in a Native Indian (Sudra) Mudaliyar household. A man and wife, with children of all ages (some of them having children of their own), all living together in comparative harmony and almost unexceptional happiness, is perhaps an interesting, if not an edifying spectacle in these days when Anglicised forms of civilisation are sapping the very foundations of our whole social structure with but questionable changes. Domestic arrangements like this may be absurd and even improper in a general Western sense, and more particularly in a solid scientific point of view; but, in taking leave for the present of our subject, we would beg to express it as our deliberate and unhesitating conviction that modern civilisation (regarding the progress of which, we must confess, we are sick of hearing our fellow countrymen talk) has simply and literally nothing better, or even so good, to offer us in its stead.—*Madras Mail*.

## Miscellaneous.

**PONDICHERY.**—The relief operations in Pondicherry were closed on Feb. 25 last, having been carried on since Dec. 17, 1876. The number of persons relieved was upwards of 7,000 a day, to whom 2,170,000 rations were distributed besides money and cloths.

**CAMP OF EXERCISE.**—It is rumoured that the Madras Government contemplate holding another "Camp of Exercise," in which some twenty-four regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery will take part, the locality selected being Palaveram.

**THEATRICAL.**—The 43rd Amateurs intend giving a performance at the College Hall early in April. One of the pieces selected for the entertainment being the celebrated nautical burlesque *Black-eyed Susan*; the *Mail and Maggie* is said also to be in preparation.

**FRENCH NUNS.**—Six European nuns, belonging to the French Mission, who arrived in India from Singapore by the French steamer *Meinam*, on March 29, left by Saturday evening's mail train for the Coimbatore Mission. They proceeded to Coimbatore, it is said, with a view of affording relief to the distressed famine-stricken poor of the district.

**HIGH PRICES.**—In Bangalore fowls and eggs in the local market are fetching fancy prices. One has to pay twelve and fourteen annas for a half-starved hen, and ten pises for an egg. The mutton is not the very best, and is selling at five annas a seer, and beef at three annas a pound, and the cry is—"No pasturage," the earth is completely parched, and fodder of the poorest kind only is procurable.

**MORTUARY REGISTER.**—The last published official mortuary return shows that there were 363 deaths in Madras from the 16th to the 22nd March, being 36 more than the average of the corresponding week for ten previous years. Of the deaths, 13 were from small-pox, 100 from fevers, 72 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhoea, and 171 from other diseases; and of those who died 3 were Europeans, 7 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 62 Mahomedans, and 255 Hindus.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—Mr. Lynsdale, an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the 29th March, at

the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, before Mr. Campbell, charged three jutka drivers with cruelly ill-treating their ponies by using them when they had sores on their bodies. His worship convicted the defendants, and sentenced the first and second to pay a fine of two rupees each, and the third defendant to pay a fine of three rupees.

**BANGALOR.**—The *Pioneer* considers it a sign that distress in Bangalore is not so great as heretofore, that several of the girls attached to the Roman Catholic Foundling Institution have been claimed and removed by their parents. It shows, in the first place, that their parents are able now to support them; and, secondly, that the ryots, recovering from the effects of the famine, are on the lookout for wives, to replace those who were carried off by starvation and sickness. There are some four hundred children now in the Catholic Foundling Institution, most of whom are boys.

**"IMPERIAL GAZETTEER."**—According to the *Mail*, Mr. Lewis McIver, C.S., the Madras Sub-Editor of Mr. Hunter, in the compilation of the "Imperial Gazetteer," goes home for eighteen months on medical certificate; and is not clear who is to take the sub-editorial work during his absence. The *Mail* considers Mr. C. D. Maclean, Acting Sub Collector of Coimbatore, to be probably better qualified than most members of the Civil Service for the post, but is perplexed as to the chances of his acceptance of it if offered.

**SUICIDE.**—An inquest was held on the evening of the 27th March by Mr. P. D. Shaw, Deputy Coroner, at Washermanpettah, touching the death of a native man named Annamalai Moddely, and a female named Papanah, who had thrown themselves into a well. The former was an old man of 70 years of age, who had been suffering for a year from a large tumour on his throat. A few days ago he complained of the pain, but never threatened to destroy himself. The woman was suffering from a pain in her chest for four years, which gradually became worse. The deceased had often threatened to destroy herself. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the two parties was caused by their throwing themselves into a well, whereby they were drowned.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BALFOUR.**—The Members of the Madras Apothecaries' Fund are about presenting Dr. E. G. Balfour, the late Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, with a testimonial in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the fund. The testimonial is in the form of a silver casket, which has been manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons with their usual good taste and style, and is 13½ inches in length, 3½ inches in depth, and 5 inches wide. The casket is lined with maroon velvet and satin, and the sides bear an embossed representation of a Hindoo procession proceeding from and returning to the temple at Conjevaram. The lid is a burnished piece of plate with a beaded border, and bears the following inscription:—"To Surgeon-Major E. G. Balfour, late Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Madras Presidency, in grateful appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Madras Apothecaries' Fund, from the members, widows, and orphans of the institution."—*Madras Mail*, March 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 30. Julia H., Coast; Newcastle, Cutch.—31. Str. Malda, Calcutta; str. Ava, Bombay; Ville de Temple, False Point.—April 3. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Czarewitch, Rangoon.—4. Str. Salisbury, Ceylon.—5. Str. Canara, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

March 31. Julia H., Coast.—April 1. Str. Ava, Calcutta; Malda, Bombay.—3. Str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. Historian, Calcutta.—3. Hongkong, Moulineau.

## Commercial.

Madras, April 6, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	35½ prem.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

THE Opium Act, 1878, will come into force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council from April 1

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

CAMP DESSA, March 23.—H.E. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening. The commanding officers of the different corps, with their staff and other officers of the station, assembled in full dress at the Brigadier General's bungalow, from which, accompanied by an escort of the 2nd Native Cavalry, they marched in the direction of "Bhoyan," a village about a mile and a-half on the road to Ahmedabad, to meet his Excellency. Near the village his Excellency received a salute of twenty-one guns from the Gaekwar, whose representative was present with his Highness's Contingent to welcome his Excellency. The people, who had assembled in great numbers near the village and the General's compound, were disappointed that they could not obtain a good sight of his Excellency, for it was dark when his near approach was heralded by the firing of the British salute from a detachment of battery that had been posted opposite the General's bungalow, and before the last gun was fired, his Excellency had proceeded into the compound, where the men of H.M.'s 2-15th Regiment presented arms, and the band performed. But the people's earnest desire to see the Governor, considering that his intended visit had been here a talk of some months, was gratified to the full when, after inspecting early this morning the regimental battery and cavalry lines, his Excellency, accompanied by the Brigadier-general and other officers, rode through the native bazaar. His Excellency, looking none the worse for his hard journey on horseback from Ahmedabad, salaamed good-naturedly to the people, who never had heard what a Governor was, much less seen one. From morning to noon Sir Richard Temple received visits from the Nawab of Radhanpur, a deputation of the Vazier of his Excellency the Dewan of Pahlampur and the Dewan's cousin, who have come here to invite Sir Richard Temple to his Excellency the Dewan's dominions, and the representative of the Gaekwar. At five p.m. his Excellency held a levee in the 18th N.I. Mess, where the European officers of the station and the native commissioned officers of the 18th N.I. and the 2nd L.C. were presented to him. After, his Excellency, accompanied by a considerable number of European and native officers, went to the Gaekwar's bungalow, in the Gaekwar's camp, about two miles from the British cantonment, where, in a durbar Sir Richard Temple presented the Delhi Banner, hitherto not given, to the Nawab of Radhanpur. Early to-morrow morning his Excellency proceeds to Mount Abo, where he will stay for two days, and most probably on the 26th will avail himself of the invitation to Pahlampur, where grand preparations are being made to give his Excellency a hearty welcome. It is not known whether his Excellency will return thence to Deesa, but there is greater probability of his proceeding direct to Ahmedabad. The visit of Sir Richard Temple is said to be connected with the plans about the removal of this cantonment. Those informed must no doubt have acquainted his Excellency with the sanitation, &c., of the camp, but in my humble opinion, which I mistake not is that of several doctors, the health of the people, both military and civil, will greatly improve, if the rubbish and refuse of the whole camp were not deposited in the bed of the river, which is not half a mile distant from the bazaar. Of course the Cantonment Fund has to make money out of this, which is sold as manure after rotting for about twelve months. But then the people have to pay too dearly with their health for it, and this money could be easily made just as well if some distant place were selected for the deposit. Besides in the very proximity of the river are built temporary latrines for the whole native population. The health of the camp some years ago, when its atmosphere was not contaminated with the horribly disgusting smell arising from the latrines and the heap of rubbish, was good. If the suggestion made were carried, I am quite sanguine Deesa would become as clean and healthy as before.

## Miscellaneous.

THE "MAIKONG."—Some of the passengers wrecked last monsoon near Cape Guardafui in the Messagerie's steamer *Maikong* are about to try to recover from the French Company the value of the baggage and personal effects lost by them at that time.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—On Thursday, April 4, Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, attorneys for Manockjee Limjee Manockjee, the defendant in the well-known Parsee breach of promise of marriage case, filed an appeal and deposited Rs. 500 as security for the respondent's costs of appeal against the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley, passed on the 7th ult. in favour of the plaintiff Goolbai, for Rs. 3,000 and costs as between attorney and client.

DISTRESS AT GOA.—According to latest accounts, it appears that distress still prevails at Goa. The grain crop this season is very small, and fears are entertained that the poorer classes will be the great sufferers. The Portuguese Government have directed the Collectors of different districts to adopt measures to mitigate the distress after ascertaining what quantity of grain will be reaped this

season, and how much will be necessary for the use of the inhabitants.

THE LICENCE TAX.—Ahmedabad is now sending its petition to Parliament on the licence tax, and not satisfied with pointing out the injustice of the measure, the inhabitants propose that the Indian Government should curtail its expenditure by reducing the pay of the officials under Government, such pay being in their estimation much too high for the amount and kind of work done per month. They suggest that Government should reduce all salaries above Rs. 500 per month by 10 per cent. or 20 per cent., and that certain unnecessary highly-paid posts might, without loss to the public at large, be entirely abolished.

THE THAKUR of Bhaonagar was to ascend the throne on the 5th of April, and arrangements for the great ceremony were being rapidly carried forward on the departure of the mail. Numerous invitations to politicals, Darbar officers, and others have been sent out, and a large concourse is expected. Various forms of entertainment have been decided on, one of which being no less, they say, than Wilson's great Circus. The rejoicings are likely to extend over at least two days. The kindly-hearted young prince deserves a good demonstration to do him honour on such an important and joyous occasion.

PRISON LABOUR AT BARSEE.—Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector-General of Prisons, applied to the Government of Bombay for sanction for employing about 1,200 prisoners from the jails at Yerrowda, Poona, Sholapore, Tanna, and Bombay on the irrigation work now going on at Barsee. Government have sanctioned the proposal, and have directed that sheds should be erected for the prisoners. It has also been directed that proper precautions should be taken for preserving the health of the prisoners, and that they should be sent to the nearest jail when sick. We trust that there will not be so much sickness among the prisoners at Barsee as at the Nera Canal, and that the authorities will keep strict watch upon the wholesomeness of the water and food which the prisoners consume.—*Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald*, March 29.

DRAINAGE.—The Bombay Town Council at their meeting on Tuesday had the subject of the new drainage scheme under consideration, the result of their deliberations being the adoption of a motion made by Colonel Hancock to recommend the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the proposed works, together with the Bunderwada Reservoirs. Government are to be solicited to grant the necessary loan, and the Municipal Commissioner will prepare a financial statement upon the assumption that the drainage works be begun at once and finished within three years. Colonel Hancock intimated that pressure might be felt in a year or two—he thought more probably in 1882—but their position financially was strong enough to tide over it. The Chairman (Dr. Blaney), in the course of the discussion, mentioned that upon sanitary grounds there never was a period during his experience when the proposed works were more needed than at present.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—We have received—says the *Bombay Times*—a long and admirable letter from "A University Man" upon the Educational Department, which, for reasons that the writer may not improbably guess, we are unable to publish *in extenso*. What he says, however, about reforms in the department may be dissevered from the context:—"It is a common subject of remark that since the days of Mr. Peile, new combinations of circumstances have arisen, which require to be met with adequate reforms. But the general impression at present is that the difficulties have been either avoided or met in a way that has not given general satisfaction. However this may be, I may mention that some of these difficulties are the grading of the lower educational service; the removal of inequalities in the emoluments of subordinate officers serving in different districts but performing the same kind of work; the admission of qualified natives to the graded ranks of the higher educational service, which, by the way, as far as the professoriate of Elphinstone College is concerned, was one of the conditions in the deed of gift by which a large sum of money was given to Government by charitable gentlemen of Bombay for the purpose of founding Elphinstone College; the relations between the University and the Educational Department; the regular promotion of subordinate Educational officers of proved merit to similar or higher posts in other departments; the question of opening Provincial Colleges, and the amelioration generally of the status of educated natives."

OLD BOMBAY.—Mr. Talboys Wheeler in his "Early Records of British India" places the Indian public under a new debt of gratitude. We have often had to acknowledge the picturesque detail and historic skill with which he has clothed the dry bones of the past. But here he gives the pith, or indeed the very words, of the original record he has elsewhere treated so successfully, and as a result we have in one handy volume a tolerably comprehensive collection of original authorities, as found in the Government Records, and the works of old travellers, from the earliest periods down to the rise of British power in India. In other words, we have a miniature copy of those series of historical publications at home, such as the *Rolls*, *Camden* and *Surtees Series*, which are doing so much to render English history really comprehensible. The work before us is useful and interesting rather than ambitious, and is, we trust, only the pioneer of a long series in which the various Governments might

well take a pecuniary risk. The section devoted to Calcutta contains numerous extracts from the records of the Home Department, while as regards Madras the compiler had access to the old records of the commercial period, illustrating the primitive system of administration, the old English life within the walls of Fort St. George and Black Town, and the relations between the English and the natives. Yet Bombay is richer than either Presidency in records relating to the earlier period of the English occupation, and tons of documents, invaluable to the student and historian, lie rotting in our Secretariat, unknown, at all events, if not quite uncared for. Some years ago the local Government did appoint a well-known scholar to the congenial task of editing such selections as were best worth preservation. But the Supreme Government were shocked at the extravagance, and cancelled the appointment. This is a matter into which Mr. Wheeler might well inquire. He is a laborious student; and is, we should imagine, almost perfect in the really difficult art of good compilation. The volume before us is a good test of his powers, and we probably give it the justest praise when we endorse his own words:—"The labour which has been spent upon this volume is beyond all calculation. It cannot be judged by the results, but only from the voluminous records which have been carefully searched, but yielded nothing. The time expended, however, will never be regretted, should it appear that the information now collected from original or half-forgotten sources has helped to throw more light upon the rise of British power in India."—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 30. I. G. S. Dalhousie, Aden.—31. Str. India, Liverpool; str. Strathleven, London; str. Shadwan, Aden.—April 1. Str. Punjab, Bussorah; Scottish Chief, Calcutta; Asterion, Liverpool; Knight of the Garter, Liverpool; Cannanore, Sunderland.—2. Str. Athens, Cardiff; Hesperia, Mauritius; str. Lombardy, Shanghai; Suratoga, Calcutta; Hawthorn, New York.—3. Str. Algitha, Shields; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; str. Bokhara, Suez; Border Maid, Sydney.—4. Str. Ak-ki, Kurrachoe.—5. Str. Jennie Otto, Rangoon; Isabella, Mauritius.—6. Str. Sicily, Liverpool; Loochoo, Sunderland.—7. Str. Mariana, Rangoon; Professor, Newcastle; Kerata Roodrin, Cochin.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. W. Campbell, Mr. A. Branson, Mr. T. A. Jebb, Mr. E. Flint, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. J. Smith, Surg. Major and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Surg. B. A. Koyajee, Surg. H. P. Jarvis, Surg. Nariman, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. J. T. Binney, and Surg. M. E. Reporter. From VENICE.—Mrs. Strachey, Mr. T. B. Partridge, and Surg. M. E. Reporter, Mr. H. Gompertz, and Mr. A. N. Pearson. From BRINDISI.—Rev. T. R. Wade, Mr. J. C. Shaw, Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Major Waller, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Mrs. Hewlett, M. A. H. Mahomed, and Dr. H. V. Carter. From ADEK.—Serge. Brown and Capt. Falle.

### DEPARTURES.

April 1. Str. Assiria, Genoa, &c.; str. Zambesi, Suez, &c.; str. Commonwealth, Rangoon.—2. Joseph Hayden, Manilla; str. Vingoria, K. Coast and Kurrachoe; str. Gwalior, China, &c.; str. Scio, Persian Gulf.—3. Str. Emblechope, Calcutta; Isaac Road, Havre; str. Mehta, Amsterdam.—4. Str. Socotra, Persian Gulf.—5. Raulia, Point de Galie.—6. H.M.S. Serapis, England; str. Sestos, Hong Kong; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; str. Gauges, Trieste, &c.; str. Rajpootana, Coasts and Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Australia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. G. E. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Campbell and three children, Mrs. Dalnaby and four children, Dr. Dallas's two sons, Mrs. C. L. Lane and two children, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, The Rev. R. R. and Mrs. Winter and four children, Colonel Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Young's child, Mrs. W. J. Bell and two children, Mr. N. St. Leger Carter, Mr. E. P. Gordon and two children, Mr. J. V. Woodman, Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Mrs. Melvor, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye and three children, Miss L. P. Beecher, Mr. Brewster, Mr. H. H. Kinloch, Mr. H. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbridge and child, Captain and Mrs. Browlow, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Floliot, Mr. Charles Cox, Mrs. Finch, Mr. Richard Henesey, Mrs. G. Sn. Ford, Col. G. N. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley and child, Major Carnegie, Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Lieut. E. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Newmark and two children, Lieut. Col. E. F. Chadwick, Lieut. Col. J. R. and Mrs. Nimmo and child, Mr. McKillop, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. W. M. Cummins, Mrs. Daic and child, Col. Bond, R.A., Mr. Eschelback, Mrs. Troward, Mr. J. Ayden, Mrs. Dowker and child, Mrs. D'Oyley, Mr. Cones, Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Mrs. Dolmago, Mr. Durrington, Mr. H. Clough, Miss Roberts, Mr. P. Carnegie, C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. Watchman, Mr. J. B. Warhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and three children, Mr. Hay, Mr. Farrell, Surg. major and Mrs. Colan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Lytle and child. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Candy and child, Mr. F. M. Kindersley, Mr. H. B. Elwin, Mrs. Church and child, Dr. I. F. P. McConnell, Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. S. I. Kiley, a gentleman, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. W. Miles, Mr. E. A. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hordern and child, the Rev. J. F. Galls, Mr. E. Gibson, and Mr. Stillman. For VENICE.—Col. and Mrs. Cripps, two Misses Cripps, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Meare and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Blank, Lieut. Col. W. G. Ward, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mr. J. R. Hallie, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. D. M. Forbes, and Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Ostreham and child. For MALTA.—Sir W. M. Cumming, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. and Miss Holmwood. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. W. G. Davis, and Mr. J. M. Osborne. For SUZ.—Col. J. S. Taylor, Mr. K. Murray, Mr. W. H. Fitze, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. J. L. Flood, and Mr. R. I. Flint. For ADEK.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, Col. J. J. Congdon, and Mr. D. Hinchaw and son.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. H. Bringley, Dr. W. S. Pratt, Mrs. Round, and Mr. C. W. L. Morant. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. H. Damant, Mr. R. B. Duake, the Ven. Archdeacon Baly, and Mr. W. Payne. For VENICE.—Mr. J. G. Hurbidge, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, and Mr. W. R. Pratt. For SUZ.—Madame Louise.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 8, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
"    "    "    "    "	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Is. 9½ 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Is. 9½ 4-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Is. 9 5-16d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	128
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	450
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 680
Bank of Madras (all)	...	605
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 645
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 475
Colaba Spinning Company	...	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1030
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock		
(£20 paid up)	...	275
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	680
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	480
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	700
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
"    "    Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
"    "    Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
"    "    "    "    1842-43	...	93½
"    "    "    "    1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	93½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	18-11-6
Ditto Peking	...	18-9-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-10-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106-7-6
Sycee Silver	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

### THE GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The shareholders of the company owning this new undertaking, have good reason to congratulate themselves on the progress made with the building, which now rears its lofty roof far above all surrounding objects within or near the fort. So long as little more than the scaffolding was visible, the beholder was not impressed with any idea of special magnitude, but now that the massive sides and elegant front in solid brick, are seen sixty-five feet high, it is apparent that the building is entitled to a place far above its fellows. So likewise when standing within the four walls of the enormous dining-hall, the largest and the loftiest in Ceylon certainly, and probably anywhere to the eastward of Suez, it is impossible to deny that so far as ample space and excellence of design and arrangements for free ventilation are concerned, everything has been done to render the building a success. Of the numerous suites of bedrooms, of the private dining-room, of the ladies' sitting-room, the elevated smoking and look out rooms, it is as yet too early to form an accurate idea; but the work of flooring and building up partition walls is going rapidly forward, and in a month or two more the visitor will be better able to form an idea of the ample accommodation and many comforts that will be provided in the "Grand Oriental Hotel." There is ample provision as regards space and ventilation in the kitchen, where two sets of patent-cooking apparatus will be arranged. The cellars and storage room, consisting of some score or two of arched brick chambers, beneath the basement floor, promise to be more than sufficient for all the future requirements of the establishment. A patent lift worked by steam will be a welcome addition to the many comforts of the establishment. Nor must we omit to mention a spacious billiard-room on the north side of the building on the basement floor, and which is approached by a private entrance apart from the general body of the hotel. So far as it is possible to form an opinion at its present state, the building seems admirably adapted to provide comfortable and spacious accommodation for a large number of guests. It is expected to be habitable by the end of the present year, and will probably be opened for business shortly after, ready for the large influx of passengers that must follow the utilisation of the breakwater.—*Ceylon Times*.

JYMKANA.—Active preparations are being made at Nuwara Eliya for the coming Jymkana, which promises to be a brilliant success.

## Miscellaneous.

**GALLE.**—The strength of the garrison at Galle has been weakened by the departure from that place for Colombo of one company of the 57th Regiment.

**COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.**—According to the official accounts published by the Colombo Municipality, the total expenditure last year amounted to Rs. 464,000, and was covered by the revenue from local taxation.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—His Excellency the Governor has left Nuwara Eliya on a visit to Badulla, where small-pox is raging, and where, according to the accounts that have reached us, but little precaution has been taken to prevent its spread. Sir James Longden has since gone on to Ella, and proceeded thence to Happutale to inspect the railway trace.

**SAVINGS BANK.**—From the report presented at the annual meeting of the Ceylon Savings Bank, on Saturday, we gather that the position of the institution is eminently satisfactory. The rate of interest on deposits for the ensuing year was fixed at 6 per cent. on sums of Rs. 1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount.

**COFFEE.**—Coffee shipments to date show a falling off, as compared with last year's exports, of 102,000 cwts.; and as Colombo stores are mostly empty, the difference must continue to increase. Reports from the districts are, however, favourable, and prospects are described as excellent in most of the planting localities.

**MEN-OF-WAR.**—Another very uneventful week, the monotony of which has only been broken by the arrival of a Brazilian and an American man-of-war. The Brazilian vessel has displayed commendable economy in refraining from wasting powder to salute the fort; but the United States craft fired the usual salvo, and the fort returned the compliment. The officers of both vessels have been the guests of the garrison during their stay.

**CEYLON WEATHER.**—The weather, which has been exceedingly hot in the low country, is all that could be desired for the coffee districts, where the blossom, on which we recently reported, set well, and is likely, with the present weather, to be succeeded by another good show in April. These remarks refer especially to the districts south of Kandy; but on the north side the weather is very favourable, and good blossoms are now making their appearance in all directions.

### A NEW POET.

"Constance," a poem written by an Anglo-Indian, and having its scene laid in the Himalayas, seems to claim a brief notice, as it has been spoken well of elsewhere. The poet is fond of describing hill scenery; and this he does with some force, though not always gracefully; as when he writes—

"There hangs the avalanche. The glacier there  
In seas of icy slobber creeps for ay."

The plot, however, is the remarkable thing about "Constance." Miss Constance de Walden is a young lady living, just before the Mutiny, at some hill station. She is in love, after a dainty and surprisingly modest fashion, with Vernon, the hero. Shortly after the reader's introduction to her, as she lies "on Himala's flowery breast reclined," her life is saved by the villain of the story, St. Clair—whom she at once captivates. St. Clair's admiration is not returned; indeed, Miss de Walden seems to share the author's dislike for "this spawn of hell," as St. Clair is uncivilly called. St. Clair—father had been turned out of an estate by the Indian Government; and his son, vowing vengeance, laid plans for a great revolt; the Southal rising, the Sepoy mutiny, and a Russian invasion all forming part of his comprehensive programme. The young man's attempts to

"Stir Sedition's venom festered dregs  
And drop, like Cockatrice, strife's dragon eggs,"

are described with much circumstance. At one time he meets on a hill peak a Goorkha, a Sikh, and a Mahratta, and with them devises the great coup. Vernon, however, is a secret witness of the meeting; the plot bursts while it is hardly ripe; there is an engagement, in which both Vernon and St. Clair take part, in the "Pass of Peril." Miss de Walden who, however captivating, is evidently strong-minded, is a spectator. A storm of thunder and lightning rages at the time:—but the scene shall be described in the poet's own words:—

And simultaneous with the flash there fell  
A peal terrific as the volu'd knell  
Of thunders bellowing through the womb of Hell.  
Seem'd to her mind, daz'd, wilder'd and distraught  
By one terrific, all-absorbing thought;  
That thund'rous peal, that flood of fiery glare,  
Gushed from the carbine of the dire St. Clair.  
And, when her eye, recovering from the shock,  
In shuddering dread resought the fateful rock:  
Vernon, St. Clair, the mountain band were gone.

The dire St. Clair, fortunately, is quite done for; but Vernon, his rival, turns up a little later, and finally marries Miss de Walden. The rhyming of this "poem" is a shade better than the plot, perhaps, but this is a favourable way of looking at it.—*Pioneer*.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 30.)

- BATTEN, H. G.**, extra asst. comr. of Almora in the N.W.P., to be supernumerary asst. comr. in British Burmah.
- BAYLEY.**—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit the Hon. E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from Feb. 11.
- DEVERELL, G. H. R.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Lower Sind dist. to the office of the Engr. in Chief.
- ELIOT, J., M.A.**, Bengal Educational Dept., is app. to offic. as meteorological reporter to the Govt. of India during the abs. of Mr. Blandford.
- ELLIS, J.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Upper Sind dist. to the Sutlej Bridge div.
- EYRE—WINTLE.**—Messrs. H. B. M. Eyre and C. Wintle, offic. asst. supts. of police, are posted to Tura, Garo Hills, and to Sylhet, respectively, in Assam.
- GILLAN, Rev. G. G., M.A.**, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Estab., to offic. as senior chaplain during the absence on furl. of Rev. J. Williamson, M.A.
- KUNHARDT.**—The services of Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, asst. engr., 1st grade, are re-transfd. to the N.W. System of State Railways.
- MAXWELL—GELDT—LEA.**—Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in Assam, to be asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, from the 3rd ult.; Mr. B. G. Geldt, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., to be asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Maxwell; Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr. of the 4th grade in Assam, to be extra asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, from Dec. 20, the date on which the latter appt. was sanctioned.
- MAYNE—HAYTER.**—Major A. G. Mayne, polit. asst., 1st class, and cantonment mag., Secunderabad, resumed charge of his duties on March 11, from which date the services of Major C. Hayter are replaced at disp. of the Milly. Dept.
- PEILE.**—With reference to P.W.D. notific. No. 235, dated May 18 last, Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., director of State railways, on return from furl., assumed charge of the Western System from Mr. A. Grant on March 20.
- ROBERTS, T. R.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is re-transfd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.
- ST. BARBE, H. L.**, C.S., asst. resident at Mandalay, has passed the prescribed examination in the Shan language.
- SCOTT, Lieut. D. A.**, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, offic. dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, is confirmed in his app. as dep. consulting engr.
- THOMPSON.**—The following change is made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the return of Mr. Tajudin Hussein, asst. comr., 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned dists.:—Capt. R. S. Thompson, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.
- WALLACE.**—With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 95, dated 28th Feb., 1871, Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, will rejoin his app. under the consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta.

#### ASSAM COMMISSION.

- Capt. M. O. Boyd, asst. comr., 2nd grade, in Assam, to be asst. comr., 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 1 last.
- Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade, v. Capt. Boyd.
- Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Godfrey.
- Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. comr., 2nd grade, in Assam, to be asst. comr., 1st grade, with effect from the 1st ult., v. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., transfd. to Bengal.
- Capt. W. F. Trotter, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade, v. Capt. Peet.
- Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., to be asst. comr., 3rd grade, v. Capt. Trotter.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

- The Gazette of India notifies the following arrangements:—
- Major Houghton, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to be dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.
- Mr. W. H. Pattison, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to be dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.
- Mr. T. D. Jameson, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to be dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.
- Mr. R. Redpath, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to be dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.
- Mr. T. F. Fforde, asst. dist. supt. of police, to be a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade.
- Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe to be asst. dist. supt. of police.



## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. W. K. Stent, asst. engr., 1st grade, Western Rajputana Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 27.)

The services of Mr. L. R. Tottenham, offic. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Major E. Y. Walcott, asst. comr., 1st grade, Lohardugga, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept.

Major N. Lewis, asst. comr., is prom. to the 1st grade of asst. comr., v. Major E. Y. Walcott. Major Lewis will continue to be employed as manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate.

Major W. L. Samuells, asst. comr., on furl., is prom. tempy. to the 1st grade of asst. comrs., v. Major N. Lewis.

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, asst. comr., is prom. tempy. to the 2nd grade of asst. comr., v. Major W. L. Samuells. Lieut. Grey will continue to be employed on special duty in the Burkagurgh Estate.

Capt. H. Boileau, whose services were permanently transferred from British Burmah to Bengal, is app. to be an asst. comr. of the 3rd grade. Capt. Boileau will continue to be employed as private secy. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

Major T. H. Lewin, dep. comr., Darjeeling, is prom. to the 2nd grade of dep. comr., from the date on which Surg. major W. H. Hayes retires from the service.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, offic. dep. comr., Cooch Behar, is app. to be a dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Major T. H. Lewin, but will continue to act in the 2nd grade of dep. comr. during the abs., on leave, of Major B. C. Money.

Mr. S. J. Manook, med. officer and sub asst. comr., Singhbhum, is app. tempy. to have charge of the office of dep. comr., Singhbhum, v. Surg. major W. H. Hayes.

Mr. J. R. Hallett is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton. Mr. Hallett will continue to act as adl. judge in the Rajshahye div.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. R. Hallett. Mr. Bradbury will continue to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

The following officers are app. to act as mag. and colls. of the 1st grade:—

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, v. Mr. W. H. D'Oily.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, v. Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mozufferpore, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. W. H. D'Oily.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Barpore div. of the 24-Pergunnahs dist., is transf. to Purneah.

The Rev. G. G. Gillan is app. to act as senior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, during the abs., on furl., of the Rev. J. M. Thomson, from the date on which he joined that app., the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, chaplain of Cuttack, having returned to duty on the 25th inst.

Mr. R. Fraser is app. tempy. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 1st grade in the Behar Opium Agency, from Feb. 15.

Mr. E. T. Hanby is app. to act as supt. Customs Preventive Service, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. S. J. Kilby.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 23.)

Mr. R. S. Whiteway, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, Multa, to offic. as settlement officer, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Duthoit, D.C.L., mag. and coll., Shahjehanpur, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpur.

Mr. A. W. Wollaston, barrister-at-law, to be translator to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh.

With effect from Jan. 1, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., Comr. in Oudh:—

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, offic. comr., Fyzabad, to be confd. in that app.

Mr. H. B. Webster, offic. comr., Jhansi, to be confd. in that app.

Mr. Tyrrell, offic. dist. and sess. judge, to be a mag. and coll., but to continue to offic. as dist. and sess. judge of Mainpuri.

The app. of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., to be Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P. is approved and confirmed.

Mr. J. C. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

The services of Mr. H. G. Batten, extra asst. comr., Almora, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 23.)

Col. F. L. Magniac, Madras staff corps, dep. comr., 1st class, in the Central Provs., having attained the age of fifty-five years on Sept. 30 last, retired from that date from civil employ, under the Govt. of India Resolution dated Jan. 25, 1865.

Capt. H. H. Hallett, offic. canton. mag., Jubbulpore, will offic. as supt. of School of Industry, in addition to his other duties, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Ward, on priv. leave.

Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt. of police, Mandla, is transfd. to Jubbulpore during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Vandergucht.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 21.)

Mr. E. A. Down, offic. asst. conservator of forests, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of India, is posted to the Plantation div.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, asst. conservator of forests, is transfd. from the Fuel Reserve, Northern div., and placed in charge of the demarcation of the Reserves in the Chamba State.

Mr. A. N. Reuther, offic. sub asst. conservator of forests, is app. to the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern div.

Surg. major J. Bennett, supt. of vaccination, Punjab, to offic. as supt. gen. of vaccination, Punjab, v. Surg. major A. M. Gordon, proc. on furl.

Surg. major G. Massy, civil surg., Karnal, to offic. as supt. of vaccination, Punjab.

Surg. major G. C. Ross to offic. as civil surg. of Karnal.

Mr. T. Baron to be civil surg. of Rohtak.

Surg. G. McB. Davis, civil surg., Dera Ismail Khan, is app. supt. of the jail at that station.

Mr. D. E. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Amritsar dist.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 23.)

In notification dated March 8, app. Capt. W. J. Williamson to act as polit. officer in charge of the Naga Hills, published in the Assam Gazette of March 9, for "Jan. 21 to Feb. 3," read "Jan. 22 to Feb. 10."

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, March 30.)

CAPEL, Major A. W., late 5th European L.C., to offic. as junior asst. supt., Reserve Remount Depots, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Capt. L. F. Jamieson, prom.

COOK, Sub Lieut. W., offic. wing officer 3rd Punjab inf., on prob., to be offic. wing officer 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, on prob.

CORBETT, Major P., to offic. as comdt. East Indian Railway volunteer rifle corps, v. Lieut. col. D. W. Campbell, proceeding on leave.

EDEEN—BURN.—The Hon. A. Eden, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut. gov. of Bengal, to be hon. col. of Behar mounted rifle corps. Col. J. Barn to offic. as comdt., v. Major F. Collingridge, on leave to Europe.

GALLWEY, Major P. FitzG., R.A., to offic. as supt. foundry and shell factory, v. Lieut. col. T. Nicholl.

HICKENS.—The services of Lieut. col. W. Hitchens, R.E., at the disp. of the P.W.D., is cancelled.

RANSFORD, Capt. C., of the Bhopal batt., held charge of the Schoro Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from Dec. 24, 1877, to Feb. 6, 1878, during the absence, on duty, of the polit. agent, Bhopal.

STEWART.—The services of Capt. D. J. Stewart, gen. list, inf., wing officer 3rd regt. N.I., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. W., 81st foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be offic. wing officer to 5th Punjab inf., on prob., v. Lieut. G. Gaisford, on furlough.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, March 20.)

BATTYE—BECHER—HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, making the following apps. in the 2nd Goorkhas during the absence, on furl., of Lieut. col. D. Macintyre:—Major A. Battye, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. S. E. Becher, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties. Capt. W. Hill, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

BURREL.—Oudh div. order confd., dated Feb. 19, app. Lieut. E. Burrel, 85th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the div., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. R. G. Kennedy, transfd. to the Rawalpindi div.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. T., to be instr. of musketry to 4th batt. 60th rifles, v. Lieut. Martin, who has retired from the service, dated March 7.

DEERING, Lieut. J., to be adjt. to 2-22nd regt., v. Brett, prom., dated Dec. 19.

FARRINGTON—HILL.—The Govt. of India having approved of the abolition of the class for sub lieuts. at Poona, from the close of the past term, Major H. D. O. Farrington, 73rd foot, chief instr., and Capt. R. Hill, 39th foot, asst. garrison instr., are directed to rejoin the headquarters of their respective regiments on April 1.

FORBES—BAXON—HERVEY.—Regtl. order confd., making the following apps. in the 39th N.I., consequent on the transfer of Lieut. col. T. G. Ross to the 14th Bengal lancers:—Capt. E. M. Forbes, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. H. M. Wemyss, offic. as comdt. Lieut. A. T. Baxon, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Major F. Gellie, no other officer being available. Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. H. O. Camberlege.

GODING, Lieut. A., to be instr. of musketry to 62nd regt., v. Carter, who resigns on proceeding to the depot companies, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field marshal comdg. in Chief, dated Feb. 7.

HANNAN, Sub Lieut. E. C. W., 56th regt., is prom. to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated March 13.

HAY—WELCHMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 4, making the following apps. in the 7th Bengal cav., consequent on the departure, on furl., of Capt. J. L. Ferris:—Capt. E. Hay, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. H. C. Creek, offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

HICKS.—Allahabad brigade order confd., dated March 12, directing Col. C. F. Hicks, Bengal staff corps, to assume com. of the station during the absence of the lieut. gen. comdg. the div. on inspection duty.

JONES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 28, making the following app. in 4th N.I., consequent on the transfer of Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond to the 10th Bengal cav.:—Lieut. A. E. Jones, wing officer, on prob. and offic. adjt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from March 1, no other officer being available.

LONDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 27, making the following app. in the 8th N.I., v. Lieut. W. G. Mausel, on leave at Bombay :—Capt. A. Landon, attached, to offic. as qrmr. during the absence, on furl., of Capt. A. Fische, with effect from Jan. 24.

PRENDERGAST—FREEMAN—ADAMSON.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 2, making the following apps. in the 4th Bengal cav., v. Col. G. C. Haukin, on furl. :—Lieut. col. M. M. Prendergast, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Major F. P. W. Freeman, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. M. M. Prendergast. Capt. D. Adamson, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. E. H. C. Simpson, on furl.

RIVETT-CARNAC—MARTELLI—HAZLERIGG—CONGDON.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac to be major 11th hussars from Jan. 4; Capt. T. C. Martelli to be major R.A. from Oct. 1; Capt. T. M. Hazlerigg to be major R.A. from Dec. 23; Lieut. J. J. Congdon to be capt. R.A. from July 18.

THOMPSON, Major H., staff corps, offic. 1st asst. adjt. gen., from army headqrs., is transfd. to the Sirhind div., v. Major G. L. K. Hewett, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, dated March 14.

TYTLER, Capt. R. F. C. A., squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as dep. judge advocate, v. Col. Brownlow, who is about to proceed on furl. and pending the return from furl. of Lieut. col. Seagrim. With reference to the foregoing. Capt. Tytler is posted to the Sirhind and Lahor circle, and will relieve Col. Brownlow on the departure of that officer on furl.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani :—

Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, 34th foot, on prob., 2nd Punjab cav.  
Sub Lieut. E. A. Travers, 1-25th foot, on prob., 2nd Goorkhas.

Sub Lieut. G. A. Williams, 2-9th foot, on prob., 27th N.I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on March 4 :—

Major G. U. Prior, 100th foot.

Capt. A. A. Ruck, 2-8th foot.

Capt. J. L. J. Gordon, 59th foot.

Capt. C. M. Calderon, 4-60th foot.

Lieut. C. Maxwell, R.E.

Lieut. R. E. L. Dacres, R.A.

Lieut. W. L. Brereton, 2-8th foot.

Lieut. J. G. Smith, 1-12th foot.

Lieut. C. A. C. Deane, 1-12th foot.

Lieut. J. B. McDonnell, 1-12th foot.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 59th foot.

Lieut. G. T. Campbell, 4-60th foot.

Lieut. E. C. Bethune, 92nd foot.

Surg. M. Anthony, M.D., Army Med. Dept.

Surg. A. G. Hayes, Army Med. Dept.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. E. R. Middleton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Serampore, Hooghly, for nine months, from Feb. 5. Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., for two months, in extension. Mr. A. W. Mackie, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Furneah, for three months. The Rev. J. M. Thomson, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, for two years, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. Drake, sub dep. opium agent, Tirhoot, for eight months, from April 1. Mr. S. J. Kilby, supt. Customs Preventive Service, for three months, from the 6th prox. Mr. J. S. Heyman, exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., for six months, in ext. Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, supt. School of Industry, Jubbulpore, priv. leave for three months. Lieut. col. T. E. Vanderzucht, dist. supt. of police, Jubbulpore, priv. leave for three months. The Rev. B. M. Behr, chaplain of Jhansi, for two years. Mr. H. C. Barstow, offic. mag. and coll., Ghazipur, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. Hay, asst. master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Sergt. C. Hilton, R.E., overseer, Irrigation Branch, tempy. transf. to Bombay for employment on famine relief works, for twelve months. Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, Gairo Hills, priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. J. H. Burns, extra asst. comr., Hyderabad Assigned districts, priv. leave for three months, from April 15. Mr. P. P. Dease, asst. engr., 1st grade, Sehwan div., Indus Valley State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, and priv. leave for two months, from April 1. The Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., offic. senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Estab., for twenty months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. F. Blanford, meteorological reporter to the Govt. of India, for nine months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. J. F. Hornby, 12th lancers, for three months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. G. J. Mailard, 1-17th foot, for one month, from March 24, to remain at Bombay, and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. Rowlands, v.c., c.b., 3-4th foot, on private affairs. Sub lieut. G. T. Noel, 68th foot, to Australia, for five months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. F. Baird, staff corps, to hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major E. S. Fox, to Australia and countries east of 41 longitude, from April 18 to Oct. 18, on private affairs. Major C. W. Campbell, 2nd Bengal cav., to Ootacamund, Darjeeling and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on

private affairs. Capt. E. Hay, 7th Bengal cav., to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. C. Egan, 12th Bengal cav., to Murree, and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. G. W. Deane, 13th royal lancers, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. C. J. Walter, 8th N.I., to Landour and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. W. R. Murphy, to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from May 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Capt. (Local major) N. X. Gwynne, brig. staff, brig. major Sialkot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. F. N. Maude, R.E., (attached to sappers and miners), from date of embarkation. Sub. lieut. G. E. H. Cates, 1-3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. T. Sterrett, 2-9th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. Bowles, 2-15th foot, for six months on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. B. H. Boyd, 2-17th foot, from date of embarkation. Paymr. (Hon. major) F. Fitzpatrick, 2-60th rifles, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes, 4-60th rifles, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. H. Brooke-Hunt, 72nd foot, (instr. of musketry), from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. W. Barnes, 73rd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. A. Wright, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. Lay, 109th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. A. Hillyard, 4th batt. rifle brig., from March 27 to Sept. 26, on urgent private affairs. Major R. W. Sartorius, c.m.e., v.c., (late 72nd N.I.), to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. G. N. Cave (staff corps), 24th N.I., to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. Everet, (attached to the 9th lancers), from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) R. Jenkins, comdt. 1st Bengal cav., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., medical officer 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. D. O'C. Raye, M.D., 1st res. surg., Presy. Gen. Hospital, for seven months eight days, on private affairs. Surg. J. McGregor, supt. Central and Dist. Jails, Benares, for eight months, on private affairs. Capt. J. E. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, for seven months, on private affairs. Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., for eighteen months, on private affairs. Major F. V. Eyre, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 1st class, for six months, in India, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Major F. Collingridge, comdt. Behar mounted rifle corps, for nine months, from March 15, on private affairs. Dep. Comy. and Hon. Capt. R. Kelly, Army Commissariat Dept., for six months, in India. Sub Lieut. J. H. E. Beer, Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, for five months, on urgent private affairs, from April 1.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 29.)

ARUNDEL, A. T., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist., Kistna, but to act as dep. director of Revenue Settlement during the absence of Major Stuart on leave.

FOLEY—GROUSILLIERS.—Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his departure for Bengal on the afternoon of March 23. Mr. E. de Grousilliers, exec. engr., 2nd grade, reported his departure for Calcutta on March 27.

HEBBERT, F. H., acting head asst. coll., to be vice President of the Local Fund Board, Canara Circle, during the absence of Mr. Wynne on leave.

O'FARRELL, H. H., to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Cud. daph, during the abs. of Mr. Benson on priv. leave.

SPEDDING, J. B., to be a dep. director of Revenue Settlement, in succession to Mr. Goodrich.

#### TRANSFERS.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered, to join at the public expense :—Mr. D. Scott, exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Madura to the Bellary dist.

Mr. F. Sills, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Madura to the Coimbatore dist.

Mr. W. Christie, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Kurnool to the Bellary dist.

Mr. D. F. Martin, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Cuddapah to the Bellary dist.

Mr. J. H. Toogood, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Cuddapah to the Salem dist.

The following transfer is ordered as a temp. measure :—

Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Nellore to the Nilgiri dist.

This notific. cancels that published on March 5.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 2.)

COOKE, Capt. W., staff corps, acting sub asst. to comy. gen. 2nd class, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

HAEGERT, Lieut. R., Madras Volunteer Guards, is struck off the list of officers of the corps, on acct. of continued abs. without leave.

STEVENS.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. Stevens, staff corps, ordinary pension, £456. 5s.; annuity, £668. 12s. : to be paid in England.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, March 27.)

DEANE.—The leave granted by G.O.C.C., dated March 1, to Sub lieut. F. B. Deane, 67th foot, wing officer 34th regt. N.I., is cancelled at that officer's request.

MACDOUGALL.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Northern dist., app. Major J. Macdougall to act as station staff officer, during the abs. of the dep. asst. adjt. gen. on duty.

## MEDICAL.

BRANFOT, Surg. A. M., is provisionally app. to be asst. physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College.

DUCKWORTH.—G.O.G. dated March 19, confd., perm. Surg. major F. Duckworth, to retire from the service, is cancelled.

HITCHCOCK, Apothy. bony. surg. H., from med. charge of Rajahmundry, to station Kotagerry, to join at his own expense.

LAWRENCE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Mysore div., directing Asst. apothy. T. Lawrence, doing duty 45th regt. (Sherwood Foresters), to accompany and afford med. aid to the party leaving Bangalore on March 28, and, at Jollarepet, to take med. charge of the party from Wellington, and proceed with both parties to Deolalee, on completion of which duty to return to Bangalore, and rejoin his appt.; expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

MILLER, Surg. W. B., M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty 43rd regt., Madras, to doing duty 13th regt., Bellary; expeditiously at the public expense.

ROGERS, Surg. T. K., to act as asst. physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College.

SHAW, Inspg. vet. surg. F. G., will proceed forthwith on duty to Bangalore to attend a committee there ordered to be assembled.

## ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been app. surgs. on the Madras Estab.:—C. H. Bennet, W. H. Thornhill, R. H. Robinson, and Manekjee Eduljee, reporter.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. F. Snaith, acting sub col., Tinnevely, priv. leave for one month and twenty-two days. Mr. H. T. Ross, acting head asst. coll., Bellary, priv. leave for two months. Mr. J. D. Rees, asst. coll., Vizagapatam, priv. leave for two months and sixteen days (on expiration of his examination leave). Mr. E. Gibson, acting special asst. coll., Kurnool, for two years, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, acting dep. director of Revenue Settlement, for twenty months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. M. Smith, Staff Corps, special assist. to the col. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, on private affairs for two years. Capt. J. E. Blundell, 67th foot, depy. assist. adjt.-gen., Southern district, sixty days' privilege leave, from 5th April. Sub-Lieut. C. E. Sherard, 5th foot, offic. wing officer, 33rd regt. N.I., for six months, from Madras to study. Sub-Lieut. J. W. H. Fitzgerald, offic. wing officer, 33rd regt. N.I., from 26th March or date of departure, for six months to Madras to study. Col. T. G. M. Lane, sec. and examiner in Hindustani, for one month and two days, in extension. Capt. P. E. Bowly, dep. asst. adjt. gen. ceded dists., thirty-one days' priv. leave from March 25 or date of departure to Ramandroog. Brigdr. gen. M. Walker, C.B., V.C., comdg. Nagpore force, priv. leave for sixty days, from April 10, or date of departure. Lieut. T. W. L. Stansfel, No. 9 baty. 8th brigade R.A., from Feb. 18 to Oct. 17. Lieut. T. A. Hill, 12th lancers, from March 20, or date of departure, in Bombay. Major Cook, 1-21st foot, from Feb. 1 to March 31, on private affairs. Capt. W. W. Chard, 2-7th foot, embarking at Madras. Col. G. C. Finlay, comdt. 26th N.I., from Feb. 25, or date of departure, Coonoor. Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, wing comdr. and 2nd in com. 14th regt. N.I., from March 29, or date of departure, Madras.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 21.)

CAREY, A. D., to act as coll. of salt revenue.

HOPE, C. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, reported his return on the 15th inst., and is posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment div. of the South-Western Circle. The services of Mr. Hope are tempy. placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch of this Govt.

KENNEDY.—It is hereby notified that H.M.'s Sec. of State in Council has been pleased to accord sanction to an extension of the service, for such time not exceeding two years, from March 30, as H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council may determine, of Lieut. gen. the Hon. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., Sec. to the Govt. of Bombay in the P.W. and Railway Dept., and at present personal asst. to his Grace the Gov. of Madras.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 4.)

BLACKWELL, W. H. is app. to act as Huzur dep. coll. of Hyberadad during the abs. of Mr. Patton on priv. leave.

DICKINSON, J. H., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist. during the abs. of Major Probyn on leave.

KENNEDY, H., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kanara dist. during the abs. of Major McGillivray on furlough.

MACKENZIE, A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, will hold charge of the Bareilly dist., in add. to his own duties.

MUIR, J. F., mag. of the 1st class, in the dist. of Satara, to be mag. in charge of the Satara div. of the Satara dist., comprising the talukas of Satara, Jauli, Wai, and Koregaon.

OLLIVANT, E. C. K., to act as first grade asst. coll. from the date on which Mr. W. Woodward proceeded on priv. leave.

PHILPOTT, exec. engr., Irrigation Works, N.W.P., on return from furl., will act as exec. engr., Bulandshah div., Ganges Canal, during abs. of A. W. Brind.

PORTEOUS.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. Porteous to be asst. coll., and to act as 1st grade asst. coll. in Kaira, from the date of Mr. W. Allen's proceeding on furl.

SCOTT, T. W., asst. engr., Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., on return from furl., is posted to Rohilkund Canal div.

SHELDON, J., exec. engr., on re-transfer from Hyderabad P.W.D., to the N.W.P., is posted to the 4th Circle of Irrigation Works of these Provinces.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps.:—

Major P. Phelps, R.E., to be exec. engr., Aden.

Major E. P. Gambier, R.E., to be exec. engr., Belgaum.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent proms., with effect from Feb. 21, in succession to Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., who has reverted to mily. duty:—

Mr. W. C. Hughes to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. C. Brereton to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

The following tempy. proms. are made from the same date:—

Mr. D. Rutherford to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. G. R. Tilack to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

The following tempy. proms. are made from March 1, v. Lieut. col. I. M. Greig, R.E., who has obtained furl.:—

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. C. Pottinger to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. H. D. Oliver, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 4.)

KEYS, Lieut. col. C. F., staff corps, is appointed to the charge of the military treasure chest at Mhow, vice Major H. W. Harris, proceeded to Europe on med. cert.

PHILPS.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty on March 27:—Lieut. col. A. Phelps, Bombay inf., asst. comy. gen.

STOFFORD, Lieut. and Local Capt. A. B., R.A., is app. a dep. asst. qmr. gen. on the estab., v. Major G. C. Sartorius, Bombay staff corps.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, March 30.)

BULKLEY—LESLIE.—Capt. H. T. Bulkley, staff corps, to be wing officer to 2nd Grenadiers N.I. Sub. lieut. Leslie to continue to offic. as wing officer, v. Bulkley, who is seconded during the time he may hold the app. of adj. G.I.P.R. Volunteers.

DAWSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 21, app. Lieut. Dawson acting major 2nd foot, v. Beale, prom.

FULTON, Major G. G. H., staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., 3rd N.I., v. Lieut. col. Strutt, proceeding on furl.

HAMILTON.—The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the High Standard test:—Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd foot.

JACOB—LE MESSURIER.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of India, on the dates specified:—Major G. A. Jacob, staff corps, supt. of Army Schools, March 20. Lieut. col. J. LeMessurier, R.E., supt. of Works, Western Indus, March 23.

## MEDICAL.

AUCHINLECK, Dep. Surg. gen. D., M.D., is posted to the Poona Circle, v. Dep. Surg. gen. D. R. Mackinnon, M.D.

LEGGETT, Surg. A. J., Bombay Med. Estab., is perm. to retire from the service.

LUCAS, Surg. J. L., is transfd. from gen. duty, Prosy., to gen. duty, Poona div.

MACGREGOR, Surg. J., to act as civil surg. at Aden during the absence of Surg. J. Raby.

O'BRIEN, Surg. major T. M., A.M.D., to the med. charge of Ghizree Sanitarium.

SPOONER, Vet. Surg. W. B., doing duty with the R.A. at Kirkee, is directed to proceed to Belgaum for duty with C baty. 2nd (late 4th) brigade R.A. as soon as possible.

WEBB, Vet. Surg. A. C., R.H.A., will rejoin at Kirkee for duty.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. D. McCarthy, overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Patna div., for one year, from Nov. 26 last. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, principal, Deccan College, for one year, from May 27 next, or such later date as he may avail himself of. Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., comr. of police, Bombay, priv. leave for fifty-five days, from April 24. Major O. Probyn, dist. supt. of police, Khandesh, priv. leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. E. W. L. Morant, asst. supt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, for two years, with subsidiary leave from the day on which he took over charge of his office. Mr. A. L. P. Larken, asst. coll., Poona, priv. leave

for two months. Capt. J. C. Ross, R.E., exec. engr., Bhognipur div., Lower Ganges Canal, priv. leave for three months, from April 20.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. J. Heffernan, 22nd regt. M.N.I., in anticipation. Major H. W. Harris, Bombay staff corps, to Europe. Surg. A. F. Dobson, Madras med. service, and civil surg., Mangalore, in anticipation. Major H. C. P. Rice, comdt. 1st Sikh inf., in anticipation. Lieut. col. M. Grieg, R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D., for one year, dated Feb. 9th, to commence from March 30. Lieut. col. W. T. Mills, staff corps, wing comdr. 20th N.I., for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. P. Murray, for two years, from date of departure in May next, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Surg. major J. G. Asher, M.D., Indian med. dept., for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Surg. major T. S. Veale, M.D., Bengal med. estab., to Europe. Dep. asst. comy. and hony. lieut. C. Owens, comdt. dept., Bengal, in anticipation. Lieut. W. C. F. Field, Bombay staff corps, for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Paymr. (Major) F. W. Lukin, 3rd Hussars, to India, from date of departure, for thirty days. Sub-Lt. G. T. Noel, 68th foot, to Australia, for five months, on private affairs. Surg.-Major J. G. Asher, M.D., to remain in Bombay from 19th to 22nd March, 1878, in extension. Surg. W. S. P. Att, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs. The leave granted to Major M. J. Sexton, 17th baty. 8th brigade, R.A., is to be from 24th March to 24th July, 1878. Condr. J. E. Humphreys, ordnance dept., for one year. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Chambers, Bombay Infy., second in command 21th Regt. N.I., for two years. Col. G. U. Price, Bombay staff corps, to Europe. Major S. F. McGillivray, staff corps, supt. of police, Kanara, for two years from the 15th April next. Surg.-Major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., Bombay medical establishment, for one year from the 5th inst. Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. T. E. A. Hall, half-pay, late 49th foot, depy. adjt. genl. of the army, for six months. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, 8th Bengal cavy., in anticipation. Major S. Remington, staff corps, 2nd Grenadier N. I., to Europe. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Sexton, comdt. Bombay volunteer rifle corps, leave for sixty days.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 18.

**3rd Foot.**—Capt. F. T. Hobson to be major, v. F. Etison, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. A. C. Jackson to be capt., v. F. T. Hobson.

**6th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. N. Colthurst to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. T. L. Bell, placed on half-pay; Brevet major S. Field, from supernum. capt., to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. N. Colthurst; Capt. H. B. Adcock retires on a pension; Lieut. M. Q. Jones to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. Lewis, who resigns that appt.

**11th Foot.**—Capt. W. P. Mortimer retires on a pension.

**12th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. G. F. Walker to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. E. Foster, placed on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major W. C. O'Shaughnessy to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. G. F. Walker; Lieut. C. Hely to be capt., v. Brevet major W. C. O'Shaughnessy; Lieut. C. Kennedy to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. Hely.

**18th Foot.**—Lieut. G. M. Hicks resigns his commission.

**22nd Foot.**—Lieut. J. Deering to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. Brett, prom. half-pay capt.

**25th Foot.**—Lieut. H. H. Mulcahy to be capt., v. H. G. Collis, seconded for service as an adjt. of auxiliary forces. The resignation of his appt. as adjt. of Lieut. E. W. W. Deering is antedated to Jan. 8; Lieut. A. G. S. Bradnell to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. W. W. Deering.

**39th Foot.**—Lieut. C. P. Egerton is seconded for service on the staff.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden is seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. A. G. A. Martin retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Qrmr. sergt. J. Ireland to be qmr., v. W. FitzHenry retired on half-pay.

**71st Foot.**—Capt. A. C. Addison retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

**100th Foot.**—Lieut. J. R. Atkin to be capt., v. Brevet major J. B. Kersteman, seconded for service as an adjt. of auxiliary forces.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., retires on half-pay; Lieut. J. G. Barry, Lord Clanmorris resigns his commission.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major H. D. Massey retires on tempy. half-pay.

Surg. major J. Atkinson retires on half-pay.

Surg. major R. Spence, M.D., retires on half-pay.

Surg. major A. R. Smith, half-pay, resigns his commission.

Surg. T. Kearney resigns his commission.

### HALF-PAY.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of major is cancelled:—Capt. and brevet col. W. J. Dorehill, from half-pay, late 43rd foot, staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 22 last, and antedated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 28 last; Capt. and brevet col. J. Cockburn, from half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 23 last; Capt. and brevet col. A. F. Bond, from half-pay, royal staff corps, staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 23 last; Capt. and brevet col. W. Lacy, from half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 7 last; Capt. and brevet col. J. Baillie, from half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 7 last.

### RETIRED FULL-PAY.

The retirement on full-pay of the undermentioned officers is cancelled:—Major and brevet col. W. J. Dorehill, half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 23 last, and antedated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 28 last; Major and brevet col. W. Lacy, half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 7 last; Major and brevet col. J. Baillie, half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners, notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 7 last.

### BREVET.

Major gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be lieut. gen., in consequence of the death, on March 24, of Lieut. gen. H. G. Hart; Capt. H. B. Adcock, 6th foot, to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension; Capt. W. P. Mortimer, 11th foot, to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension; Capt. F. E. Eccles, 31st foot, to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned officer to have the hony. rank of major gen. upon retiring on a pension:—Capt. and brevet col. W. J. Dorehill, half-pay, late 43rd foot, staff officer of pensioners.

The following promts. to take place in succession to Gen. C. P. Ainslie, col. 1st dragoons, placed upon the retired list on March 18, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13 last; Lieut. gen. D. E. Mackirdy, col. of the 69th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. E. A. Whitmore, C.B., to be lieut. gen.

The following promts. to take place consequent on the death, on March 19, of Gen. Sir W. O'G. Haly, K.C.B., col. of the 47th foot:—Lieut. gen. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., col. of the 95th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., to be lieut. gen.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Dept. are granted hony. rank as follows, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 22 last.

Staff paymasters to have the hony. rank of major, from April 1:—J. K. Gould, T. E. McClintock, W. C. Ball, W. R. Jenney, W. S. Thorpe, A. M. Festing, E. Cattell, H. Potter, C. D'O. Forbes, E. F. G. Greenwood, A. Ewing, G. W. Rippon, and A. Pope.

Paymasters to have the hony. rank of capt., from April 18:—R. Wolfe, E. V. Raynes, T. Timbrell, W. Marvin, B. S. Pearson, J. A. A. O'Brien, H. H. Routledge, J. A. Collins, J. White, J. G. Elliott, E. G. P. Mayers, C. Webb, J. Muskett, R. du Port, C. B. Griffith, E. H. Gorges, G. H. Anson, A. F. Noyes, W. Briggs, W. B. Davis, F. Trefry, J. J. Tuck, T. W. Dradge, G. C. D. Bampfield, T. W. Bacon, A. L. McDonald, J. J. Morris, A. H. H. McGachen, W. R. Kaye, P. D. Costa, E. J. Lawless.

The undermentioned officers to have hony. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Brevet col. C. H. Byers, Bengal staff corps.

Brevet col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps.

Brevet col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., Bombay staff corps.

To be Col.

Lieut. col. J. V. Morris, Madras staff corps.

To be Surg. Gen.

Dep. surg. gen. J. R. Miller, M.D., Bombay Army.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted a step of honorary rank:—

To be Capt.

Dep. comy. and hony. lieut. W. Skeaf, Bengal Estab.

To be Lieutenants.

Dep. asst. comy. J. Wilks, Bengal Estab.

Dep. asst. comy. J. T. Hewson, Bengal Estab.

Dep. asst. comy. G. Bay, Madras Estab.

Dep. asst. comy. S. C. Plummer, Madras Estab.

Asst. comy. J. Bingham, Bombay Estab.

Asst. comy. M. Corkery, Bombay Estab.

Asst. comy. E. McKenzie, Bombay Estab.

Dep. asst. comy. W. McDonald, Bombay Estab.

### MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers retire on a pension:—Capt. and brevet col. W. J. Dorehill, half-pay, late 43rd foot, staff officer of pensioners; Capt. and brevet col. J. Cockburn, half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners; Capt. and brevet col. A. F. Bond, half-pay, royal staff corps, staff officer of pensioners; Capt. and brevet col. W. Lacy, half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners; Capt. and brevet col. J. Baillie, half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners; Capt. and brevet col. G. B. Stoney, half-pay, 20th foot, staff officer of pensioners.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service by the surrender of their half-pay:—Major R. Blount, half-pay, late 20th foot; Major T. Lloyd, half-pay, late 35th foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ARCHIBALD—At Bankipore, April 2, wife of E. Douglas Archibald, daughter.

BLUETT—At Shahjahanpur, March 29, wife of Major Bluett, 2-22nd regt., son.

CARRITT—At Calcutta, March 28, wife of T. Carritt, son.

DICKSON—At Moradabad, March 27, wife of Surg. major L. F. Dickson, M.D., 28th P.N.I., daughter.

FARMER—At Calcutta, March 30, wife of D. Farmer, engr., Howrah Jute Mills, daughter, still-born.

FERRIER—At Ranikhet, March 29, wife of Lieut. C. D. Ferrier, 1-4th P. W. O. regt., daughter.

GATHERER—At Mysore, March 23, wife of A. B. Gatherer, exec. engr., daughter.



**GOAD**—At Simla, March 23, wife of Horace B. Goad, asst. commissioner, son.  
**GORDON**—At Calcutta, March 29, wife of J. Gordon, son.  
**GROVES**—At Rai Bareli, March 26, wife of J. Groves, D.P.W., son.  
**HILL**—At Chumpanur, March 20, wife of James H. G. Hill, son.  
**HODGES**—At Masulipatam, March 24, wife of Rev. E. N. Hodges, daughter.  
**MARSHALL**—At Saharanpur, April 1, wife of Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., son.  
**MCMILLAN**—On board the ship *Cope Verde*, April 6, wife of Capt. A. McMillan, son.  
**PENNY**—At Madras, March 30, wife of Rev. F. Penny, son.  
**PRENDERGAST**—At Bangalore, March 13, wife of Col. Harry N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., son.  
**RANSOM**—At Ceylon, March 13, wife of Oliver Ransom, daughter.  
**REDFERN**—At Oudh, March 23, wife of J. R. Redfern, B.C.S., daughter.  
**ROBARTS**—At Dehra Dun, April 2, wife of Lieut. C. J. Roberts, of the 3rd K. O. hussars, son.  
**SCOTT**—At Dharwar, March 29, wife of W. H. Scott, C.E., actg. exec. engr., Kanara, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BOVILL-SHERER**—At Tezpur, March 26, E. Bovill, Surgeon, Bengal army, to Ada H., daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Sherer, Bengal staff corps.  
**BROWNLOW-MUNN**—At Simla, N.W.P., March 26, Celadon C., capt. 1st Sikh inf., son of the late Henry B. Brownlow, B.C.S., to Rosalie Munn.  
**HASTINGS-GOODMAN**—At Dehra Ismail Khan, D. J. Hastings, Telegraph Master, to Caroline, daughter of sub-conductor Harry Goodman, Army Commissariat Dept.  
**HEBBERT-DEMPSTER**—At Mangalore, March 29, F. H. Hebbert, M.C.S., to Rosa F., daughter of Surg. major R. Dempster, 34th regt. C. L. I.  
**O'BRIEN-TAYLOR**—At Bombay, April 2, T. M. O'Brien, surg. major, A.M.D., to Olivia, second daughter of George Taylor, barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.  
**PRENDERGAST-POLLOK**—At Madras, March 29, H. G. Prendergast, Madras Police, to Agnes C., daughter of Lieut. Col. F. T. Pollok, Madras staff corps.  
**RENNY-ONRAET**—At Kharakpur, March 28, H. A. Renny, son of the late Col. Renny, to Adeline P. J., daughter of the late P. T. Onraet.  
**SINKINSON-LE MESURIER**—At Meerut, E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal C.S., to Katherine I., daughter of Lieut. Col. LeMesurier, R.A.

## DEATHS.

**BALL**—At Howrah, March 25, W. H. Ball.  
**BLAKEMAN**—At Bombay, March 30, Mr. J. H. Blakeman, Chief supt. acct. gen.'s office, aged 48.  
**BLODWELL**—At Poona, April 3, T. P. Blodwell, Pensioned Conductor Ordnance Dept., aged 69.  
**CHUCKERBUTTY**—At Calcutta, March 29, widow of the late Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, aged 43.  
**CUTHELL**—At Lucknow, April 19, Mildred F., daughter of Capt. F. G. Cuthell, 13th hussars.  
**DAVALL**—At Madras, April 1, John Davall, Pensioned Apothecary, Madras Medical Dept., aged 60.  
**DAVENPORT**—At Kamptee, March 24, Ada Rose, infant child of C. C. Davenport, Commissary Sergeant.  
**DEAN**—At Secunderabad, March 31, Harry Vandeleur, youngest child of George H. Dean, 12th lancers, aged 1 year.  
**DESOUZA**—At Calcutta, April 1, the infant son of Dr. P. J. L. De Souza.  
**ELLIS**—At Lucknow, March 29, Kathleen Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Ellis, Irrigation Secretariat, N.W.P., aged 5.  
**FUCHS**—At Benares, March 29, the Rev. John Fuchs, C.M.S., aged 16.  
**GIBNEY**—At Delhi, April 2, Ada Lilly, infant daughter of James and Annie Gibney.  
**HAYWOOD**—At Calcutta, March 29, William Haywood, late resident of Dacca, aged 38.  
**HOBSON**—At Secunderabad, March 28, Annie C., wife of E. A. Hobson, Berar Police.  
**HOLDEN**—At Byculla, March 29, Sarah Ann, the wife of D. Holden, G. I. P. Railway Telegraphs.  
**HOWELL**—At Byculla, April 3, Jane R., wife of J. W. Howell, aged 48.  
**ISAAC**—At Madras, March 31, M. Isaac, aged 36.  
**JOHNSON**—At Ahmedabad, April 2, Surg. major C. Johnson, Civil surg.  
**KEMP**—At Calcutta, March 30, Mary, wife of F. B. Kemp, C.S. aged 54.  
**MAYERS**—At Bombay, April 2, W. H. G. Mayers, late dep. supt. H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, aged 39.  
**MELVILLE**—At Meerut, March 25, Charlotte, wife of S. S. Melville, B.C.S.  
**MINCHELL**—At Madras, March 28, J. Minchell, the late head jailer, Central Jail, Vellore, aged 57.  
**OLDFIELD**—At Dinapore, March 20, Ernest S., infant son of W. S. Oldfield, Army Commissariat Dept.  
**O'SHAUGHNESSY**—At Nellore, March 28, Maurice G., infant son of J. O'Shaughnessy, P.W.D.  
**READE**—At Gorakhpur, March 25, Capt. B. E. Reade, B.A., Retired List, aged 38.  
**ROBERTSON**—At Sitapur, March 31, Joseph B. S., the son of Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, aged one year.  
**SHIRCORE**—At Calcutta, March 28, Alexander E., infant son of G. R. H. Shircore.  
**VILLAMIL**—At Bangalore, March 16, Helen M., wife of R. de Villamil, R.E., aged 25.  
**WEST**—At Calcutta, March 27, W. West, of West's Patent Press Company, aged 43.

## Home.

THE *Academy* states that Rajendralala Mitra, who last year was deputed by Government to examine and report on the ancient remains of Buddha Gaya, has in the press a large volume on the antiquities discovered on the spot. The title will be "The Hermitage of Sakya Buddha."

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Teheran* has sailed for Bombay with £113,000, £70,000 being in bar gold, £30,000 in gold coin, and £13,000 in bar silver. The *Mondogo* has left for Brazil and the River Plate with £50,541 in sovereigns.

**PROFESSOR PEPPER**, at whose School of Chemistry and Physical Science, in Tunbridge Wells, it was recently announced that pupils would be received with reference to the Military and Civil Service Examinations as well as other objects, re-appeared at the Polytechnic Institution on the 20th inst. The learned Professor's lecture was on the "Chemistry of the Sun," with Spectrum Analysis Experiments, and a novel application of the attractive Ghost Illusion.

**TELEGRAPH ROUTES TO INDIA.**—We notice that in the Indian section of the Society of Arts an interesting paper is to be read on Friday evening next, May 3, by Major Bateman-Champain, R.E., on "The Telegraph Routes between England and India." The chair will be taken at eight P.M. by Lord William Hay. On Friday, the 17th, Mr. Juland Danvers is to lecture on "Agriculture in India."

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £50,000 in bills on India were received on April 24 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £373,800, at an average rate of 1s. 8'651d.; and to Bombay, £126,200, at an average rate of 1s. 8'649d. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 8'gd. will receive about 5 per cent., those above that price in full. The whole of the amount advertised for tender has been again got rid of, and as applicants received only a small percentage of what they applied for at the above rate, the results of the present allotment are therefore rather more favourable than was the case last week.

**COLONEL THE HON. J. C. STANLEY.**—This gentleman, who was the second son of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, and heir presumptive to his brother, Lord Stanley of Alderley, has just died. He had been ill only a few weeks, and his death has been a great shock to the members of the family. The late Colonel Stanley was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and born Sept. 30, 1837. He served with his regiment during the Crimean war, and subsequently was made aide-de-camp to his Excellency Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India.

**THE WOMEN OF INDIA.**—The annual meeting of the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society was held on the 24th inst., in St. George's-hall, Langham-place, Mr. A. Beattie presiding. The object of the society is to bring the knowledge of the Bible within the reach of the women of India by training Indian-born teachers in schools and Zenanas, sending out English ladies to teach in these places and lady medical missionaries, and by employing native Bible-women to read the Scriptures to their countrymen. The report stated that in Madras the Normal School of Eurasian Teachers has been opened, and that the Napier-park Girls' School has been very prosperous. At Masulipatam, Palamcottah, and other places in Southern India the work has been most successful. In Northern India the eight missionaries who were sent out last year arrived safely at Calcutta, and the work there is actively progressing. The year's receipts amounted to £12,334, and the expenditure to £14,261, leaving a deficiency of £1,926, towards which the balance in hand at the commencement of the year amounted to £1,536, thus making an actual deficiency of £390. The report was adopted.

**THE HIBBERT LECTURES.**—On Thursday the opening discourse of the first series of seven lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religions of India" was delivered by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A., of Oxford. With the sanction of the authorities it was read, as will be the rest, in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, both morning and evening, and each time before a large audience, including dignitaries and other clergy of the Established Church, and eminent Nonconformist divines of various persuasions. Among those present to hear Professor Max Müller on one or other of the two occasions may be named the Bishop of Adelaide, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Farrar and Duckworth, the Rev. Dr. Martineau, Messrs. Robert Cust, A. J. Ellis, W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., Moncreu Conway, T. G. Irving, C.E., and of the Hibbert trustees—Mr. Jerom Murch, of Cranwells near Bath, writer of the memoir of the founder of the Trust; his son, Mr. J. C. Murch; Messrs. W. P. Price, James Heywood, F.R.S., P. H. Laurence, C. J. Thomas, and T. Warren, with the Secretary to the Trust, Mr. Percy Lawford. It deserves remark that at least one-half the audience were ladies, several being titled. Of the 1,500 ticket-holders about one-tenth are clergymen. The lecturer was warmly cheered both morning and evening on rising and on resuming his seat.

**DEATH OF GENERAL J. CAMPBELL.**—General Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., died on Monday at Edinburgh in his seventy-seventh year. He entered the Madras army in 1820, and in 1834, according to officials' despatches, displayed "active zeal, intrepidity, and judgment" in dealing with the savage tribes in Orissa known as the Circars. In 1836 he was specially mentioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Madras Presidency for an affair at Oodindherry, when, "gallantly charging the rebels with his little band of six troopers, he killed ten men and took one prisoner," a feat which so intimidated the natives that they never afterwards ventured to show themselves in any numbers. In 1837 he was appointed Principal Assistant to the Commissioner in Goomsur, took part in the severe campaign against the Khond tribes, and was employed in 1841 in suppressing human sacrifices in the Orissa Hills. In 1842 he went with his regiment, the 41st, to China, and during that expedition so distinguished himself as to attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the third class of the Order of the Bath. In 1847 the Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras, recommended Colonel Campbell as agent in Khond, where the practice of human sacrifice had been restored; and he commanded the Goomsur Expedition, which utterly put a stop to human sacrifice and to infanticide among the Soorada tribes. Between 1837 and 1854 he was instrumental in rescuing 1,506 men and women who had been destined for sacrifice. Colonel Campbell returned home in 1854, was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1869, and attained the rank of General in 1872.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited) was held on the 23rd inst., at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. O. Campbell, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, drew attention to the balance-sheet, and said they had had a very large turn over of money and a very moderate margin of profit on their exchange operations. They had not been free from loss in realising their collateral securities for the payment of their bills of exchange, but they had not had any great loss. Their general policy had been to work closely, avoid speculative business, secure their returns when they could do so at a reasonable profit, and encourage local business at their branches as far as it could be done with safety. In this way they had made a profit which, though not large, they hoped would be considered satisfactory.—Mr. John Borradaile having seconded the motion, some discussion followed, in the course of which complaint was made of the meagre information given in the accounts, and of a certain number of persons who enjoyed the privilege of making remittances from India to London at exceptionally favourable rates. An amendment was moved to the report that the directors should state the circumstances under which certain persons enjoyed this privilege. The Chairman, in reply, said they had been advised that they could not discontinue the arrangement referred to either in fairness or honour. The accounts were published in the customary form. Mr. R. P. Harrison, in further reply, said members of the Bengal Civil Service, after a specific period of service, were entitled to an annuity of £1,000 if they chose to receive it in England, or 10,666 rupees if payable in Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal considered it would be advantageous if they could induce members who had retired or were retiring from the service to accept from Messrs. Coutts their annuity, payable in London at a fixed rate of exchange at 1s. 11½d. The bank, however, was not allowed to continue this arrangement by the Secretary of State, who contended that it was entering on exchange business. On that the National Bank of India, supposing at the time it would be a good arrangement, entered into it. There were now eight annuitants. The amendment was withdrawn, but the directors subsequently agreed to take counsel's opinion on the matter. A further amendment to the effect that the report lay on the table till a statement of income and expenditure for 1877 be furnished to the shareholders was lost, and ultimately the report was adopted. A discussion followed as to granting a pension of £200 a-year to Mr. Fitzwilliam, a retiring director, and the board finally decided to pay it themselves.

## India Office.

April 25, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. S. M. Moens, W. E. Parser, R. H. Finch, C. E. Gladstone, C. T. LeHardy, A. W. Brind (Uncov.), W. Rigby (Uncov.), J. Sime (Uncov.), G. W. Faulkner (Uncov.), C. E. S. Innes (Uncov.), R. Waddington (Uncov.), E. F. Jacob (Uncov.), and W. Harvey (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Messrs. H. T. Knox, H. E. Stokes, N. A. Roupell, E. H. Boileau (Uncov.), E. Keyes (Uncov.), and John Shaw (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. W. Shearer (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. T. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.; Major W. A. Roberts, R.A.; Major gen. H. E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A.; Capt. W. S. Le Breton, Staff Corps; Major A. England, Staff Corps; Surg. B. O'Brien; Surg. major H. Thom; Capt. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.; Lieut. F. N. Maude, R.E.; Col. G. A. Williams, Staff Corps; Col. R. S. Hill, Inf.; Lieut. C. Nugent, R.E.; and Lieut. col. R. H. Inglis, Inf.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. major W. Doyle; Dep. surg. gen. W. Williamson; Major C. H. Grace, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. J. Richards, Inf.; Major gen. A. C. Silver, Inf.; and Lieut. G. E. Wiffen, P.W.D.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. T. Mills, Staff Corps; Col. A. Y. Shortt, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. S. W. O. Stevens, Cav.; and Lieut. col. J. H. White, R.E.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. J. W. Harris, 6 mos., s.c.; J. Whitmore, 6 mos., s.c.; S. Parrott (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; H. J. Handley (Uncov.), 3 mos. farl.; F. C. Anderson, 3 mos., s.c.; M. J. Norman (Uncov.), 2 mos., s.c.; and S. F. A. Smith, 6 mos., s.c.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. J. N. C. Beyts (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. C. Curtois, Inf., 6 mo.; and Lieut. col. E. Hill, Staff Corps, 1 year.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. C. D. I. Dodd, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; and Lieut. col. J. Hills, R.E., 2 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. R. S. Dobbs (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major C. Crawford, R.E.; Major L. C. Daniell, Staff Corps; and Major J. Eckford, R.E.

**Madras Estab.**—Major R. P. Pennefather, R.E.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, Staff Corps; Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E. The permission granted to Col. W. O. Dickson, Staff Corps, to return to duty, has been cancelled.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**MOCKETT**—The wife of Brooke Mockett, of Munzerabad, Mysor, of a daughter, at Ramsgate, April 21.

**PORTER**—The wife of George E. Porter, B.C.S., of a son, at Llangollen, North Wales, April 18.

**STONE**—The wife of Major F. S. Stoney, R.A., of a son, at Little Heath, April 19.

### MARRIAGES.

**COOPER—GORDON.**—William S. Cooper, to Amy F., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. Gordon, adjt. gen., of the M.A., at St. Mary's, North Audley-street, April 24.

**DICKENS—DICKENS.**—C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., major gen. royal (late Bengal) Arty., to Dora E., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. H. C. Dickens, 34th regt., at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 24.

**HANCOCK—MACREDIE.**—H. L. M. Hancock, son of the late H. Hancock, of Shanghai, China, to Barbara D. Macredie, at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, April 24.

**HARE—PRUEN.**—Chas. E., son of Capt. Hare, Madras N.I., to Agnes M. I., daughter of the late G. A. Pruett, Capt. B.A., at Weston-super-Mare, April 22.

**LARWELL—PETERS.**—Joseph H. Larwell, to Jessie, daughter of E. Peters late of the Madras Civil Service, at Kensington, April 25.

**TICEHURST—FARQUHARSON.**—Frederic Ticehurst, to Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut. gen. George Farquharson, B.A., at Brixton, April 24.

**WILLIAMS—PARRY.**—A. L. Williams, B.A., to Caroline M. I. B., daughter of the late John Parry, of Calcutta, at Richmond, Surrey, April 24.

### DEATHS.

**BOILEAU**—Catherine H. (Katie), daughter of the late Col. Boileau, R.E., Madras, at Blackheath, April 18, aged 17.

**BUCH**—Louisa Kate, daughter of the late Dr. Carl Buch, of the Educational Establishment, India, at Hampstead, April 19.

**BUCK**—Harriett Jane, wife of Col. L. Buck, M.S.C., at Cheltenham, April 16.

**CURNIN**—Ellen, widow of the late John Curnin, Assay-master of the Calcutta Mint, at Avening, Gloucestershire, April 16, aged 66.

**MACDERMOTT**—Elizabeth Anne, widow of the late William P. Macdermott, B.A., April 18, aged 54.

**ROBERTS**—Robt. W. Roberts, Chief Auditor E.I. Railway, Calcutta, at Alexandria, Egypt, April 12.

**THACKER**—Anthony Thacker, at Milford House, Homerton, April 23, aged 78.

**THOMPSON**—Dr. Thomas Thompson, F.R.S., late Supt. of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, at Notting-hill, April 18.

**WILSON**—Henry A. Wilson, late Lieut. 59th Regt., at Oundle, Northamptonshire, April 15, aged 31.

**WINTLE**—Major Gen. A. F. Wintle, R.H.A., at South Kensington.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 17. Montrose, Singapore.—18. Estrella de Chile, Singapore; Desdemona, Kurrachee; Lansdowne, Madras; Chrysolite, Maulmain.—19. Str. Indus, Calcutta; str. Italia, Bombay; Glee Maiden, Maulmain.—20. Margaret Wilkie, Mauritius; Xopo, Mauritius.—21. W. G. Putnam, Calcutta; str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; str. Navarino, Calcutta; Dundee, Calcutta; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay.—22. Randolph, Madras; Sappho, Java.—23. Oithona, Calcutta; Otter, Maulmain.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

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LONDON, MAY 6, 1878.

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### Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, April 15; Allahabad and Madras, April 13; Calcutta, April 12.

THE estimated famine expenditure in Madras from the beginning of April till the close of the famine, is fifty lakhs of rupees, and in Maisur (where no revival of acute distress is expected) ten lakhs and thirty-six thousand, depending, however, on a seasonable rainfall in June. The distress in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is thought to be diminishing somewhat during the harvest; but prices remain high. Improvement is especially marked in Bareilly. According to the *Pioneer*, the importance of the Surat affair has been exaggerated, and is purely local. The Raja of Suket has been formally deposed by the Government of India.

FROM a Lucknow paper it appears that the public distress has abated sufficiently to admit of the stoppage of all relief works and closing of district-poor houses. There is, however, apprehension expressed that recourse to these means of alleviating misery may again become necessary. The following we quote from the *Times of India* as regards Kashmir, where the famine is reported to be very severe:—"Thousands of people are crowding into British territory, where the authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress. Many deaths from starvation have occurred amongst the fugitives, who have just reached the border line to die. The Maharajah has sent 4,000 maunds of rice to the relief of the people in the Jhelum Valley, and has despatched an officer to Rawal Pindee to buy up grain and forward it to the valley. He has also ordered that the Murree route be put into thorough good order—thus giving work to a large number of destitute people, who are to be paid for their labour in grain."

REPORTS from the Patna division are stated to be by no means satisfactory. Rain is urgently wanted in the Sarun district; in Shahabad the *rabi* has been greatly damaged by caterpillars and blight; in the Patna district pulses have been

almost wholly destroyed, and gram and linseed partly. In another part of Bengal, Puri and Orissa, the people are said to be feeling severely the dearness of rice; whilst exportation to Madras still continues.

THE *Pioneer* states that Mr. Horace Cockerell will be confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Department, rendered vacant by Mr. Steuart Bayley's transfer to the Home Office; that Mr. Cordery would officiate as Secretary to Government in the Panjab, in lieu of Mr. Lepel Griffin, going home; that Messrs. Macdonald and Prinsep would be confirmed in the Calcutta High Court; that Messrs. Tottenham and A. T. Maclean would be acting Judges in the vacancies caused by the absence of Messrs. Birch and Morris; that Mulavi Amir Husain would be appointed to the Bengal Legislative Council; that Mr. A. C. Lyall was to assume charge of the Foreign Office on the 13th April; and that General Strachey arrived in Simla on the 13th April.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled the "Full Report of a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 2nd March, 1878, regarding Indian Expenditure and Taxation." It is printed at the *Englishman Press* in Calcutta, and contains more than twenty-five pages of closely-printed matter in double columns. The meeting is one to which we have before referred, but the form in which it is now chronicled for review and criticism is too suggestive to be passed over without comment. That particular kind of education which has produced from the lips of natives of India speeches on the model, and up to the average mark of platform oratory at home; that particular capacity which enables a pupil to turn to account his acquirements in a foreign tongue and foreign ideas; and that particular channel into which the thoughts of the educated Indian are turned for the display of his knowledge; all these points are well illustrated in the pamphlet before us. In now republishing the bare Resolutions passed, we purpose immediately reverting to the subject in a fuller and more conspicuous manner.

This is the first Resolution, moved by Rajah Digambar Mitra, and seconded by Maharajah Narendra Krishna:—

That, in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the excessive poverty of the mass of the population is the chief cause of the widespread suffering which results from periodical drought and scarcity; and that it is imperatively necessary, therefore, that the growing demand upon the Indian Exchequer for the ordinary wants of the State and for insurance against famine should be provided by judicious retrenchments and economical administration, without permanently adding to the burdens of the people by further heavy taxation.

THE second resolution, moved by the Honorable Kristodas Pal, and seconded by Babu Jaikissen Mukerji:—

That it is apparent from the published statements and opinions of official and other authorities, that without any sacrifice of efficiency, great economy is practicable in Home Military charges and the local army expenditure of India, and that in the opinion of this meeting the principle of joint partnership, on which the Home Military charges of this country are apportioned between it and England, is opposed to law and equity.

THE third resolution, moved by Babu Surendranath Banerjee, and seconded by Babu Damodar De Burmon:—

That the enormous outlay on public works of all kinds since 1860-61 without adequate returns and commensurate benefits in many cases, has greatly strained the financial resources of the Indian empire; and that reason able and judicious economy in this as well as other branches of



public expenditure is, in the opinion of this meeting, calculated to bring about the desired equilibrium between income and expenditure. Suffice it to add that all these were put and carried, it appears, unanimously. The two next and last resolutions relate to a petition to the Houses of Parliament, of which a brief analysis will be comprehended in our forthcoming remarks on the general question.

If the opinion of the local paper, mentioned by the *Times of India*, be correct, as we have little doubt it is one based on experience, the attention of governing authorities might be given with advantage to arrest the evil here described :—

The *Nyaya Prakash* of Surat thinks that the local outbreaks of cholera are owing to the extensive sale of damaged grain in the bazaars. The grain merchants are in the habit, it appears, of storing grain in large quantities in pits, which imparts to it the most unwholesome and dangerous qualities. This plan is had recourse to in years of plenty, when the cupidity of the owners prompts them to keep grain out of sight in this manner, till a time of scarcity affords the opportunity of reaping a golden harvest by converting the secreted grain into money.

THE retirement of Mr. Kemp, the so-called father of the Bengal Civil Service, to which we have referred elsewhere in the usual chronicle of passing events, is an example of a professional career extending over nearly half a century. Out of more than forty-six years' service, more than forty-five had been spent by this gentleman on duty ; and we feel pleasure in quoting the *Pioneer's* estimate of his personal qualities, that they "were such as to save him from the opprobrium which might have been expected to attach to a man who so long obstructed promotion." Truly does our contemporary add : "it would be difficult to accord higher praise."

ACCORDING to the *Times of India*, certain inhabitants of Bikanir have petitioned the Government for annexation of their territory to the British Dominions. They allege that the state of the country is verging on anarchy, and that a body of the Raja's troops, deputed to levy certain dues claimed by the Raja from the Zemindars of Mahesur, some time since entered the village in question and killed nine persons, including the Zemindars themselves and three of their women—besides wounding fifteen others, all of whom are mentioned by name in the petition.

THE same telegram mentions the report that the Indian Government had sanctioned a scheme for the construction of light railways in the North-West, the estimated cost of which will be two millions and a-half, the expenditure being distributed over a considerable numbers of years—fifteen lacks this year, and thirty-seven the next, and each succeeding year till the series of lines is completed.

BEFORE going to press, we are favoured with the Monday telegram of the *Times*, which, though devoid of general interest, acquaints us with the circumstance that the appeal of the Puri Raja would be heard this day in Calcutta before a special High Court Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The trial, we are told, has created a profound sensation in Orissa, owing to the special sanctity both of the accused and his victim. And it is worthy of remark that the assessors were for acquitting the Raja ; although the recorded conviction and sentence to transportation for life showed the Judge to be of a contrary opinion. Doubtless, the result of the appeal will be wired home shortly. Meanwhile, the statement that the appellant "is only twenty-two years of age, and is said to have hitherto led a blameless life," will give rise to some speculation on relative standards of morality.

WE read that his Highness Takht-Singhji, whose minority terminated on April 4, was installed the next morning on the Bhaonagar *gadi* by the Political Agent with great ceremony in darbar. After Colonel Parr had handed the Royal seal to his Highness, Mr. Peile delivered an eloquent address, to which the Thakur Sahib replied, thanking the British Government. The whole town is decked out most gaily. Great rejoicing prevails among the people. His Highness commemorated his installation by giving one lakh of rupees to the Rajkumar College, and also granting Rs. 15,000 as *nuzzur* towards famine relief.

By a paragraph in the supplement to the *Friend of India* and statement we observe that Maharajah Sir Run Uddeep Singh Rana, Bahadur, the present Prime Minister of Nepal, appears to be taking a good deal of interest in educational matters. The subject was neglected by Sir Jung Bahadur, but the present Prime Minister is said to aim at the establishment of a college that may send up students to the Calcutta University. At present there are two schools at Khatmandu entirely supported by Government—a Sanskrit school and an Anglo-Sanskrit school. The former is conducted in the old fashion, but the Anglo-Sanskrit school is the Maharajah's pet institution. Here education is imparted in English, while Sanskrit is taught as a second language. Some of its students are going up for the next entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The number of boys attending the English school has risen to seventy within a year.

SPECIAL reason has been found why the memory of the lamented and eminent architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, should be held in respect by the citizens of Bombay. We learn, from the Press in that Presidency, that the deceased took the greatest interest in the Bombay University Library Tower, and that the officers in the Public Works Department were in the habit of sending him home, up to the time of his death, photographs denoting the progress of the structure. It is also mentioned that he had been heard to say "it was one of the desires of his life that he might live to see how that noble tower would look after its completion."

A THREATENING telegram, dated Pera, the 2nd May, appeared in the papers of the 3rd idem, to the effect that General Tchernayeff had been appointed to the command of an Indian expeditionary column, consisting of 50,000 men, now being formed near Orenburg. By way of adding to its significance, the destination of this formidable army was stated to be Kabul. The above telegram will, however, be better understood in connection with a statement made in the *National Journal* of Berlin, that a plan for the invasion of India had been submitted by General Tchernayeff to the Emperor Alexander, and had received the approval of the council of officers to whom his Imperial Majesty had referred it.

MAJOR-GENERAL FERDINAND WHITTINGHAM, C.B., whose death on April 28 we regret to notify in the week's obituary, was the second son of the late Sir Stamford Whittingham, K.C.B. (a distinguished Peninsular Officer, and, at the close of his career, Commander-in-Chief at Madras) ; his dates of promotions are as follows :—Ensign, Nov. 2, 1832 ; Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1836 ; Captain, April 30, 1841 ; Brevet Major, Dec. 23, 1842 ; Major, Oct. 1, 1847 ; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, June 20, 1854 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 29, 1856 ; Colonel, Oct. 26, 1858 ; Major-General, April 7, 1865. Major-General Whittingham joined the Chinese Expeditionary Force in the end of 1841, reaching Hong Kong in November. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough throughout the operations of 1842 (Medal), and was present at Segoan, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin Kiang Foo.

THE resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, republished in the *Gazette* of the 18th March last, is a clear and comprehensive paper, which merits close consideration. As it has been summarised and reviewed elsewhere, rather in its general form than with reference to particular points, we take occasion to select three subjects of interest to which it refers. Firstly, We learn that the net cost of the famine will probably be "about nine-and-three quarters millions sterling," of which nearly seven-eighths are debitable to Madras ; that before the commencement of the famine "the finances of India might be considered to be in a condition of equilibrium ;" and that the principle having been admitted and put in practice, to secure "in years of prosperity a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure," whereby Government can meet the charges thrown upon it in years of famine, it has become necessary to look for additional resources to supply inevitable deficiencies. The prospect is not the less dark because Sir John Strachey's careful examination of the accounts during the seven years preceding 1877-78 had resulted in the discovery that "excluding the cost of famine relief, the Government had just managed to pay its way." But Governments are not individuals ;

and we are thankful not to have to compare this position with that of a man contriving, by rigid economy, to live within his income, and suddenly called upon to provide for relatives or dependents whom he had before considered capable of working out an independent livelihood.

Two ways of meeting the difficulty presented are obvious. Reduction of expenditure and imposition of new taxes. In either case delicacy of treatment is required with discrimination, but the first question may belong rather to the Financier, and the second to the Statesman. One is in some sort a matter of machinery, to be judged by professional skill; the other has to do with men and should be committed to one who knows human wants and sympathies. In the present case reduction is confined to indirect measures, and is discussed in a somewhat negative sense. It cannot naturally be expected in the charges for Productive Public Works, because these include the more important proposals entertained for "protecting the country against the consequences of drought and famine." It is talked of as having been applied successfully to the army up to 1875-76; but since that year there has been a rise in military charges, and a scheme of decrease might at this hour be inopportune. With regard to taxation, destined to fall partly on the trading and partly on agricultural classes, the Licence Tax is estimated to bring in about £700,000 and the addition to Local Rates about £500,000 a year. The last is imposed in the provinces of Northern India and Bengal alone; but an increase to the Salt Tax had, irrespectively of provisions against possible famine, been held expedient for Madras and Bombay "in order to carry out the long-declared policy of the Government in regard to the equalisation of the salt duties throughout India." To the £1,200,000 derived from the Licence Tax and Local Rates, £400,000 are added as a contemplated gain "by the extension of provincial responsibility." We have thus a total of £1,600,000.

THREE paragraphs we quote from the *Gazette in extenso*; they are concise, and express the actual situation:—

Although it is thus confidently expected that the new taxation will enable the Government to fulfil, in the coming year, its pledge to devote £1,500,000 to the relief and prevention of Famine, it is clear that the financial position is not such as to justify at the present time new measures which would involve considerable reductions in any great branch of the existing revenue. It is true that all those branches of revenues are prosperous, but there are several causes which render caution obligatory on the part of the Government.

The extreme pressure of the famine has passed away, but relief operations still continue in a large tract of Southern India, and much suffering still exists among the poorer classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Thus the prospects of the future are not free from anxiety. The state of political affairs in Europe cannot wisely be ignored. Further, although the position of the silver market seems far more hopeful than it was, it is impossible to contemplate without some anxiety an operation of such unexampled magnitude as the remittance from India to England in the ensuing year of £17,000,000.

With every desire to press on the accomplishment of the fiscal reforms which it has bound itself to undertake, or which have been prescribed for its adoption by Parliament and the Secretary of State, the Government of India feels that it cannot, with due regard to the condition of the finances, do very much at the present time. It would be in opposition to the pledges given by the Government, and to the instructions of the Secretary of State, to undertake any such measures of reform if they would involve fresh taxation, and this prohibition must be applied to the future as well as to the present. No risk, therefore, must be incurred of doing that which might render it necessary hereafter to impose fresh burdens.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS AND CO., in their Calcutta Financial Circular for March, notice that the Budget estimates for 1878-79, "inclusive of two millions and three quarters provincial rates and taxes, give a revenue of sixty-three millions and a-quarter sterling, against fifty-nine millions of the regular estimates for 1877-78. Expenditure sixty-one millions, surplus over two millions, including four millions and a-half for public works, one million guaranteed railway capital withdrawn, and £600,000 for loans to Native States. To meet deficit, the cash balances will be reduced one million and a-half, and two millions and a-half will probably be borrowed." Then, after referring to the new taxation and anticipated surplus, they make the satisfactory admission that, "in face of the heavy famine expenditure, the results shown are more favourable than the most sanguine could have anticipated."

THE latest number of *Good Words* contains an interesting article by Dr. George Smith on the late Dr. Duff's work for

Christian education in Southern Asia. In it this eminent missionary is classed as the last of six remarkable men who, during the past century and a-half, have been sent out to India and China by Great Britain and Denmark, the five being Schwartz, Carey, Judson, Morrison, and Wilson. But Judson, the founder of the American Baptist Mission in Birmah, was appointed by the "Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" of his own land; and so far from England taking credit for his work, we find it recorded that the Bengal Government ordered him and his three companions, shortly after arrival at Calcutta, to return home by the ship in which they had made their outward voyage. The writer of the article under notice understands that Sir Charles Trevelyan is "preparing an account of the origin of the great English movement in Calcutta in 1830-35;" and thinks that the whole, when fully written, will form one of the brilliant chapters in the history, not only of Christian missions, but of educational progress, and of the civilisation of a subjugated empire by the governing race. It will furnish an Oriental analogy to the influence of Rome in the conversion of the Northern nations, and to that of Greece in the Renaissance and Reformation of Europe.

REVERTING to the necessity put upon the American missionary, Adoniram Judson, in 1812, to find a field for the exercise of his profession elsewhere than Calcutta, it may not be unprofitable to inquire into the action of the British Parliament about that period in respect of religious instruction for natives of India. In June, 1813, Lord Castlereagh, then Foreign Secretary in Lord Liverpool's Ministry, moved a resolution, "That such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among the natives of the British dominions in India of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement, and that, in furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law to persons desirous of going to, and remaining in India, for the purpose of accomplishing these benevolent designs." This looks much as if the Calcutta policy, which had been illustrated a year before in Judson's case, was not wholly approved by the authorities and public at home; a view that is confirmed by the discussion on the resolution, and its adoption by a majority of fifty-three in a house of a hundred and twenty-five members. Wilberforce was a prominent speaker on that occasion, and advocated the cause of the missionaries.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, writing from Rawal Pindi on the 25th March, relates, among other items of intelligence, that the huge Buddhist monolith, unearthed some months before at Jhelum by the workmen employed in constructing the railway, had been removed to the Lahor Museum, where it occupied a place among the other archaeological treasures of the Panjab. It is suggested that Dr. Leitner or Mr. Growse be called upon to decipher the inscription upon this monument, for the benefit of an anxious public; and the suggestion is accompanied with a lament at the uncertainty of authoritative action being taken in the matter. Perhaps, after all, a little delay will do no harm. We are quite sure that no one will be more desirous for the deciphering than the learned gentlemen themselves whose names are mentioned; but for the million, we apprehend that Mammon will offer more attraction than monoliths.

A STORY has been lately going the round of certain Indian papers which, if characteristic of the ways and weaknesses of Indian Governments, is also illustrative of the ways and weaknesses of our native subjects in the Far East. It is to the following effect:—Some time ago the Government of Madras asked its officers whether paper could be made of prickly pear "advantageously"? We are wholly ignorant of the wording of any circular that may have been adopted for the occasion; but it is presumed that the real meaning conveyed was much as follows:—"We do not wish to be troubled with a report of non-paying scientific results; give us, however, the figure of any of the supposed pecuniary gains, if any, to be obtained from the Cactus. There is no reason why the State should not put money in its purse as well as its individual subjects; quite the contrary." Many answers were received. Among them, one Collector reported that although in his district the manufacture of paper had, as a rule, long since ceased, an intelligent Muslim had succeeded in procuring such good specimens

of paper alleged to be made from prickly pear that he had induced him to continue his researches and produce something superior. The sequel is sad, if instructive. An advance in cash was made; fortunately not a large sum—one rupee only; enough, however, to point the moral and adorn the tale. On receiving the money the manufacturer of papyrus left the village with all his family, and has not since appeared, nor has he provided any clue to his "whereabouts." This last word is apparently extracted from the Collector's report on the subject, for we find it in inverted commas, together with the assertion with which the said extract concludes—"I do not believe that the paper shown was made of prickly pear fibre." We are scarcely surprised that, after reading these and other reports, the Government of Madras resolved that it did not "seem necessary to pursue the inquiry."

## Odds and Ends.

MR. G. D. OSWELL, B.A., of Keble College, has been appointed Tutor of Bishop's College, and is expected to arrive here about Easter. Mr. Oswald took a Second Class in Classics.

MR. T. E. VOIGHT has been appointed Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Calcutta.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., will leave Lucknow on Wednesday evening, the 10th April, and arrive at Nynee Tal on the 12th.

DR. S. W. FALLON has just issued Part XIII. of his "Hindustani-English Dictionary." More than half the work has now been published, as it is to be completed in twenty-five parts.

IT is said that Mr. A. W. Garrett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, will be appointed, as a temporary measure, a Professor in the Presidency College, in addition to his own work.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is suffering from low fever intervening upon influenza, and is in a weak state.

MR. KEMP, the father of the Bengal Civil Service, retires on the 15th April, after a service of more than forty-six years and a-half, of which forty-five and a-half were spent on duty.

COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, V.C., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. He leaves for England shortly.

THE HON. R.E. EGERTON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, left Bombay for Simla on Tuesday. Mrs. Egerton went home in the mail steamer from Bombay.

MR. A. MACLEAN has been appointed to officiate as a judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

THE Rajah of Suket has been formally deposed by order of the Government of India. He is to remain for the present at Lahore, and his son, if found fitting, well succeed him.

THE Rajah of Pooree, who was lately put on his trial on a charge of murder, has been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE Governor of Bombay recently visited the Central Provinces, with a view to settle the boundaries between the Khandeish and Holkar's territories. Holkar is stated to be greatly dissatisfied with his treatment.

THE Vernacular Press Bill has already been put in force, the first to fall under its effect being the Bengal native paper *Samachar*.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Mr. Justice Cunningham, who is already known as a novel-writer, is about to give the public another picture of Indian society, the scene of which will be laid in Madras.

A REPORT received from Nepal states that the heir-apparent of the Maharajah is dead.

MEETINGS are being held by the leading Mohammedans in Calcutta, to adopt measures for sending further help to Turkey.

THE scheme for the establishment of Civil Appellate Benches in the Mufasal in Bengal will soon be brought into operation.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS is to be formed amongst the residents on the Nilgiris.

ACCORDING to local telegrams crops are being damaged by locusts and other insects in Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura, and Tinnevely.

THE Government of India have moved the Secretary of State to agree to the pay of all their Under-Secretaries being raised to Rs. 1,500.

THE native regiments at Lucknow, chiefly consisting of Pathans, have volunteered for service abroad in the event of war between England and Russia.

THREE Burmese Ambassadors have arrived at Ceylon by steamer from Rangoon in charge of return presents to several persons who had forwarded presents to the King. They took some Buddhistical sacred books to be kept in Ceylon.

UNDER instructions from army head-quarters, all officers who may be on leave or furlough in Bombay (except those on medical certificate) are directed to rejoin their corps at once, all leave and furlough being cancelled.

ALL the butchers of Bankipore are said to have closed their shops as a protest against the imposition of the Licence Tax.

THE new Scottish Orphanage at Mahim was opened on April the 13th in the presence of a large number of visitors from Bombay by H.E. Sir Richard Temple. The cost of the new structure has been about 80,000, and accommodation is provided for 110 children.

COMPLAINTS come from Goa of repeated despotic acts committed by the new Governor, Viscount Sergio de Souza, and the imposition of unlawful taxes.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce thinks the Southampton route should be abolished, if it can be effected without greatly enhanced rates, and that the steamer with the India mails should not be kept waiting at Egypt for the coming up of the Southampton vessels.

A *Punjab Gazette* Extraordinary announces the closing of the routes to Cashmere. This action has been taken, on the recommendation of the Resident, on account of the prevalence of some distress, which is not expected to last long.

THE Administration Report of British Burmah for 1876-77 shows that murder, dacoity, robbery, and cattle theft have decreased, but the police signally failed in dealing with house-breaking.

OUT of twelve hundred houses at Bancoora, 706 were totally destroyed by fire on March 31.

ANOTHER Russian spy has they say, been discovered, and this time at Simla, in the form of "a veritable Turk, a fine-looking fellow, who says that he was at Kars when that fortress was stormed and taken by the Russians."

THE land postal line known as the Ahmedabad-Hyderabad postal line is abolished.

ON March 7 the Rangoon Jail was fired by the prisoners, and much damage was done. The guard killed two prisoners and seriously injured another. Other prisoners were injured in attempting their escape.

THE Dhond and Munmar Railway, which connects the north-eastern and south-eastern portions of the Bombay Presidency without the necessity of crossing the Ghauts, was to have been opened on the 17th April by H.E. Sir Richard Temple.

THE Thakore Saheb of Bhowanuggur, who was installed on the 5th instant, gives one lakh of rupees in donation to his *Alma Mater*, in the Kattywar Rajkoomar College, and sets apart fifteen thousand rupees, the amount of a nuzzur offered by his subjects, on his installation, to the relief of the sufferers by the famine.

THE falling-off in the trade of Calcutta in European piece-goods is well shown by the fact that the value of such goods exported from Calcutta to Bengal and other parts of India in February last was only Rs. 89,53,818, as compared with Rs. 1,00,10,069 exported in February, 1877.

IN the first two months of the current year the value of gold imported to this country was Rs. 21,95,654, and of that exported Rs. 2,58,100, whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 1,30,81,757, and of that exported Rs. 14,29,209. This leaves a balance in favour of imports of treasure of Rs. 1,35,90,102.

THE River Surveyor of Moulmein has, we learn, discovered the rock against which the steamer *Rangoon* grazed a few weeks ago opposite the Amhurst reef. It is, we hear, a sort of pinnacle rock, and has now been buoyed. It is somewhat remarkable that the spot at which, according to Lieut. Jarrad's chart, there is supposed to be thirty feet of water at low tide, has been passed over hundreds of times by the steamer *Rangoon*.

THE following is the result of the Opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on April 3:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Rehár	2,500	1,260	1,245	1,247-3-10	31,18,100
Banárás	2,000	1,195	1,175	1,182-0-7	23,64,075

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. H. F. Y. Callaghan, late 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Willets Point, United States of America, April 29, aged 29. Major Wm. H. Moutgomery, Royal Artillery, on his passage from Bermuda to Halifax, in April. Major General Pearson Scott Thompson, C.B., late of the 11th Hussars, April 30. Major R. F. Martin, late 74th Highlanders, at Suffolk House, Cheltenham, May 3.

BENGAL.—Major Gen. Ferdinand Whillingham, C.B., of No. 35, Queensborough-terrace April 28.

MADRAS.—W. H. Blacker, of the Public Works Department, Madras, at Madras, April 5.

BOMBAY.—Robert Nicholson, Esq., M.D., Surgeon Major, Bombay Army, at Ryder-street, St. James's, April 23. Lieut. Col. T. G. Fraser, Retired, Indian Army, formerly of the Bombay Fusiliers, at Sindgate, April 22, aged 72.

CHINA.—James Thomas Middleton, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice Consul of Taku, North China, at 36, Farnrose-street, Warrington Garious, Maidla Vale, April 25.

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieut. T. J. E. H. Steel, on board his Siamese Majesty's ship *Regent*, at Tongka, March 12.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Jones and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Trimmell and child, two Misses Howey, the Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. A. R. B. Porter, Mr. G. Eastwood, Mr. J. O. H. N. Oliver, Mr. Wm. Long, Mrs. MacMillan and child, Lieut. C. H. Brooks, R.E., Mr. P. F. Bhandara, Mr. P. G. Dray, Mr. J. H. Stanley, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lambert.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. B. H. Stafford, Mr. H. T. Blanford, Major and Mrs. Blomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Tedy and infant, Mr. G. M. Stewart, Mr. A. W. Mackie, Mr. Robert Cairns, Mr. Killock, Major Mullock, Mr. J. Burnett, two Masters Burnett, Mr. W. Batt, Mr. J. Hickman, Dr. Sullivan and Mr. H. W. Payne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. W. Whish, Mr. E. W. Molony, Sir E. C. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Southby, a gentleman, Dr. and Mrs. Skardon, Miss Prowse, Mr. J. N. Tait, Mr. Hoise, Mr. Yorke Smith, Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, Capt. W. B. Birch, and Capt. F. Juddy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 6, 1878.

## NATIVE FEELING IN INDIA.

IN the few remarks recently made in this paper under the head of "Troops from India," we alluded to a recommendation for strengthening the Indian Executive which had been somewhat vaguely signified through the wires of the telegraph. Such a recommendation seemed to indicate the introduction of an essentially despotic sway, as well as new outward signs of strength; some innovation, in fact, calculated to disperse all notions of "England's decrepitude" and secondary position with regard to Russia or any other Power, whether in Europe or Asia; also, perhaps, but in a minor degree, to shatter the conviction that the Indian Government had, "to a considerable extent, during past years, sunk to the position of a mere State machine for carrying out the wired instructions of the Secretary of State." In resuming consideration of this question, it is more important to arrive at the root of evil than discuss a remedy which is ever available, and may be applied at any time with no more danger than entailed by increased expenditure. The *Times* Correspondent, who cannot naturally be supposed other than the representative of one shade of popular local opinion, attributes the circumstance that "the tone of native feeling in India is not as healthy as could be desired," primarily to the seditious writings of the Vernacular Press. An old-established Indian paper, more decidedly (if not more extensively) still the mouthpiece of popular opinion, thinks that if the gradual "advance of the wave of disloyalty over India be traced, it will be found to have corresponded curiously with that of the influence of the Educational Department." Now, there is ample material for reflection in either of the two reasons given for the unsatisfactory state of the Indian mind towards its rulers; because we have no doubt whatever that the unhealthy "tone of native feeling" is precisely the same thing apprehended as the "wave of disloyalty." The difference is in the mode of expression only; a mere *façon de parler*, according to the temperament of the speaker—inductive or imaginative, practical or poetical.

As regards the Vernacular Press, the mistake is not of to-day nor of the present Government, who have acted in the matter under a pressing exigency. That an error has been committed at all may be disputed by some persons; for ourselves we recognise it palpably in that hasty, easy, wholesale

and indiscriminate application of civilised legislature which granted exceptional license to those who understand the term Liberty only in contrast to physical bondage; yet which inconsistently withheld many harmless class or social privileges of every-day life, while lavishly distributing dangerous and unknown exotics. In India, during the last month of the anxious year 1857, we stated an opinion,—and the statement is now before us in writing—that the Liberty of the Press was a measure about as applicable to the country as would have been the Hackney Coach Act, the International Copyright Law, or the introduction of an Italian Opera. Let us, for an instant, without rejecting the simile as absurd, suppose that the last-named appurtenance of civilisation were transplanted to a Native State. Alas for *prima donnas* or *prima ballerinas*! If it were possible for their syren sounds and graceful steps to fascinate patrons such as now contemplated, the inevitable sequel would be incarceration within the walls of a *zandana*. If otherwise, and they failed to arouse admiration, they would be spurned and thrown aside as things which money had rendered fair game for any kind of treatment. Briefly, then, the liberty of the Press in India is a *lusus naturee*, unintelligible and misinterpreted; consequently the Vernacular Press Act comes out of place, and should never have been requisite; but otherwise, and under the circumstances, we believe it to have been a wise and sound measure, and its recent restrictive application is indisputably judicious.

The question of Education is also a serious one, and relevant in our investigation of the causes of discontent apparent in India. But we do not admit, as inferred by one writer, that "the variety of learning with which the Educational Department has plied the natives of India, is a compound which, if not essentially unwholesome, is entirely unsuited to their constitution, and has grievously disagreed with them." This evil will correct itself, and is, from time to time, being corrected by the Directors of Public Instruction, in communication with the Home and Local Governments. Unfortunately, the first two or three generations of students; educated as the British Government loves to educate its subjects, afford no sufficient evidence of what will be the eventual outcome of Education generally. The first stage of this important process represents, as it were, the "little learning" which we are taught to consider dangerous; and we are yet only in that stage. Let us hope that, once past this Rubicon, our students will gain something of moral tone and loyalty, and lose much of conceit and false ambition. Good examples are greatly wanting of perseverance, steady conduct and usefulness throughout a life; and these good examples must be looked for among the pupils themselves, and not be confined to teachers. But all this is a work of time; of, at least three or four generations of students, and after completion of the first period, or stage, of Education on the principle of Western Civilisation. "To abolish the Educational Department," continues the writer from whom we have already quoted, "would no doubt appear to many people to be a very retrograde and even brutal proceeding. Yet we are inclined to think it would be an immense blessing to the people of India in the future, not if the stream of knowledge were for ever to be cut off from them, but if the mind of the Government on the subject of its educational system could be reduced to a *tabula rasa*, and a new policy worked out upon entirely different lines."

We disagree with every line of this quotation. The abolition of the Educational Department need not be a brutal measure if carried out in a good cause, but it would, in this instance, be little short of madness; and the experience of the past is the best foundation on which to build the edifice of the future. If proof were wanting of the broad spirit in which



Government instruction is administered in India, it will be readily found on reference to Sir George Clerk's Memorandum accompanying Lord Ellenborough's letter to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors, published some twenty years ago : and the attention at once officially given, and since maintained, to the principles laid down in these important papers is in itself a guarantee that the system pursued will be, for native students of every persuasion, void of offence as of occasion for discontent or disloyalty.

#### MR. T. T. COOPER.

Eighteen months ago, one dull foggy November evening, when London had scarce recovered from the turmoil which annually characterises the commencement of the chief magistrate's yearly reign of splendour, a young man of powerful frame and large stature might have been seen wending his way to the terminus through the motley crowd at Charing-cross. Few who saw him start for the East on that occasion were perhaps aware that he was one of the most intrepid of modern travellers, a man who literally for months together held his life in his hands, the well-known "Tang" Cooper, of Chinese notoriety; fewer still could have imagined that in the brief space of a few months the melancholy tidings would reach this country that he had been murdered while representing her Majesty at a station on the outskirts of China and Burmah. "Mr. Cooper, the British Political Agent at Bhamo, and two sepoys have been murdered at Bhamo by the Sepoy Guard; the assassins have been arrested. No clue as to the motive of the crime has yet been obtained, but it is not supposed to be political." Such is the brief telegram which narrates the massacre of one of England's enterprising sons, a typical representative of the reckless, daring spirit to whom this country owes in no small measure its present greatness and prosperity.

Born of wealthy parents Mr. Cooper, who from early infancy was infected with a roving and adventurous spirit, started, when barely out of his teens, on a tour to the Antipodes; he had not long been travelling in the wild regions of Australia when intelligence reached him of the altered circumstances of his position; things had not prospered with the family at home, and instead of being, as he had expected, the heir to a handsome competency, he found himself penniless and homeless in a distant land, away from any helping hand. Nothing daunted, he commenced the battle of life by repairing to China; why he selected that kingdom as his sphere of enterprise is not known, but it may be surmised from a passage selected from one of his works written some years afterwards:—"The great empires of Asia, almost up to our own time, presented an unknown field, which very few were able to enter upon and explore; religious prejudice and oriental conservatism combined to exclude the intrusive Western strangers; and but recently have we begun to acquire anything like accurate knowledge, either geographically or historically, of the vast empires and peoples of the true East. An angry and jealous fear of the aggressive force of Western civilisation has succeeded to contemptuous prejudice, and at the present time renders the Oriental peoples yet more reluctant to admit the presence of the foreigner, whom still they feel themselves unable to exclude. Of this Oriental exclusiveness, the giant Empire of China, slumbering in the conscious pride of its social and political system, which dates from the most distant ages, is the truest type." For a while he turned his attention, and with considerable success, to the Bar, but ere long his natural roving unsettled instincts urged him to the more adventurous paths of travel. He then conceived the idea of journeying through China to Burmah; but his efforts were not successful, owing to his arrest and imprisonment by the Chinese authorities. Effecting his escape, he was compelled to retrace his steps, and he returned broken in health and shattered in nerve, having undergone risks of life and limb such as to chill the blood in the veins of even a reader of his interesting and exciting account of this journey, published under the title of "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce." After a wearisome attempt to penetrate the Mishmee Hills, situate between Assam and Thibet, he found it necessary to rest awhile, so he betook himself to India, and thence came to this country, which he had not seen for fourteen years. At that time the Panthay Mission, which had been visiting our shores, was just about to return, and he was requested by Government to accompany them to their own land. He willingly consented, and once again bidding adieu to his native shores, escorted the Envoy and his suite as far as Calcutta, beyond which, owing to the utter discomfiture of the Panthays by the Chinese, they were unable to proceed. Recognising the peculiar merits for frontier service of a person so well versed in the ways of semi-civilised barbarians, the Government of India appointed Mr. Cooper to act as Political Agent at Bhamo during the absence on furlough of the permanent holder of the post; but he had not long discharged the duties of his office ere a severe attack of dysentery, which nearly cost him his life, compelled him to return to this country to recruit his health: he was then temporarily employed at the India Office till

the close of 1876, when he was ordered for the second time to India, on this occasion with despatches and papers for the Viceroy in connection with the approaching Imperial Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1877. After the termination of this duty he was re-appointed to his original post at Bhamo, where he remained till the date of his death.

Far removed from all the "busy haunts of men" being almost the sole European in the district, his former mode of life stood him in good stead; while his reputation on the frontier, amongst both Chinese and Burmese, rendered him peculiarly fitted for a position which requires no ordinary qualification effectually to fill. Possessing the power to an unusual degree of endearing himself to those around him, he will be mourned by many a far-off friend in this country, and his loss will be severely felt by the Government, in whose service he sacrificed his life. A. W.

#### DESPATCH OF NATIVE TROOPS WESTWARD.

The Monday morning telegram of the *Times* from India was not lacking in the usual interest. We reproduce the greater part:—

As an experiment of State policy, the despatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of even the most ardent advocates of the measure. The native soldiers appear, indeed, completely captivated by the prospect of being engaged in military service in Europe. The fact is—though hitherto it has not been sufficiently realised—that the native army is now composed of very different elements from those of which it was formed prior to the Mutiny. The old Bengal army was almost entirely recruited from high-caste men, who were forbidden by their religion to cross the sea, and who naturally, therefore, showed intense reluctance, if called upon, to fight out of India. The present army is, on the contrary, to a great extent recruited from the Sikhs, Pathans, and Punjab Mussulmans—all enlisted for general service and shackled by little or no caste prejudice. These are men to whom fighting is as the breath of their nostrils, and who have been for a long time chafing under the severe restraints imposed upon their bellicose instincts by protracted peace. The prospect, therefore, which has now been opened out to them of being employed in active service under conditions of honour and confidence, to which the native soldier is keenly sensible, has awakened a spirit of emulous enthusiasm showing that England possesses in India a reserve of military strength of which, till now, she appeared hardly conscious. This reserve, if scientifically organised, is capable of raising England to a first-class military Power, were it only from mere strength of numbers. It is stated that not only the actual native soldiers, but the classes from which they are generally recruited are manifesting the greatest eagerness to take part in the war. Commanding officers have reported to the Government that regimental second battalions can be raised in a few days. This enthusiasm is by no means confined to the Bengal army. Immediately the news of Indian troops being ordered to Malta became known at Mhow, the native officers of the 23rd Regiment, after the roll was called, advanced to the colonel and expressed their eager desire to be engaged in active service. Shortly after, the men collected in crowds round the colonel's bungalow, and on his coming out with the native officers a scene of the wildest enthusiasm is said to have occurred, the private soldiers with loud cheers taking up the request of the native officers.

A telegram from Madras states that when volunteers were asked for from the 15th Madras Native Infantry to join the 25th, under orders for Malta, the whole regiment came forward, earnestly begging to be sent. This regiment returned only six weeks ago from three years' foreign service in Burmah, the men having been settled in lines for only fourteen days. Many out of the hundred who were selected have not even seen their families since their return. They marched away nevertheless in excellent spirits, elated with the prospect "of going," as they described it, "to some place near England to fight the Russians." A petition for foreign service, signed by every man in the regiment, has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief by the 25th Madras Infantry. On every side similar accounts are received in all cases of regiments ordered for service, those chosen being regarded by the rest of the army with feelings of generous envy. The emulation is so great that the Colonel of the 9th is said to have had the choice of 1,000 from which to fill up the few vacancies in his regiment.

The Government are treating the troops with a liberality which is warmly appreciated. The men will receive batta and free rations, together with three months' pay in advance. The new equipment is also said to be both serviceable and attractive, consisting of a French-gray turban, tied in the same manner as in the Sikh regiments, with a patch in front bearing the number of the regiment, a red serge tunic, Zouave trousers, white gaiters, worsted socks, stout English boots, and a pair of blankets for each Sepoy.

We add the latest opinion of the Anglo-Indian Press, in the matter of the novel Expeditionary Force:—

The *Pioneer* of April 13 has the following remarks:—A native Indian army operating in Europe would be peculiarly placed, because, except its own officers, there would be none available for its management who could speak its language. If there happened to be heavy casualties among its officers, it would be as useless as a dismounted cannon. Its latent serviceability would be all there,

but the European General in command would have no means of directing this and applying it. But there can be no question now of altering organisation. The native company officers could not be changed for Europeans all in a moment, even if it were decided that this were desirable, and as we have seen, there are very high authorities who think it would not be desirable even if it could be done. So, last of all, there is no sudden need for a great number of fresh officers per regiment. There would be no room for them in the existing organisation, which must be retained for the present. We may trust, therefore, that the various resources of the country would not be unequal to meeting the emergency, such as it is. On the other hand, the possibility that a long war may be fought in Europe, that England will learn to make use of the vast military resources of this empire, and that the arrangements to be done ultimately will be on a large scale, the problem which the Government of India dealt with in 1876 must be entirely re-stated. For one thing, the objection to having British company officers for native troops turned to a large extent in 1876 on expense. It was in a way waste of time to discuss the question whether or not that plan were desirable. Its cost put it quite out of reach. The arguments of Sir Henry Norman and Lord Napier may be regarded as aimed at, showing that the only system possible was fairly satisfactory. But if great masses of Indian troops go to Europe to engage in war there, the cost will manifestly be borne by England, and expensive systems, if clearly better than the inexpensive, may become feasible. It is not impossible to suppose that a system might arise under which native regiments would, independently of actual warfare going on, have tours of service in Europe—at Mediterranean stations for example, which will perhaps become more numerous than at present—just as European regiments have tours of service here. It might pay Great Britain to support the extra expense of keeping up considerable numbers of regiments in this country, who would be available for such service. Certainly if war breaks out the native army may have a grander future before it than any which its purely local service could promise.

THE *Times of India* bears unconscious testimony to the rapidity with which the embarkation of troops has been effected, for it writes on the 15th April, just a fortnight before departure of the first convoy:—"In reference to the rumours that have lately been locally circulated, we are able to state, on the highest authority, that the Government of Bombay have not received any orders to despatch any forces to Mesopotamia, or anywhere else; and that the Government of Bombay are not aware of any determination having been formed by the Government of India to send a force beyond seas at all. According to the latest news from Europe, moreover, any local preparation would be premature."

## Correspondence.

### RIOTS, No. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It may be asked how is the gigantic system of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn in India, which has increased so rapidly since 1874, to be checked?

I beg to suggest three measures. First. *The publication of the quantities of food stored in various parts of India.*

Not only has the Indian Government neglected to publish this information, according to the practise of other civilised administrations, but it is itself, I believe, inexcusably ignorant on the subject. I beg you to correct me if I be wrong in this belief. In 1857 I had some difficulty in ascertaining the existence and localities of the chief stores of corn, but I had no leisure to make systematic inquiries. Since then the ignorance of Government appears to have increased rapidly, and since 1874 it has been the interest of the millionaire speculators to deceive both Government and the public: the wretched peasantry and townspeople see the prices of food rising, but cannot understand what is the cause.

As soon as an honest merchant in corn sends a consignment to a famine-stricken part of the country he finds that he is undersold by the speculators, who suddenly produce stores of corn, the existence of which had been unknown to the public. When the regular merchants have been ruined in their attempts to supply the market, the unprincipled speculators can make their own terms with consumers, with the official dispensers of Government relief, and with the non-official famine relieving Committees.

Secondly. Free trade is impossible under the wretched system of Government octroi. Were it not for the fetters imposed by octroi, corn could be stored in abundance by merchants in towns, as was done throughout the North-Western Provinces previous to 1858. For twenty-five years the wise laws passed through

the influence of Trevelyan and Lord Metcalf had secured free trade in those provinces. The octroi has forced corn merchants either to keep their stores scattered throughout the villages or to export them. A few have made bargains with octroi contractors, and have thus established monopolies.

Thirdly. I urge the improvement of communications. A railroad is required for a most important line from famine-stricken Bellary to the sea at Karwar. My heart will rejoice when I hear of the erection of huge granaries at the port of Karwar from which food would be transported by railway to feed millions of cultivators of cotton who are ready to perish with hunger.

I beg once more to urge Government to encourage the planting of trees as much for medicinal and sanitary purposes as for providing fuel for cooking. How is it that such wide tracts in the Bellary district are still destitute of trees?

There is such wondrous beauty in the external form of trees, and so welcome a shelter beneath their over-arching boughs, that we should not feel surprised that in early ages groves were considered as the fittest temples for the gods. There are also, it must be remembered, few things in nature so pleasing to the eye as the form or the colour of the flowers which adorn at seasons the whole vegetable kingdom, and nothing so grateful to the palate of the rude man as the flavour of the fruits which trees afford. In addition to these were the multifarious uses to which their wood could always be applied. For buildings, for furniture, for implements of peace or war, or for ornament, it was indispensable. In ancient times it was from wood alone that man obtained that fire which enabled him to cook his food, to warm his dwelling, or to sacrifice to his gods."—Page 1 of Fergusson's "Tree and Serpent Worship."

—Your obedient servant,

T.

April 29.

## Notices of Books.

*Indian Finance Defended; a Refutation of the Opinion too Generally held that British India is Overburdened with Debt and Taxation.* London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

A very brief preface informs us that this very brief pamphlet is written by "an Indian officer of some experience," with a view to prevent misconception, and in the sole interest of truth. The assurance that he speaks in his capacity as a private individual, "without the knowledge of other officers of the Government, and without making use of any information which is not published by the Government and available to all," leads to the inference that the author is no stranger to the ways and figures of the Finance Department in India. And the conciseness with which the question is treated gives as good evidence as the faith in tabular statements that the process by which the results exhibited have been obtained is well understood.

The pamphlet is, no doubt, useful; but more so to one who has mastered the two Parliamentary Blue-books which have professedly supplied it with a starting point, than to the reader uninitiated in the mysteries of Indian Finance. There is nothing new in the argument in justification of the opium traffic, which will be neither convincing nor satisfactory to its opponents.

*A New Source of Revenue for India.* By George W. Strettell, H.M.'s Indian Forest Department. London: Marlborough and Co.

Mr. Strettell is an officer of considerable experience in the Forest Department of India; and in the pamphlet before us he has put forward a careful and well-reasoned argument in favour of the cultivation of plants which have hitherto been comparatively neglected; notably the *Calotropis gigantea*. Naturally, he thinks the development of the fibre trade of India should, in the first instance, be the duty of Government; and now that the Forest Conservancy in that country has become an affair of many heads and hands, and may be said to have assumed its legitimate dimensions, we know no way of dealing with the question which presents equal advantages. In any case, he has done good service in enabling the officers of Government as well as private speculators to become readily acquainted with a subject of no small practical value.

A man of Mr. Strettell's antecedents might add very much to our knowledge of, and interest in the forests and plants of the Sind province by showing how and to what extent the natives themselves have turned to account the woody and vegetable wealth at their disposal. The manufacture of paper

to which he refers so frequently in his pamphlet was commonly carried on, even under British rule, according to the aboriginal native system; and we doubt much whether such practice has been wholly discontinued at the present date. We have some recollection of a long and rudely-rounded beam, some 14 feet by 2 or 1½, crossed at the finer extremity by a perpendicular log, acting as mallet. The upper part, or thicker end, being raised from the earth by a tolerably high stone, some eighteen inches were made to overlap, so that a heavy pressure thereon would lift the whole. To work it, a man (sometimes also a second) jumped on the overlapping end, and commenced a routine of mechanical pressure, much after the fashion of a French *frotteur* polishing, with the flat bit of soap attached to his foot, the wooden floors of an *entresol* or *premier*. The remainder of the process may be conceived in the following recipe:—Procure any amount of old fishing rets, or rope twisted into matting. Throw it under the immediate influence of the pounding machine. Keep continually feeding the hammer at risk of your fingers. The result, multiplied by three bleachings, will be very respectable writing-paper—Sind paper, be it understood. It would not do for Overland letters—nor would it adorn an album.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE FALL OF KASHGHAR.

It is not many years since the Government of India despatched to Kashghar an expedition which was to do much, and prepare the way for more. At that time it was quite the fashion to profess an interest in the fortunes of Yakob Beg and his infant State. This isolated fragment of Mussulman dominion, standing intact amidst the ruins of more ancient Emirates and Khanates, and holding China in check on the one side, and Russia at bay on the other, was fitly understood to be a symbol of British interests, which all the world knows to consist, not in our island itself, or in anything we have done or are doing there, but in the maintenance of barbaric Islam against civilised Christianity throughout Asia and Europe. Consequently, it became obvious that Kashghar was necessary to the preservation of our Indian Empire; and our friendly relations with its ruler were believed to be such that we could use Kashghar at pleasure as a base of operations for driving the Russians out of Turkestan. These important political connections were to have been confirmed by an Embassy from Constantinople to Yakob Ali, completing the golden circle which binds England and barbarism together in seemingly union. However, the Embassy never came off. The Envoy was stopped by sickness, and by alarm at the frightful region before him; and the Sultan's counsels had to be entrusted to vicarious and mercenary hands. A second Embassy might have been more fortunate, had there been any Kashghar to which to send it; but meanwhile the course of events has been such as to suggest the gravest doubts whether diplomatic intercourse between that kingdom and Turkey in Europe has not come to an end for ever and ever. Neither State can congratulate itself upon the auspiciousness of the conjuncture selected for opening friendly relations. The Envoy, in fact, left the country he visited on the verge of ruin, and returned to find his own country in a condition only a few degrees better. One and the same year witnessed the destruction of the Mussulman Empire of Kashghar, and the downfall of the Turkish power in Europe. There is even a certain approximation between the dates of the decisive events in these great catastrophes; the capture of Yakob Ali's capital is removed by only a few days from the fall of Plevna. Meanwhile, what has become of the British interests so intimately concerned in Kashghar? A bulwark of our Indian Empire, it would appear, has been swept away, and we are left the weaker. Any desperate expedient would have been preferable to this undesirable result. The Government need not have shrunk from any measures, however bold, even to the sending of a new Kashghar expedition, to take barometric observations, collect plants and animals, and spread the ægis of British power over the failing fortunes of Beg Kuli Beg. But nothing was done, and Kashghar, like Babylon, has fallen.

Worse than this, it has fallen almost unnoticed. Our professional alarmists have been too busy in Eastern Europe to spare time for dirges and woeful prophecies over Western Asia. Besides, the ruin of Kashghar has been brought about not by the Russians, but by the Chinese; and it is not yet the fashion to fear that the Chinese may turn us out of India. Nor has the war been one of aggrandisement; for Kashghar was a revolted province of China. That enormous Empire has of late years been slowly recovering its losses by rebellion upon its Western frontier. The rebels were the Tunganese, that is, the Mahomedan subjects of the Emperor, who had become Chinese in almost every respect except their religion. The last successful rising began in 1862, among the

Tungan tribes far to the north-east of Kashghar, aided, however, by a large immigration of Mussulmans from that State. In a short time, all the Western frontier of China was in a blaze; the Celestial Government was utterly unable to restore order; and the last vestige of its authority disappeared from the revolted districts when the Governor of Kuldja, on the 7th of March 1866, blew up the citadel and the garrison, rather than surrender to the besieging Tungan force. The result of all this was the establishment of three kingdoms—if so they can be called—in the territories formerly subject to the Chinese. To the north and east lay the territories occupied by the Tungas proper, containing the large towns of Manas and Urumsî; to the south and south-west was Kashghar; and midway between the two lay Kuldja and the tract of country occupied by the Taranshi, or the Kashghar emigrants who had been invited by the prospect of rebellion. This state of affairs, however, was by no means one of stable equilibrium; and before half-a-dozen years were out, one of three divisions had disappeared in consequence of the Russian conquest at Kuldja. This step had been provoked by the aggressive tendencies of the Taranshi, who, after clearing their new country of Tungan, had carried their depredations into Russian territory. The Tungan having now a monopoly of anarchy, turned their attention to Kashghar, and attacked Yakob Beg with an army of 5,000 men, who were not only defeated, but nearly annihilated, barely 800 returning to tell of the failure of the enterprise. The Chinese Government congratulated Yakob Beg upon his victory, and sent him a contribution made up of silver ingots, pieces of silk, and tea. For the next few years, the ruler of Kashghar was supposed to be acting in concert with the Chinese Government against the Tungan, from whom, in 1874, he conquered the two large towns of Manas and Urumsî. But it soon became evident that the Celestial Empire intended to grant Yakob Beg no further grace than that which the Cyclops promised Ulysses. He was to be devoured last; and so it has actually come to pass. Yakob Beg's tenure of Manas lasted barely a year. The Kashghar army was concentrated at home, and the Tunganese were left to their fate. By this time the Chinese had an army of 35,000 men on their Western frontier, immensely superior in organisation and armament to anything their revolted subjects could put in the field against them; and the Governor of Manas began to treat for a surrender. The Chinese were actually admitted into the town when their irregular conduct exasperated the citizens, who set upon them and destroyed them nearly all. This, however, was only the vanguard; the main body was still labouring up, and on Sept. 24, 1876, having previously occupied Urumsî without resistance, it sat down before Manas. The place was taken on Nov. 9 following, and was subjected, according to the usual fate of towns conquered by the Celestial forces, to the last extremities of spoliation and massacre.

The subversion of the Tunganese left nothing between China and Kashghar; and there could be no doubt that Yakob Beg would be attacked before long. At this critical moment of his fortunes, he died; and his son and successor possessed the throne for only a few turbulent months. Yakob Beg's death took place on the 8th of June, 1877, and one of his two sons murdered the other as they were returning from their father's funeral. The murderer, Beg Kuli Beg, was soon obliged to face an insurrection in the south-eastern portion of his dominions, in which the Khan of Khotan was implicated. Though at first successful, the rebellion was stayed by the total defeat and flight of the principal rebel; but the Chinese had meanwhile been advancing at the other end of the eastern frontier, and Beg Kuli Beg returned a victor to Kashghar only to find that one of his outlying cities—Kuchar—had fallen into their hands. Proposals for peace, or at least for a two years' armistice, were rejected by the Chinese General Izo, who immediately occupied Aksu and Ash-Turfan, and thus, before the end of October, had cleared his way to Beg Kuli Beg's capital. The fall of these places was the signal for negotiations between the Chinese General and the Khan of Khotan, which ended in the peaceful admission of the invaders to that city. In vain did Beg Kuli Beg, once more leaving Kashghar with an army of 15,000 men, endeavour to bring the Khan to a sense of his allegiance; he was checked at all points, and even slightly wounded. Hurrying back to defend his capital, he found that too in a state of revolt; and at last, sending off his women and valuables towards Audijan, in Russian Ferghana, he rode himself, with a guard of 4,000 men, across the Russian frontier to Osh, and threw himself upon the protection of the Governor. The Chinese captured Kashghar on the 17th of December, and made it no exception to their general rule of fire and sword. The unhappy Tunganese are still flocking over the border into the Russian province of Osh, to escape the fury of the Celestial host. For the Government of Kashghar, the Chinese have arranged for the present by putting Mursa Ahmad, the former Beg of Tashkend, in Beg Kuli Beg's place. This man was found in a prison when the Chinese army entered Kashghar. Such has been the end of a State which used to be gravely spoken of as a principal bulwark of India against Russian aggression. It is unnecessary to say that India is just as secure now as when Kashghar flourished, and was honoured with Embassies. One important result is that China and Russia

have now been brought more extensively into contact. During the long period of their intercourse in Central Asia, these two great Powers have ever remained on a friendly footing; and it is not likely that the traditional policy of either will suffer any violent alteration now; though the possession of Kuldja by Russia may create a difficulty. This place belongs of right to the Chinese, and was captured by the Russians from rebel Chinese subjects only seven years ago. In view of the recent Chinese successes, the garrison of Kuldja has been strengthened; but the measure has probably been dictated only by excessive caution.—*Friend of India.*

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

LAHORE, March 26.—A case of criminal breach of trust occurred a few days ago, and it only shows how careful the public should be in intrusting property to persons of whom they know little or nothing. An individual of the name of Martin set himself up as a watchmaker in a little room belonging to the building occupied by Alfred and Co., chemists and druggists, near the Ice-house, and advertised in the local journal. The advertisement was headed "Why send your watches to Calcutta or Bombay for repair?" This was just the way to attract customers, and it proved successful. The station was in need of a good watchmaker, and Mr. Martin was one. Many gentlemen patronised him. One day the police was informed that Mr. Martin was *non est*, and that he had carried away with him a number of valuable watches. He said that he was going to Shadara, and never turned up since. On an entry being made into his room by the inspector of police, three American clocks were found, but the watches were missing. The police has got a descriptive roll of his person, and it cannot be long before he is arrested.—Not long ago an individual giving himself as a colonel in the army of the Ameer of Cabul, visited Lahore, and took his quarters in the hotel of Mrs. Cunningham. His appearance indicated him to be a gentleman of high breeding and polished manners, and he looked more like a Turk than anything else. Though ostensibly a Mahomedan, he drank simpinkin and brandy, and was liberal with his pegs to acquaintances. He spoke a little English and made himself agreeable to every one. Nothing displeased the colonel more than when any one declined to accept a peg from him. His expenses at the hotel were about Rs. 10 a day, or about Rs. 300 a month. For a colonel he was very young, as his age did not appear to be more than twenty-five or thirty years. All sorts of rumours were circulated regarding him. Some said he was an imposter, others that he was a Russian spy. He was under the surveillance of the police during his stay in the hotel, but nothing was elicited which went to prove that he was a secret agent of the Russian Government. After the expiration of a month his small bill was presented for payment, but the colonel said he had no funds; that he expected remittances from Kabul, and that as soon as he received the money he would adjust his account. After a few days the bill was a second time presented, when the gallant colonel replied that he must go to Peshawur and would send a remittance, without fail, on his arrival. Rather than incur any further loss, he was permitted to go to Peshawur, and has not been heard of since, leaving his hotel bill of Rs. 400 unpaid. Whether he contracted any other debts in Lahore I do not know, but I consider those tradesmen fortunate who refused him credit on the strength of his supposed rank of colonel. He has proved himself a veritable *chevalier d'industrie*, and has probably sought "fresh pastures to feed upon."—A recent despatch from Mr. Elias, Joint Commissioner of Ladakh, to the Government of India, was tampered with on its way, inasmuch as the wrapper was torn open and certain documents extracted as well as a few bills. Some of the officials of the Maharajah of Cashmere are suspected. The Government of India is now investigating the matter. Mr. Elias' ultimate destination is, I believe, Kashghar. Tents and a complete equipment for travelling are now being purchased for him by Mr. Shaw at Calcutta. What can be the object of the Government of India in deputing another person to Kashghar, when it is well known that the country is in a great state of excitement and disorder? Another officer, Captain Biddulph, has been deputed to Gilgit to watch the Russian movements beyond the frontier.—A horrible murder has been committed here. The other day the body of a young Hindu female was taken out from a well near the Book Club. A gardener discovered it from the stench produced, and on being taken out, the neck of the victim was found secured by a rope to which was attached a ghurra filled with kunkur and closed at the mouth. The corpse was in an advanced stage of decomposition, having been in the well for ten or eleven days. It was identified as that of the wife of a mistress employed in the Railway Workshop. The deceased lived in the city, and on the morning that she was missing had on her person jewellery to the value of Rs. 200. The police has been investigating the case for some days, and the murderers, three in number, have been discovered. It would appear from the particulars received that the murder was perpetrated in broad daylight, and on the last Saturday of the month (February), when all Govern-

ment offices were closed. The place selected for the deed was in a public office, the room of Mr. Lincoln, clerk to General MacLagan, P.W.D. The unfortunate woman was addicted to drink, and it is supposed that she must have been either drugged or made drunk, then strangled, and the body afterwards removed to the room of General MacLagan, where it was hid under some matting or old dhurries. At night it was thrown into the well. The jewellery was found concealed in the record room of the same office. One of the murderers is a chupprassie in the P.W.D.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.—Major-General Stewart, commanding the Meen Meer Division, and who is proceeding home on sick leave, makes over his command to Major-General Sir Sam Browne on the 15th inst.

MR. P. CARNEGIE.—On the 30th ult. the talukdars and other members of the Bareilly Reform Club convened a meeting to bid farewell to Mr. P. Carnegie, the retiring Commissioner. An appropriate address was presented.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 4th inst. Mr. S. F. A. Thompson, an assistant of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company lost his life in the river. He was proceeding from the ship *Eurydice* to the ship *Star of Scotia* by cargo boats lying between the above ships, when he lost his footing, and fell between the boats. He was never seen to rise again.

KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY.—H.M.'s 51st King's Own Light Infantry, from Peshawur, marched into Subathoo on the 6th inst. For want of accommodation four companies encamp under canvas below the old cemetery, and will, it is believed, shortly proceed either to Solun or Jutog, the old barracks at Subathoo station having been condemned.

NEW ROAD.—Plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 4,00,000, for making up the frontage of the new river-side road in Calcutta, from Abheeretollah Ghat to Bagh Bazaar, having been submitted by the Port Commissioners, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having approved the scheme, has sanctioned the execution of the work.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—A Calcutta paper says that, owing to the pressing need of additional officers in the Bengal Educational Service, the Government of India has been moved to place at once the services of Mr. A. Gough at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. In the event of this not being done, the Government of India has been further moved to telegraph the Secretary of State to send out immediately at least three officers from England.

STORMS.—There were showers and storms in the majority of the districts of Bengal during the week ended the 23rd of March; and by a heavy hail-storm at Manda, in the Rajshahye district, four men were killed, many houses and trees blown down, and the crops seriously injured. Prospects are generally good, though complaints of the dearthness of rice are numerous, especially from the districts in which a large export trade was carried on.

CAPTAIN HUMPHRIES.—Captain Humphries, who met with a bad accident in the Hog Hunters' Steeplechase at Meerut, is doing well we are glad to hear. The thigh was fractured, but is in a fair way to get thoroughly mended. In more professional language, "complete apposition has occurred," and the patient will be fit to go for the Grand National at Umballa in the autumn. At the time of the accident he was on a horse of Major Luck's, of the 15th Hussars. The animal put both forefeet into a blind watercourse, and turned a somersault on to his unfortunate rider. The course is said to have been very badly chosen, and the obstacles concealed by standing crops.

SCENE IN COURT.—On the 2nd April the proceedings of the Court of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Colonel Reid, were varied by the following incident. Sentence of death was being pronounced on a Mahomedan for the murder of a woman, whom he had killed with the savage ferocity of a wild beast (having inflicted no less than twelve wounds on her, all more or less fatal), when the prisoner stooped, pulled off one of his shoes, and hurled it at the Commissioner in a paroxysm of rage and despair. The shoe struck the Judge on the left shoulder. The murderer was at once seized by the police-guard that accompanied him, and his hands were pinioned.

CALCUTTA COMPANIES.—During the year 1877 fourteen new joint stock companies, with capitals aggregating Rs. 39,52,000, were registered in Calcutta; five companies increased their capital to an amount altogether of Rs. 3,42,500, and four companies, with capital aggregating Rs. 29,50,000, were wound up or transferred. At the end of the year there were 155 companies, whose united capital amounted to Rs. 7,55,46,500, in existence on the Calcutta register. From the time that the Joint Stock Companies' Act came into operation in 1857 the number of companies started has been 334, of which 139, with capital amounting to Rs. 15,12,76,900, have been wound up or transferred.

ODISH STATISTICS.—The annual report on the administration of the Province of Oudh for 1876-77 states that 1,216 criminal prisoners



were released and the sentences of 3,713 were partially remitted in celebration of Her Majesty's proclamation on January 1st, 1877. The bathing fair held at Ajudhia in February was attended by great crowds, for it is the belief of the natives that their sins will be forgiven them, as well as millions of their ancestors, if they manage within four minutes and a half to bathe and go through certain ceremonies, especially during a peculiar conjunction of the planets which takes place only once in eighty years. As this was one of the occasions, the rush to the river was very great: numbers were trodden under foot, and sixty-five persons lost their lives. The police returns show a decrease of crime, though murders, which number 110, give an increase of twenty-four more than the preceding year. The prisons were not nearly so full, the health of the prisoners was good, and the death-rate only 1·3 per cent. The value of imports fell off to the amount of ten lakhs; that of exports increased by forty lakhs. The imperial taxes amounted to Rs. 16,726,703. Cholera, fever, and small-pox were very prevalent throughout the province, increasing the death-rate beyond that of any previous year. The Educational Department worked satisfactorily; and though female education made little or no progress, the number of scholars in the various schools was 64,197; and 195 original works, seven translations, and forty-one republications were published, excluding many insignificant pamphlets. The reward for snake-killing having been dispensed with, is the only excuse that can be given for the small number (eighty-eight) of snakes destroyed, while that of wild animals rose to 527.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 4. Str. Mecca, Singapore.—6. Str. Historian, Madras; str. Lizzie, Beypore.—7. Str. Ava, Bombay; str. Duke of Sutherland, Bombay; str. Queen Victoria, Colombo; str. Guy Manning, Bombay.—1. Str. Presnitz, Jadernee; Str. Mar-nock, London.—10. Str. Sattara, Camorta; str. City of Oxford, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

April 4. Strs. Reliance and Chyebassa; Saint Margaret and Morning Star.—5. Strs. Duke of Argyll and Pekin; str. Callinhee.—6. Strs. Africa.—7. Str. City of Canterbury; Perthidea.—8. Str. Estepona. Marie Collet and St. Jean Baptiste.—9. Strs. Calcutta and Pemba.—10. Str. Meinam; Star of Africa.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 12, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 to 94 8
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5½ per Cent., 1869-8	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884)	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1886)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1888)	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	116 0 to 116 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	116 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½ to 1s. 10.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½ to 1s. 10.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agri Bank (Limited) ...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	700 to 702
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	120 to 122
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1250 to 1300
Cool Company ...	1440	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	132 to 133
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	600	Fr. — to —
De'li and London Bank Shares ...	250	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 18
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	0	64 to 55
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	298 to 290
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	170 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	180 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	600	80 to 81
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	125 to 130
Lower Assam Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1030 to 1040
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	£61	42 to 41
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	500	200 to —
Parjib Bank ...	£124	109 to —
Simla Bank ...	100	— to —
Union Steam Tea Company ...	500	500 to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	250	128 to 129
	£10	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Beeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

OOTACAMUND, March 31.—This little Peddlington is subject to occasional outbreaks that assume formidable appearances, but are soon over and leave not a trace behind; the present little civil war may be termed the Battle for the Trees; the fight will be a harmless one, as the weapons used are only human tongues and the woodman's chopper, and as the latter is not used to chop off heads, but only to cut down trees, the former will soon get tired and retire from the strife. . . . In ordering the trees in St. Stephen's compound to be cut down, the Chaplain was not aware that he was raising a hornet's nest around him, for, strange to say, he did not consult the opinion of the public generally, but only of such persons as he deemed necessary. For my part, I like to see our Church stand out boldly, instead of being hidden by trees, as though we were ashamed of it, but those who have an eye for the picturesque, and a relish for antiquities, consider that the removal of trees that have been growing for years has robbed the church of any beauty that may have been reflected on it by the surrounding foliage, and destroyed by one fell swoop the growth of years. This is the political and sentimental view to take of it, but the Chaplain, though not without taste, has still a leaning towards the practical, and sinking present appearance for the prevention of future destruction, has dared to execute dire wrath on shade-giving, picturesque, too numerous, and withal deceptive acacias. These trees, pretty to look at when covered with a sheen of gold from their feathery yellow blossom, are like whitened sepulchres, all glorious without, but, underneath the splendour, filling the ground with roots that spread above and below, destroying all that comes in their way. I have heard that, in Australia, whence these trees were imported, a heavy fine is imposed on any one who plants one of these trees within a certain space of a dwelling-house. They are known in their own country, here as strangers they have been planted indiscriminately; they are around our path and will soon be around our bed; already have I seen shoots springing up between the boards in verandahs. In a country like this, so many people sojourn for a time and as soon as practicable return to their old country, these have to bury their dead and go their way; it is therefore most necessary that the burial places should be as much as possible saved from destruction. No loving hand to repair the ravages of time, all that human foresight can do to keep up decent appearances should be done, and the roots of the trees that have raised such a controversy were wending their way towards the resting-place of the dead. For the sake of the living, too, the *Acacia dealbata* should be as much as is now possible eradicated from the station; we know not how many deaths from typhoid fever may not be laid at their roots. Health should certainly be considered before beauty. The rain that fell the week before last has not been supplemented by continued showers. Ootacamund had very little of it. Lovedale was more favoured, but here we are as burnt, dried up, and withered as before, and look with longing eyes at every little bit of cloud we see, hoping it may be laden with a refreshing shower; the high north wind scatters the clouds into small fragments that float over our heads and go over the hills and far away. In the Wynad the rain has been partial; it is amusing to hear planters talk about the number of cents of rain each estate has had, and to see how he who can score inches holds his head up as though he really did expect a bumper this year. The demand for houses has broken out again. I fancy now that Government are really coming some people who were afraid of having a house on their hands and waited for a certainty of Governmental movements, will come badly off. His Grace the Governor and family will be located at Woodlands on their arrival, as Government House is not nearly ready to receive them. The rooms at Woodlands are so small that the family alone will fill them. I believe Mr. Barlow is thinking of taking the house when the Governor vacates it. It is early days to speak of the Commissioner in his official capacity, as he is a new broom at present, but he gives promise of suiting the place and the place suiting him. Mr. Johnson is to remain as acting Assistant Commissioner for three months longer, and as Mr. Maclean has been gazetted to Coimbatore, it may be Mr. Johnson will continue in the acting appointment.—*Madras Times Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.—Bombay is now obliged to indent upon Madras for its daily supply of ice. The *Englishman* thinks this is rather a come-down for *Primus in Indis*.

NEW BOOK.—“Famine and Other Indian Topics” is the title of a neatly printed, well got-up little book, by Mr. G. C. S. Thomas, Judge of Vizagapatam, which we have just received. It is embellished with a photograph of Vizagapatam.—*Mail Times.*

DEATH RESULTING FROM THE BITE OF A HORSE.—A horse-keeper in the service of the Post-Office was, a few days ago, bitten by a horse, and he died on the 30th March, at the General Hospital from

tetanus, the result of the bite. Dr. Stanbrough, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned the verdict "Death from tetanus resulting from the bite of a horse."

**THE MADRAS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The second concert of this Society was to take place on the 6th April, at which will be performed Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah." There is every promise of a rich musical treat, and we hope to see the accommodation of the Banqueting Hall tested to the utmost. The choruses are strong and have been well drilled, while the solos could scarcely be in better keeping than they are—certainly could not in India.

**THE HARBOUR WORKS.**—The North arm of the Harbour is progressing, its length being now about 700 feet from the shore, and the inner point reaching nine fathoms of water. The two steamers belonging to the Harbour Works, which bring granite from Covelong, are anchored within a few yards of the extreme point of the North arm. We understand it is intended to cut open a canal south of the North arm from the beach to Cochrane's Canal, so that the Coom shall always be flushed with fresh water.

**TRAVANCORE MISSION.**—From the annual report of the Mission Hospital and Dispensaries in South Travancore placed at our disposal, we find that the Mission had a time of severe trial, for besides having famine and cholera during the greater part of the year they had to mourn the loss of two missionaries. The number of new cases registered for the past year was 15,988, being a slight increase on the previous year. The sufferings from famine, says the report, were great, but through the munificent bounty of his Highness the Maharajah they were enabled to feed and clothe the poor famine-stricken. Few deaths were from actual starvation, but the attendant famine dysentery and dropsy carried off many. The total income of the mission for the past year from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,270-11-3, and expenditure Rs. 4,800-14-4, leaving a balance in favour of the Mission of Rs. 469-12-11.

**MR. A. M. SAUNDERS.**—Mr. Arthur Morrel Saunders, the new Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, is the brother of three Bengal Civil Servants, namely, Mr. C. B. Saunders, c.b., the retiring Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. R. F. Saunders, the Judge of Azumgurrh, and Mr. L. I. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere. These gentlemen are the sons of the late Mr. C. A. Saunders, who for a number of years was the Secretary and factotum of the Great Western Railway in England. Mr. A. M. Saunders was professionally educated in England, the Continent, and America, and has been for some years Assistant Traffic-manager of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. He went home lately to apply personally for the Agency of the Madras Railway. He is expected in Madras by the next mail. He is thirty-eight years of age, and a bachelor.

**MISSING NATIVE OFFICER.**—The *Madras Times* learns that an official intimation has been received by the Military Authorities in the Madras Presidency of the sudden disappearance of a Native commissioned officer of the 40th Regiment, N.I. It appears that this officer obtained leave of absence to proceed to Rai Bareilly, and left Secunderabad on the 22nd of April last by the railway, travelling with a third-class ticket. It is stated that he had with him a money order for Rs. 1,700, besides jewels, cash, and cloths to the value of Rs. 400. The officer is also worth considerable property, roughly calculated at about Rs. 20,000. Some days after a telegram was received by a relative of the missing man from some of the family inquiring if he had left Secunderabad. There being a suspicion of foul play, the matter was at once brought to the notice of the Commandant, who set about immediately to gain a clue as to the whereabouts of the missing man, for which purpose intimation was given to different Government officials; but all to no purpose, and no clue has yet been traced as to the fate of the man. An official report having, we hear, been sent to Government with a view to the matter being put into the hands of the police, the matter was referred to the Inspector-General of Police, who, we are told, has recommended to the Government that a first-class native detective be employed to solve the mystery, his search to commence from Secunderabad to the place to which the officer intended proceeding. The man was last seen alive at Shahabad by a police officer engaging a passage to Callian. The local Government, having approved of the suggestion of the Inspector-General, have sanctioned the necessary steps being taken at once.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Str. Counsellor, Colombo.—5. Str. Flamingo, London.—6. Str. Tevot, Calcutta.—8. Strs. Pekin, Calcutta; Chyebassa, Calcutta; Nepal, Southampton.—9. Highmoor, Cardiff.—10. Str. Andrew, Cardiff; str. Gatineau, Negapatam; str. Asia, Rangoon.—11. Str. India, Bombay; str. Baghdad, Bombay; Lacydon, False Point; St. Aignan, Australia.—12. Str. Cyrene, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Star of the Sea, London; Furragat, Calcutta.—6. Str. Canara, Bombay.—8. Str. Puttiala, Calcutta; str. Pekin, Southampton; Viceria, Mauritius.—9. Str. Nepal, Calcutta; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; str. Chyebassa, London; Czarewich, Rangoon.—10. Florence, Calcutta.—11. Str. Flamingo, Calcutta; str. Counsellor, Calcutta; str. India, Rangoon.—12. Ville de Temple.

It is stated that the new license tax on trades will not be introduced into Burmah, at least for the present.

## Commercial.

Madras, April 13, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 6½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	35½ prem.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	4½ to 5½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	4½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight in tigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

MUSCAT, March 21.—Having made the round of the bazaar we proceeded to his Highness the Sayyid's palace to pay him a visit. We were accompanied by a very intelligent Arab interpreter provided for us by Mr. Maquire. After going up and down a number of narrow streets—or rather lanes, for there is not a genuine street in all the capital—we entered one differing in nothing from the others, in which thronged a crowd of armed men, Arabs and Beloochis, his Highness's body-guards. The interpreter stopped at a ponderous gate close shut, and told us that was the entrance to the palace. He knocked, and a little wicket was opened; he spoke a few words, and we were invited to enter. We found ourselves in a sort of courtyard, around which was built the palace, a very unpretentious two-storied edifice. To our left, close to the gateway, was a good-sized room, the front of which was formed of iron bars. It was occupied by a splendid African lion. The royal brute looked at us with considerable curiosity, and we returned his gaze, wondering what was his particular rôle at the palace gate. Doubtless it is his business to strike awe into the souls of the turbulent who may seek to interview the Sovereign without being duly impressed with an idea of his Highness's power. In the quadrangle of the court-yard a leopard occupied a cage, but he was of no account compared to the lion. On our right were eight or ten Arab mares, some of which were evidently of considerable value. Before we had time to take a further inventory, an intimation was sent to us that his Highness was ready to receive us, and we were invited to go forward. We were conducted to the foot of a large ladder with a hand-rail, and we ascended. When we got to the top we found ourselves in a sort of antechamber with whitewashed walls, in which some half-a-dozen Arabs were standing about. One without a turban, but wearing a small white skull cap, and very plainly dressed, advanced towards us and held out his hand. This was his Highness himself. We shook hands, and he very politely ushered us into the next room, the hall of audience. It was a very plain apartment, with the long narrow windows characteristic of Muscat; the walls white and unadorned; the furniture plain to a degree. A few cane-bottomed chairs were ranged on one side of the room, and in front of them was a small carpet. His Highness motioned us to sit on the chairs, and then he sat down on a sofa a little apart. In place of a carpet he put his sandalled feet on a small bed made of common "bed ticking," about four feet long by three feet wide. His Highness is apparently about thirty-five years of age. He is tall and spare, like most Arabs. His handsome countenance wore an expression of melancholy, which is never dispelled by a smile. He is very grave and dignified, but perfectly simple and unassuming in manner. The conversation began by an expression of satisfaction on the part of his Highness that we had visited Muscat. He hoped we were well, and said that he heard I was going to Constantinople. Had I any news about the war? I told him that a Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey had been signed, but that according to the latest accounts received when we were leaving Kurrachee, the Russians were occupying some places near Constantinople in spite of the protests of the Sultan. His Highness said that since the Russians had got so near to Constantinople it was not at all likely that they would go back. They would no doubt stay there as long as they could. I then told him about the supposed understanding between England and Austria to limit the results of the Russian aggression, and his Highness paid great attention to that point, putting repeated questions to elicit further information. He remarked that England might have interfered to advantage before, and prevented the Russians from getting close to Constantinople, but that now they were there the

difficulty was much increased. Sayyid Turkee, I afterwards learned, takes a great interest in these different phases of the Eastern Question, and his sympathies are strongly aroused in favour of the Turks, in this business regarded by the Arabs (who cordially hate them as a general thing), as the defenders of Islam against the assaults of the infidel. The Sayyid appears to be a man of good sense and of fair knowledge of politics and geography. Being told that Captain Jourdan was a French officer, his Highness asked whether he had come direct from Paris. When informed that he was returning from Japan to France *via* Persia and Russia, the Sayyid remarked that the route was very long and difficult. He appeared to know something about Japan and the other countries mentioned. He asked whether France would go to war with Russia if England did so, and seemed rather disappointed upon hearing that "a great bazaar" which is to be held this year in Paris will most probably induce that Power to pursue a policy of peace for several months to come. While the conversation was in progress, coffee was handed to us. Some minutes afterwards sherbet—or rather *orgeat*, a preparation of almonds and sugar and water—was brought in. We then rose to depart, and his Highness accompanied us into the outer room, where the Governor of the town was introduced to us. We shook hands with Sayyid Turkee, and so our interview with his Highness ended.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

MR. R. A. DALYELL has been permitted to resign his seat in the Madras Board of Revenue at his own request; so Mr. Ballard now becomes substantive first member, Mr. Sullivan second, and Mr. Davidson third member.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE gave a large evening party on the night of the 8th April, when the leading gentlemen of the native community had the pleasure of being introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and also to Major Sandeman, C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent at Kelat.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—We understand that the Municipal Commissioner, Colonel Merriman, as representing Government, and Colonel Baker, as representing the Port Trust, have had a conference on the subject of the proposed Magazine at Tank Bunder for the storage of explosives, the first cost of which it is suggested should be shared by Government, the Municipality and the Port Trust.

CONFERENCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On the arrival of H.E. the Governor on the 2nd April in Bombay from Baroda, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Heads of the Military and Marine Departments at the Presidency, were summoned to a Conference at Malabar Point, in consequence, it is understood, of instructions received from home which had reference, among other matters, to the defences of Bombay.

RETIREMENT.—It is stated that Mr. W. E. Gordon, Acting Accountant-General, Bombay, has applied to the Government of India for permission to retire from the date of Mr. C. E. Chapman's return from leave in June next. Mr. Gordon entered the service of the Account Department in February, 1835; and during an unusually long service of over forty-three years the aggregate of leave taken by him amounts to less than six months' privilege leave.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—On the 12th April there was a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, at which, to the gratification of all the Fellows, his Excellency Sir Richard Temple unexpectedly appeared. He graciously permitted the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, to occupy his wonted seat in the Chancellor's chair, and contented himself with closely watching the proceedings, and conferring degrees. Some little disappointment was felt that he did not join in the debate upon the furtherance of physical science.

A RUSSIAN AT RAJKOT.—The correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—We are at present honoured by the presence of a Russian merchant, whose stock-in-trade consists of various nic-nacs. This gentleman has a noble and prepossessing look which bespeaks a Russian nobility. He not only speaks English, French, German, and other continental languages, but has a masterly command over many Oriental ones. The bellicose attitude between England and Russia seems to have whetted the native appetite here to see a live Russ.

REPORTS FROM MADRAS.—The *Madras Times* learns that the Government of Portuguese India has astonished its subjects by the propagation of an order requiring the several churches at Goa to contribute annually from their private funds a certain amount to maintain an experimental school of agriculture. The same paper is pleased to hear that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has permitted Mr. Chisholm to design a College for the Government of Baroda. It believes that in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, the Athens of India, there will be great scope for reviving the Eastern Arts.

SURAT.—Our Surat correspondent, writing on the 9th April, informs us that some of the men arrested for complicity in the late licence-tax riots at that place have been liberated upon bail. The statement that the treasury was removed from the Castle to the Cantonment turns out to be untrue. The rumour appears to have originated through some boxes of powder being taken away under a

guard of sepoy. Mr. Olivant, the Acting Collector, Mr. Young-husband, C.S., Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. White, C.E., who took up their abode at the Castle during the riots, still remain there. Sepoys continue on duty at Japa Gate, but no further outbreak is anticipated.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—On the evening of the 4th April a meeting was held in the Durbar-Room of the Town-hall, Bombay, at which the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, presided, for the purpose of organising means to increase the fund for the erection of the proposed Cathedral High School to the amount estimated to be required, so that the work may be commenced and carried out at once. Government have granted for the site of the new school the triangular piece of ground to the north of the Freie Fountain, and at the junction of Hornby-row and the Esplanade Main Road. It is expected, we believe, that in all about a lakh of rupees will be required. There are already Rs. 65,000 in hand, and Government have a surplus of Rs. 11,500, which they are willing to devote to this purpose if a similar further sum can be raised by private subscription. It was to accomplish this object that the meeting was held, when an influential committee was appointed to receive subscriptions. An addition of Rs. 11,500 by subscriptions, plus the Rs. 11,500 from Government, raise the total to Rs. 88,000, and with that the work can be put in hand. The design of the building is to be prepared by Colonel Fuller. It is desired to commence work and get in the foundations before the break of the monsoon. The amount subscribed in the room on behalf of the fund was Rs. 2,900.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—On the evening of the 9th April the Hon. R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Major Bates, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Officiating Secretary to Government, and Colonel Black, Military Secretary, left Bombay for Allahabad, *en route* to Simla, by the Jubbulpore mail train from the Byculia Station. Shortly after five o'clock several civil and military officials assembled at the station to bid him good-bye. About half an hour afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor, with Miss Temple and Captain Frith, drove in a carriage and four to the station, escorted by four sowars of the Governor's body-guard. He was received at the station by the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. Ashburner, C.S.I., the Hon. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon. Rao Sahab Wishwanath Narayan Mundlick, C.S.I., the Hon. Mahomed Ally Rogay, Mr. C. Gonne, General Aitchison, Captain Cook-Collis, Colonel Justice, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. J. H. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, Major Furse, Captain Babington, Superintendent of the Railway Police, and Subedar Mahomed Cassum. Here his Honour shook hands with those present, and proceeded to the platform of the station. At about 5.45 P.M. the mail train arrived at the station, and a saloon was specially set apart for the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor. The assemblage then wished him good-bye and a prosperous journey to Simla. Captain Babington accompanied the train to Khangaum. The 21st Native Infantry furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colour, under the command of Lieutenant Melville, at the compound of the station, and presented arms. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the land battery on the occasion. Major Sandeman, C.S.I., who has lately returned from England, joined the Lieutenant-Governor's party at the station.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—On the 3rd of April Sir Richard Temple delivered an address on the important subject of native female education. The occasion was the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and there was a large number of both native and European ladies and gentlemen present. His Excellency pointed out that the men of the different native communities are now being generally educated in the arts and sciences, and in the poetry, the literature, the politics, and the history of Europe, as well as the history of their own country; and it followed that sooner or later they must have their wives, their daughters, and their sisters educated in the same manner. It was natural that the men should desire the companionship in their own families of women educated somewhat in the same manner as themselves; and they might be sure that human nature would overcome even the most ancient prejudices and superstitions. As sure as the sun which had set that evening would rise again in the morning, the higher education of the women would follow the higher education of the men. It was claimed for native young men that they were intellectually equal to Europeans; but, however that might be, it must be admitted that at present the women of India were intellectually very much below the women of Europe. His Excellency appealed to any native gentlemen who had visited Europe to say whether the women of Europe were not in grace, in virtue, in ability, immensely superior—immeasurably superior—to the women of India. He did not say there was any natural superiority—that was not for him to judge; but owing to the system of education, owing to the circumstances of the country, the superiority he had spoken of did exist. In conclusion, his Excellency exhorted Hindoos and Mohammedans to lose no time in following the example of the Parsees, and providing for the higher education of the female members of their communities.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Str. Anatolian, West Hurl-pool.—8. Str. Busheer, Kurrachee; str. Polnice, Trieste; str. Goa, Bussorah.—9. Str. Palen, Liverpool; str. Ben Vorlich, Bussorah; Liveravon, Mauritius; str. Bengal, Calcutta.—10. Str. Thibet, Southampton; str. Madara, Calcutta; str. Hallin-bire, Bussorah.—11. Str. Suez, Newcastle; str. St. George, Rangoon; Gamecock, New York; str. Hulton, North Shields; Duke of Edinburgh, London.—12. Respigadera, Shields; Krung Thep, Bangkok; str. Viugoria, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Reed and four children, Miss E. Reed, Mr. C. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and child, Mrs. George and infant, Mr. A. Parkinson, Mrs. Donaldson and two children, Mr. W. P. Johnstone, Mr. F. Bevan, Mr. F. Friedman, Mrs. W. Ware and two children, Mr. Ray, and Capt. J. M. D. Lewis. From BRINDISI.—Major Prinsep, Mr. O. Breretot, Mr. Postlethwaite, and Mr. Coke. From ADEN.—Mr. Briscoe.

## DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Str. Australia, Southampton, &c; str. I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee; str. Khundalla, Calcutta.—9. Str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Norweter, Elephant Point; Border Maid, Leith; str. Border Chief, Calcutta; str. Consett Zanzibar; str. Argo, Liverpool.—10. Str. Norissa, Kurrachee; str. Red Star, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. Liddesdale, Genoa and Marseilles; Orana, Calcutta.—11. Alcar, Tuticorin and Singapore; str. Punjab, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Strathleven, Liverpool, via the Canal.—12. Seefield, False Point; str. Winthorpe, Ravel; str. Eclipse, Hull; str. Glamorgan, Havre.—13. Cape Verde, Calcutta; str. Streonshah, Bassein; str. Busheer, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Jenny Otto, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Jones and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Trimmell and child, two Misses Howey, the Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. A. R. Porter, Mr. G. Eastwood, Jr. J. O. H. N. Oliver, Mr. Wm Long, Mrs. MacMillan and child, Lieut. C. H. Brooks R.E., Mr. P. F. Bhandari, Mr. P. G. Dray, Mr. J. H. Stanley, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lambert. For BRINDISI.—Col. and Mrs. B. H. Stafford, Mr. H. T. Blanford, Major and Mrs. Blomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Tely and infant, Mr. G. M. St wart, Mr. A. W. Mackie, Mr. Robert Cairns, Mr. Killick, Major Mallock, Mr. J. Barnett, two Masters Barnett, Mr. W. Batt, Mr. J. Hickman, Dr. Stillman, and Mr. H. W. Payne. For VENICE.—Mr. C. W. Whish, Mr. E. W. Molony, Sir E. C. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Southby, a gentleman, Dr. and Mrs. Skardon, Miss Prowse, Mr. J. N. Tatar, Mr. Hoise, Mr. Yorke Smith, Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, Capt. W. B. Birch, and Capt. F. Studdie. For SUZ.—Mr. A. C. MacLay, and Mr. George Larcoun. For ADEN.—Mr. E. Woodhouse and Mr. B. P. Creigh.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Australia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. Fitzpatrick's child, Mr. A. Cruickshank, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. James Thorburn, the Rev. C. Melville Pym, Capt. Grigg, Capt. Whitworth, Capt. Malet, and Mr. Hooper. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Grace, and Mr. G. R. Paytor. For SUZ.—Mr. G. F. Penny. For ADEN.—Mr. Andrade.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 15, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	118	Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Bank Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 9½	3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.	redit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9 5-16d.	Dts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	126
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	450
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 690
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	665
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	3 pns.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 845
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 475
Colaba Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 970 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1150
Freer Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Freer Land Company (all)	...	...	106
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1030
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	275
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	690
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	700
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	...	93½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	93½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 10J touch	...	...	18-13-6
Ditto Pekin	...	...	18-8-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs.	11-10-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100	241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	do.	223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	do.	222
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	100-7-6	
Sycee Silver	...	...	190	



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 6.)

- AITCHISON, C. U., C.S.I., secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. is app. to be chief comr. of British Burmah, from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.
- BAYLEY—The services of Mr. S. C. Bayley, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept. Mr. Bayley is app. to be Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. A. C. Lyall.
- CAREW—HEWETT—BRENNER—Lieut. G. O'B. Carew, late I.N. marine storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, to act as supt. of Marine, Bombay. Lieut. G. B. Hewett, late I.N., dockmaster, Bombay, to act as marine stor-keeper, Bombay dockyard. Lieut. J. Brebner, late I.N., shipping master, Bombay, to act as dockmaster, Bombay dockyard.
- CHIODETTI—With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D., notific. No. 63 of Feb. 5, A. T. Chiodetti, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.
- COLLETT—LUARD—HOLMES—Mr. J. Collett, suptg. engr., 1st grade, temp. rank, engr.-in-chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, is permanently prom. to that grade, from May 19. Major C. H. Luard, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, is permanently prom. to suptg. engr., 2nd grade, from the same date. Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, temp. rank, Mily. Works Branch is tempy. transfd. to the Punjab Provincia Estab.
- CONCANNON—With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D., notific. No. 63 of Feb. 5, Mr. T. Concannon, asst. engr. 3rd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, which he joined on April 23.
- CONWAY GORDON—Consequent on the return of Major A. F. Filgate, R.E., from furl., Major L. Conway-Gordon R.E., examiner, 1st class, 2nd grade, temp. rank, Madras, reverts to his substantive rank of examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade, from Jan. 29.
- CROOKSHANK—During the abs. of the Gov. gen. in Council from Calcutta, the dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, will have charge of the office of the Foreign Dept., which is left at the Presy. of Fort William.
- DUNCAN—MACDONALD—With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D., notific. No. 87 of Feb. 25, Mr. R. B. Duncan made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald received charge of the office of examiner of accts., Central System of State Railways, on March 22.
- FORSYTH, Sir T. D., K.C.S.I., C.B., is perm. to resign H.M.'s B.C.S., from Jan. 1 last.
- HUMFRESS, G., asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy. rank), is transfd. from the Bettiah Extension Surveys to the office of the engr. in chief, Tirhoot State Railway, and reported his arrival at Dinapore on March 1.
- KUNHARDT—With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D., notific. No. 133 of March 26, 1876, Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, which he joined on the 27th idem.
- PALMER, E. M., is app. to offic. as asst. acct. gen., Bombay.
- PLAYFAIR, Major A. L., Cantonment maz., Neemuch, availed himself of the leave granted by Notific. No. 21s, dated Feb. 23, from March 6, and resumed charge of duties on April 15. The unexpired portion of his leave, viz., twelve days, is hereby cancelled.
- MCAIR—PALMER—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, asst. examiner of accounts, 2nd grade, N. W. P., is transfd. to the Military Works Branch. Mr. W. E. Palmer, asst. examiner, 3rd grade, tempy. rank, Rajputana State Railway, is transd. to the N. W. P. and Oudh.
- SHERMAN—GWYTHYR—The undermentioned officers are transfd. from British Burmah Railway Branch, to the Central System of State Railways:—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, exec. engr., 4th grade. Mr. H. T. Gwyther, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
- STENT—MILSON—BOYDELL—The undermentioned officers are re-transferred to the Central Provinces, Railway Branch:—Mr. W. K. Stent, asst. engr., 1st grade, Central System of State Railways. Mr. B. P. Milson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Central System of State Railways. Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways.
- WALLACE, Capt. W. A. J., to offic. as consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., on furl., with the rank of temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade. Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., rejoined his app. as dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on March 28.
- WIMBERLEY, Capt. R. J., 1st asst. supt., reported his return from furl. and received charge of the office of dep. supt. from Capt. W. B. Birch, 2nd asst. supt., on March 25.
- WINGATE, Capt. T. O., Bengal staff corps, asst. engr., reported his ar-



rival at Meerut on March 2, and was posted to the Morar div., which he joined on April 9.

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are appointed to officiate in the offices named below:—

Mr. J. E. Cooke, asst. comptroller gen.  
Mr. A. Anthony, dep. acct. gen., Bombay.  
Mr. T. W. Biss, dep. acct. gen., N.W. Provinces.  
Mr. F. de H. Larpent, dep. acct. gen., Punjab.  
Mr. W. H. Dobbie, asst. acct. gen., Madras.  
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, asst. to the acct. gen., N.W. Provinces.  
Mr. A. H. Anthony, asst. to the comptroller gen.  
Mr. R. E. Hamilton is app. to be asst. acct. gen., Bombay.  
Mr. H. G. H. Keene is app. to be asst. to the comptroller gen., substantive *pro-tem*.  
Mr. C. E. Crawley is app. to be asst. to the acct. gen., Bombay.  
Mr. H. J. Brereton is app. to be asst. to the dep. acct. gen., British Burmah, substantive *pro-tem*.  
Mr. C. R. Kiernander, offic. dep. acct. gen., Bengal, to officiate temp. as acct. gen., Bengal, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Barbour.  
M. C. E. Chapman, B.C.S., made over charge of the offices of acct. gen. and commr. for the dept. of issue of Govt. Paper Currency to Mr. W. E. Gordon, on March 25.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—STATE RAILWAYS, &c.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Engr. Estab. attached to the Railway Branch of the P.W.D., from the dates specified:—

Mr. H. B. Molesworth is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from May 5 last, v. Mr. Parker, on furl.  
Mr. H. H. Gahan is prom. to exec. engr., 1st grade, temp., from May 9 last, v. Mr. Lesmond, confd.  
Mr. W. Harvey is prom. to exec. engr., 3rd grade, temp., from May 31 last, v. Mr. Bell, prom. to supt. engr.  
Mr. E. I. Shadbolt is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from May 31 last.  
Mr. S. Finney is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from May 31 last, v. Mr. Martin, prom. to supt. engr.  
Mr. F. B. Hebbert is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from May 31 last, v. Mr. Geoghegan, prom. to supt. engr.  
Mr. T. L. Tanner is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., from July 11 last, v. Capt. Little, on furl.  
Mr. J. M. Salmoud is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from July 11 last.  
Mr. G. B. Reynolds is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from July 11 last, v. Mr. Grant, on furl.  
Mr. E. H. Stone is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., from July 25 last, v. Mr. Anderson, on furl.  
Mr. T. Mitchell is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from July 25 last.  
Mr. G. Cowper is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from July 31 last, v. Mr. Beeston, confd.  
Mr. C. A. Bull is prom. to exec. engr., 2nd grade, temp., from Sept. 1 last, v. Mr. Cockburn, on furl.  
Mr. W. K. Stent is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., from Sept. 1 last.  
Mr. V. B. Paterson is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from Sept. 1 last.  
Lieut. A. S. W. Connor is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., from Oct. 6 last, v. Mr. Ledger, on furl.  
Mr. G. Cowper is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from Oct. 6 last.  
Mr. E. H. Stone is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., from Dec. 6 last, v. Mr. Barron, on furl.  
Mr. T. Mitchell is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., from Dec. 6 last.  
Mr. C. Swappe, temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, is prom. to exec. engr., 3rd grade, permanent, from Dec. 19 last, v. Capt. Bond, R.E., placed at the disp. of Mil. Dept.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine:—  
Mr. T. G. R. Finny is transfd. from the Indian Govt. steamer *Semiramis* to the Indian Govt. steamer *Czarewitch*, as 2nd grade officer in lieu of 3rd grade officer.  
Mr. G. A. D. Haviland to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*.  
Mr. S. L. Carr to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Semiramis* for general duty.  
Mr. B. P. Creagh to be a 2nd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Semiramis* for general duty.  
Mr. F. H. Bayley to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Govt. steamer *Czarewitch*.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 3.)

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, offic. mag. and coll., Beerbhoom, is prom. to the 1st grade of mags. and colls.  
Mr. F. Wyer, offic. mag. and coll., Bogra, is prom. to the 2nd grade of mag. and coll.  
Mr. J. Anderson, dep. comr., to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade.  
Mr. C. T. Buckland, C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations.  
Mr. H. G. Wilkins to be dist. supt. of police, Julpigoree.  
Mr. T. H. Wickes, on special duty in the office of the Secretary in this Dept., to offic. as asst. to the chief engr., and asst. sec.

Mr. H. C. Levinge, suptdg. engr., 1st grade, to be suptdg. engr. of the Sone Circle.

Mr. C. W. Hope, exec. engr., to the charge of the Calcutta and Southern Extension Surveys.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, March 30.)

Col. J. Reid, comr., Lucknow, to be an addl. judicial comr. for the disposal of certain appeals preferred to the Judicial Comr. from decrees passed by him as Comr., Fyzabad.  
Mr. F. Baker to be an asst. mag. and coll.  
Mr. C. W. Mellor, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Bareilly.  
Mr. W. H. Hudson, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Ghazipur.  
Mr. T. Stoker to be dep. supt., Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. MacMillan.  
Mr. M. S. Howell, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Fatehpur.  
Mr. R. T. G. Griffith, Principal Benares College, to be inspr. gen. of Schools, N.W. Provs. and Oudh.  
Mr. J. C. Nesfield, inspr., Oudh div., to be Principal, Benares College.  
Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor of English Literature, Benares College, to officiate as Principal of that College.  
Mr. J. Kibble, inspr., Allahabad div., to offic. as Professor of English Literature, Benares College.  
Mr. J. Kennedy, offic. joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Shajhanpur.  
Mr. E. B. Thornhill, offic. dist. and sess. judge, to be confd. in that appointment.  
Mr. J. R. Reid, settlement officer, to be a mag. and coll.  
Mr. W. E. Neale, settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be settlement officer, 2nd grade.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 28.)

Surg. major T. Walsh to offic. temp. as civil surg. of Murree.  
Mr. J. F. Finlay, asst. comr., Simla, is app. to the charge of the Kosauli sub div. of that dist.  
Major W. G. Waterfield, offic. addl. civil and sess. judge, Peshawar, is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Peshawar div., v. Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., proc. on furl.  
Major W. G. Waterfield, offic. Comr. and supt. of the Peshawar div., is app. sess. judge of that div.  
Major J. W. H. Johnstone, dep. comr., Bannu, is app. to offic. as addl. civil and sess. judge of the Peshawar div.  
Mr. R. Udny, offic. dep. comr., Hazara, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Bannu.  
Capt. C. F. Massy, asst. comr., Attock, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hazara.  
Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, asst. comr., is posted to the Peshawar dist.  
The following offic. app. is made in the Education Dept. during the abs. on furl. of Mr. J. Sime, Professor, Govt. College, Lahore:—Mr. R. Dick, Professor, Govt. College, Lahore, to act in the grade of Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000.  
Surg. W. A. C. Roe, of the 21st N.I., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Jullundur, v. Surg. F. J. Tuohy.  
Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 1st grade, Hill Roads div., is reduced to the 2nd grade.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 30.)

Mr. R. H. E. Thomson, dep. conservator of forests, is app. to offic. as conservator of forests.  
Surg. C. Lloyd, attached to the 31st regt. N.L.I., stationed at Raipur, is temp. app. to offic. as civil surg. of Raipur, in addition to his military duties.  
Mr. W. Jephson, railway inspr. of police, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mandla.  
Mr. J. Jones, head quarter inspr. at Mandla, will offic. as dist. supt., Mandla.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 30.)

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Cachar, is app. to be sudder sub registrar of Silchar, with effect from Feb. 19.  
Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., 4th grade, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Jorhat, in the dist. of Sibsagar, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of the sub div. from Capt. H. J. Peet, transfd. to the Garo Hills.  
Mr. H. B. McCabe, C.S., has passed the Higher Standard in Law, and the Lower Standard in Bengali and Assamese.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, April 6.)

BOYD—KINLOCH.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from April 3:—Lieut. col. M. Boyd, Bombay staff corps. Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 4th batt. 60th foot, to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Major F. W. Boileau, transfd. to another app.  
BUNBURY—CAMPBELL—MICHELL.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. W. R. Bunbury, March 31; Capt. A. D. Campbell and J. W. A. Michell, April 4.  
MITCHELL.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchell, staff corps,

ordinary pension £292, annuity £204. 11s., from April 1, to be paid in England.

OKEDEN.—The services of Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd batt. 60th foot, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. from March 1.

#### MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

H.E. the gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Mily. Dept. will have effect during the absence this season of H.E. and the Council from the Presidency—

Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd asst. secy. and offic. depy. secy., will officiate as secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. at the Presidency.

Capt. T. Deane, 3rd asst. secy. and offic. 1st asst. secy., will officiate as depy. secy.

Capt. A. D. Anderson, R.A., to be brigade-major to the insp. gen. of artillery for India, vice Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, who vacates on promotion.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the dates specified:—

Lieut. V. A. Schalech, 55th foot, offic. wing officer 45th (Rattray's Sikh's) regt. N.I., Aug. 4.

Lieut. W. G. Yate, 68th foot, offic. wing officer 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., Feb. 1.

Lieut. O. C. Radford, 1st batt. 25th foot, offic. wing officer 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, Feb. 9.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1871:—

Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson, March 23.

Lieut. col. H. Melvill, Bengal cav., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Oct. 2.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, March 30.)

BROOKES—GREEN.—Lieut. C. H. Brookes and A. O. Green, R.E., having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed, via Bombay, to England, at the public expense, and report themselves on arrival to the dep. adjt. gen., R.E., Horse Guards.

FARMER.—Muttra station order confirmed, dated March 12, directing Lieut. and Adjt. J. Farmer, 4th hussars, to offic. as station staff officer in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. E. Pennefather.

FREEMAN—ADAMSON—CAZALET.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 10, making the following appointments in the corps, consequent on the arrival of Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, attached:—Major F. P. W. Freeman, offic. 2nd in com. and squad. commr. in add. to his other duties as 3rd squad. commr. 4th Bengal cav., to be offic. 2nd in com. and squad. commr.; Capt. L. Adamson to continue to offic. as 2nd squad. commr. in add. to his other duties; Lieut. W. H. Cazalet (attached), to offic. as 3rd squad. commr. in add. to his other duties.

GRAHAM.—Fort William garrison order confirmed, dated March 15, app. Major G. F. Graham, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th idem, during the absence of the depy. asst. adjt. gen. on inspection duty.

HARMAN—BARSTOW.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—1st bat. 2nd regt.—Lieut. T. E. Harman to be capt. from Oct. 4, 1876. 72nd highlanders:—Capt. T. A. A. Barstow to rank as capt.

LAY, Lieut. T., 109th foot, wing officer, on prob., 43rd N.I., having obtained leave to Europe on m.c., is removed from the list of probationers for the staff corps.

OVENS.—Shahjahanpur station order confd., dated March 14, directing Lieut. G. H. Ovens, 34th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 16th idem, v. C. J. Denny, 28th Punjab inf.

ROBERTSON—DOUGLAS—ELIOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 11, making the following offic. apps. in the 4th N.I., consequent on the arrival of Major R. S. Robertson:—Major R. S. Robertson, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. A. B. Douglas, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. H. E. Eliot, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

STEELE, Lieut. L. L., to be adjt. 2nd batt. 15th regt., v. Allen, prom., dated Aug. 15.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 6.)

ANGELO.—Meean Meer order confd., dated March 20, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume com. of the station, from that date, v. Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, c.b., proceeding on inspec. duty.

BARROW.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 13, app. Capt. S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal lancers, to offic. as A.D.C. to the general officer comdg. the div., from that date.

EVEN, Sub lieut. G. E., to be lieut. in 65th regt., dated Sept. 21, 1875.

HOPKINS.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. J. B. Hopkins to be major from March 23.

FORSTER, Capt. C. H., gen. list, is, at his own request, transfd. from the 36th to the 12th N.I. for duty.

JONES, Lieut. A. E., who has been perm. to resign his app. in the 4th N.I., to be wing officer on prob. to 23rd N.I.

KINLOCH, Lieut. F. G., offic. squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., to be offic. squad officer 16th Bengal cav. during the absence on furl. of Lieut. St. J. F. Michell.

MALET.—The name of Capt. A. G. W. Malet, 32th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

SCUDAMORE, Sub. Lieut. P. W., to be lieut. 12th regt., dated March 22.

THOMAS, R. E. N., a probatr. for the Bengal staff corps, with the 26th N.I., is remanded to his own regiment, the 2-9th foot.

#### EXAMINATION FOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers having passed Parts I. and II. Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the regtl. general, and personal staff of the army:—

Major G. C. Ross, 16th Bengal cav.

Capt. F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal cav.

Capt. E. Hay, 7th Bengal cav.

Capt. M. Armstrong, 5th Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. H. H. Foord, Madras staff corps.

Capt. E. Austin, Madras staff corps.

Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, Madras inf.

Major J. H. Gordon, Madras staff corps.

Capt. G. C. Fenwick, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. G. F. Beville, 21st Bengal N.I.

Capt. (brevet major) F. Karslake, 83rd foot.

Capt. J. L. Heath, 26th Bombay N.I.

Capt. W. F. Hume, 11th Bombay N.I.

Capt. Becke, 21st Bombay N.I.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th foot.

Capt. Cooke-Collis, 83rd foot.

Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, Bombay staff corps.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examination held on Feb. 1, and following days, of the officers attending the twenty-fifth course of Garrison Instruction in Bengal and Burmah, the following officers have qualified in Part II. of Examination A and B:—

Majors G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab cav., and F. C. W. Drummond, 7th Bengal N.I.

Capt. H. O. Cumberlege, 39th Bengal N.I.; F. Tweddell, 31st Bengal N.I.; F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh inf.; J. T. Turner, 73rd foot; J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Bengal N.I.; C. K. Mackinnon, 3rd Punjab inf.; A. J. Stead, 11th Bengal N.I.; J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas; G. B. Stevens, 13th Bengal N.I.; R. B. Reed, 12th foot; G. A. Hillyard, Rifle Brigade; G. Simpson, 109th foot; W. White, 15th hussars; G. de C. Morton, 1-6th foot; W. Hailes, 37th Bengal N.I.; S. V. Gordon, 23rd Bengal N.I.; and C. A. Barker, 89th foot.

Lieuts. F. C. Maltby, 16th Madras N.I.; P. H. Wallerstein, 24th Punjab N.I.; M. Alfrey, 15th hussars; G. H. Chippindall, 1-3rd foot; R. G. Kekewich, 1-3rd foot; T. Lay, 109th foot; R. G. Sharman-Crawford, 15th hussars; C. G. Adye, 1-14th foot; J. W. Gordon, 59th foot; R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, 4-60th rifles; the Hon. C. S. G. Canning, 4-60th rifles; H. C. Hopkins, 9th lancers; H. R. W. Lumsden, 70th foot; and W. H. Lowry, 1-21st foot.

#### MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. major W. E., received med. charge of the Bhopal Political Agency from Surg. major F. Odevaire, on March 5, on return from furl. KEIR, Surg. major W., 39th regt., is app. to the med. charge of the Bundelcund Political agency, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 7, v. Surg. F. H. Pedroza.

NEIL—FRENCH—LYONS.—Supernum. Surgs. major A. Neil, J. G. French, M.D., and R. T. Lyons are brought on the estab. of surgs. major to fill existing vacancies.

#### TRANSFER OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The services of Surg. major G. V. Currie, of the Medical Officer 10th Bengal Lancers, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

The services of Surg. G. Bomford are, on his being relieved of his duties in Madras, placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of Surg. J. Moran, M.D., Offic. Medical Officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regt. N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, Offic. Medical Officer, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regt. N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

The services of Surg. J. E. C. Ferris are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surg. A. Tomes, Offic. Medical Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of Surg. N. J. Halpin are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of Surg. W. H. Cadge are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following paragraphs of Military Letter from the Right. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 45, dated Feb. 21, are published for general information:—

Para. 1. The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appt. Surgs. on the Bengal Estab., their commissions as such bearing date Oct. 1, 1877:—S. J. Thompson, R. N. Campbell, E. S. Brander, and G. A. Emerson.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from Oct. 1, 1877, to Feb. 4, 1878, inclusive.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. Raban, asst. supt. of police, Shalabad, for eighteen months. Mr. L. R. F. McMullen, dist. supt. of police, Basti, for two years. Mr. A. MacMillan, dep. supt., Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares, for six months and eighteen days. Mr. F. L. Petre, asst. mag. and coll., Bijnor, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. A. Innes, extra asst. comr., Fyzabad, for eighteen months. Mr.

R. H. E. Thomson, dep. conservator of forests, Central Provs., priv. leave for three months. Ven. J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, extraordinary leave for four months, from April 1, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Hon. G. G. Morris, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has obtained the usual subsidiary leave, prep. to the leave granted to him, on private affairs. Mr. W. Causley, sub engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Port Blair, priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. Thomson, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, Delhi div., priv. leave for ten weeks, from April 25, or any subsequent date.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. E. Bedford, C baty. 6th brigade R.A., per troopship. Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, No. 19 baty. 8th brigade R.A., per troopship. Lieut. C. F. Magrath, No. 19 baty. 11th brigade R.A., per troopship. Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs, 5th brigade R.A., per troopship. Major H. Lewes, 1 baty. 1st brigade R.A., to Kurrachee, from May 1 to Sept. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. E. A. Hughes, instr. of musketry 1st batt. 2nd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. W. Chard, 2nd batt. 7th foot, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major J. W. Green, 2nd batt. 11th foot, to remain in England till required to embark in first troopship of next season, on private affairs. Capt. A. Swinton, R.H.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. H. Lindsay, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Major A. Dixon, R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. and Adj. A. H. J. Des Barres, R.A., to Bombay, for one month, prep. to furl, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Vet. Surg. F. F. Crawford, R.A., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furl, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. V. Turner, 28th foot, to remain at Bombay from May 4 to May 31, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. C. Acton, 51st foot, from July 5 to Oct. 5, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Col. H. R. Drew, to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, from April 25 to Aug. 25, on private affairs. Col. J. Marquis, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. W. S. Pratt, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major J. J. Durant, principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar, for fourteen months, on private affairs. Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, wing comdr. 4th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. W. I. Bax, gen. list, inf., squad. comdr. 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, for six months and five days, on private affairs. Lieut. col. C. S. Lane, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, for six months, in India.

**CONSULAR.**—The *Gazette of India* notifies as follows:—With reference to notice No. 2,688P., dated Dec. 6, the recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as consular agent for France at Akyab has been confirmed by H.M.'s Govt. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

**GARRISON INSTRUCTION.**—Officers commanding British regiments in Bengal have been directed to forward to the Adj. Gen., Simla, with the least practicable delay, nominal rolls in duplicate of those sub lieuts. of their regiments who have yet to attend a long course of garrison instruction to qualify for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. After Oct. 1 no more classes for sub lieuts. to attend the long course will be formed in India.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—Hon. H. S. Cunningham, barrister-at-law; Hon. H. T. Prinsep, C.S.; Hon. G. H. P. Evans, barrister-at-law; C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.; Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E.; D. M. Barbour, Esq., C.S. C. J. Lyall, Esq., B.A., C.S.; W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Rev. J. Robertson, A. Pedler, Esq., and A. E. Gough, Esq., B.A.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 9.)

**DEGROUSILLIERS.**—The transfer of Mr. E. de Grousilliers, tempy. exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Nellore to the North Arcot dist., is cancelled.

**HUGHESDON, J. C.**, judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, to be addtl. sess. judge, Madura, for the purpose of holding the May Sessions.

**RAWSON.**—The services of Lieut. C. C. Rawson, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, are tempy. placed at the disp. of the Mil. Dept.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 2.)

**AUSTIN, Major E.**, staff corps, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, 2nd dist., during the absence of Capt. Mosse.

**EDWARDS—SHUBRICK.**—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officers being posted, on their recent app., to the batt. of their regt. specified opposite their names:—Second Lieuts. Edwards and Shubrick, 2nd batt. 13th foot.

**HUNTER.**—The undermentioned officer is perm. by the Sec. of State for India to duty:—Lieut. col. J. N. Hunter, staff corps.

**SMITH.**—On the recommendation of the supt. of army schools Schoolmaster H. W. Smith is posted to the 48th foot, v. Rees, proceeding on leave.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 9.)

**CONNER—GALE.**—The undermentioned officers of the R.E. are admitted on the Madras Estab. from Feb. 14. Lieut. W. D. Conner and Lieut. W. A. Gale.

**LOCKHART—LOCKYER.**—The services of Major W. E. Lockhart, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. The services of Lieut. W. N. Lockyer, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

**VERNON.**—The services of Capt. G. Vernon, 16th foot, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

**WHITE.**—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. col. W. H. White, Madras staff corps, on ordinary pension, from March 24.

**WYNCH.**—The following promotion is made:—Capt. E. J. Wynch, Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from April 4.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, March 27.)

**BURTON.**—The following posting is ordered:—Brigdr. gen. (temp.) E. F. Burton to Northern dist.

**BYASS, Major L. B.**, staff corps, is removed from his app. of wing officer 37th N.I. and perm. to reside unemployed at Madras, pending the orders of the Sec. of State.

**CASEY.**—The services of Lieut. C. L. Casey, R.H.A., having been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., he is directed to join C baty. B brigade R.H.A., to which he has been app., without delay.

**DAVIDSON, Major A. A.**, staff corps, from offic. comdt. Nair brigade, to gen. duty, Bangalore, with effect from date of relief by Major Caulfield.

**HORSFALL—COCHRANE.**—Mr. J. Horsfall, acting coll., Kistna dist., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Masulipatam. Lieut. col. H. S. Cochrane, v.c., comdr. H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.

**MACMAHON, Lieut. E. E.**, 67th foot, is app. wing officer 6th regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Govt., a prob. of the Madras staff corps.

**OWEN, Capt. L.**, staff corps, wing officer 16th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of the regt. as a temp. measure, until a qualified subalt. is available.

**WATTS, Capt. H. P.**, 1-18th foot, is posted to Rangoon as garrison instr., v. Capt. Larminie, R.E., resigned.

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The following command appointments are notified:—

Col. D. G. St. J. Grant, offic. comdt. 39th N.I., from 2nd in com. 13th N.I. to 2nd in com. 26th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. A. Buttler, from 2nd in com. 26th N.I., and offic. comdt. 23rd L.I., to comdt. 23rd L.I.

Lieut. col. W. G. M. Strickland, from wing comdr. 21st N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 13th N.I., to 2nd in com. 13th N.I.

Major S. H. Williams, offic. 2nd in com. 2nd N.I., from wing comdr. 2nd N.I. to wing comdr. 21st N.I.

Major J. K. Clubley, from offic. wing comdr. 2nd N.I. to wing comdr. 2nd N.I.

#### REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS.

The C. in C. being about to proceed to Ottacumund, head-quarters will be established at that station on the 12th April. H.E. will be accompanied by the following officers:—

The C. in C.'s personal staff, the adjt. gen., the dep. adjt. gen., the asst. adjt. gen., R.A., the qrmr. gen., and the judge advocate gen.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to army head quarters.

#### MEDICAL.

**COCKBURN, Surg. major J. B.**, M.D., A.M.D., is to be considered as being in med. charge of R.H.A., Bangalore, in addition to the field batteries. **DONNELLY, Surg. major J. M.**, M.D., 1st L.C., is attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to have med. charge of the duties detailed in Proceedings of the Madras Govt., No. 3,269, dated Sept. 16, 1864, during employment of Surg. major Rogers on other duty, without prejudice to his own appt.

**DUCKWORTH, Surg. major F.**, M.D., is to be considered to have done duty in the dep. surg. gen.'s dept., Mysore Division, with effect from March 1.

**MORGAN—ROBINSON—LEAPINGWELL.**—Surg. major W. H. Morgan, from 23rd regt. N.I. to 6th regt. N.I.; Surg. M. Robinson, from attached 23rd regt. N.I., to 23rd regt. N.I.; and Surg. A. H. Leapingwell to attached 6th regt. N.I.

**O'HARA, Surg. W.**, in med. charge of the Buckingham Canal, is provisionally app. to act as zillah surg., Negapatam, during the employ. of Surg. major Thomas on other duty.

**ROGERS, Dep. Surg. gen. C. J.**, to act with Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. A. C. Taylor, chaplain of Vepery, priv. leave for three months, under urgent circumstances. Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, B.C.S., on special famine duty, Salem dist., for twenty months.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. C. Sherald, staff corps, wing officer 13th N.I., for two years. Surg. major H. Griffith, Indian Med. Dept., civil surg., Rangoon, for two years.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, March 28.)*

FULLER, Lieut. C. F., R.E., is app. to act temp. as exec. engr., Khandesh, and received charge of the office from Major A. T. Mander, R.E., on March 20.

MACHPHERSON, Lieut. T. R. M., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist. during the abs. of Mr. H. Kennedy.

MUIR, Mr., is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd class in the Satara dist.

PARKER, Lieut. G. C., acting dep. conservator and master attendant of the port of Bombay, is app. President of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships, v. Lieut. Morland.

POLEHAMPTON, Rev. A., having returned to duty on the 22nd ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

WALSHE, Capt. W. P., is app. to be supt. of the Common Jail, Bombay (Criminal Side), in addition to his duties as supt. of the House of Correction, Bombay.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, April 11.)*

NAIRNE—STEWART—OLLIVANT—KEYSER.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. apps.:—Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, and polit. agent, Tanna, during the absence of Mr. C. Jervoise. Mr. T. H. Stewart to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr. H. E. Jacomb. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Surat and agent for the Gov. of Surat, from the date of his taking over charge from Mr. W. R. Pratt. Mr. A. Keyser to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Poona during the absence of Mr. G. Norman.

NUGENT, J., to act as President of the Central Committee of Departmental and Vernacular Examinations during the abs. of Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.

PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., supt. of police, Kolaba, is app. to act as asst. polit. agent in charge of Janjira, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Larcom's absence on leave.

PORTER, W. P., acting 1st asst. coll. in the dist. of Kistna, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

STACE, Capt. E. V. Stace, asst. political agent, Jhalawad, Kattywar, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to act as 1st grade asst. coll. from the date on which Mr. W. Woodward proceeded on priv. leave.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. Porteous to be asst. coll. and to act as 1st grade asst. coll. in Kaira from the date of Mr. W. Allen's proceeding on furl.

Mr. Annajee Venkatrao, probaty. sub asst. conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, is confd. in that app.

Mr. W. H. Blackwell is app. to act as Huzur dep. collector of Hyderabad during the abs. of Mr. Patton on priv. leave, or until further orders.

## PERMISSION TO RETIRE OF BOMBAY CIVILIANS.

With reference to para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2,287, dated Aug. 8 last, H.E. the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 7th ultimo, to his Excellency the Hon. the Governor in Council, Bombay:—

"The despatch of your Excellency in Council dated Jan. 14, suggesting that the concession of permission to retire offered in 1877 to civilians of twenty years' standing, may be extended to civilians of 1858, has been considered by me in Council. I understand your Excellency in Council to state, that in consequence of the famine it was impossible for civilians of 1857 to avail themselves of the concession offered, and that on this account civilians of 1858, should be permitted to take advantage of the favour granted in 1877. I cannot accede to this application, but I will allow civilians of 1857 to retire this year on the terms offered in 1877."

## MILITARY.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, April 4.)*

GRANT—LAING.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, directing Major Grant, offic. wing comdr. 13th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Laing, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Lord, proceeding on furl.

HAWTHORN—MORSE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 23, directing Lieut. col. Hawthorn, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com. 24th N.I., and Capt. Morse, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Chambers, proceeding on leave.

MAKELLAR.—The app. of Lieut. Makellar, R.H.A. as staff corps officer, Kirkee, of March 23, had effect from the 6th idem.

NOON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March, app. Lieut. W. P. Noon to act as interp. to the regt., as a temp. arrangement, there being no qualified officer available, v. Lieut. Coppinger.

OLIVER—HEALEY—CUARRY.—Regtl. order, dated May 22, app. the following officers a committee of paymastership, 66th foot:—Major C. V. Oliver, President; Capt. J. Hezley and J. Cuarry, members. Capt. Healey to perform the duties on the responsibility of the committee.

RAYNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, app. Lieut. M. E. Rayner to act as adjt. during the absence of Capt. and Adjt. W. Roberts, on m.o.

TINLING.—Surat station order confd., dated March 22, app. Capt. J. I. Tinling, 17th N.I., station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Field.

WALLER—SETON—O'BRIEN.—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty:—Major W. F. F. Waller, v.c., staff corps; Capt. W. B. Seton, staff corps; and Condr. J. O'Brien, Ordnance Dept. *(Bombay Government Gazette, April 11.)*

BEVILLE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the staff corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of State for India:—Lieut. H. E. W. Beville of the 83rd foot, wing officer 29th N.I., Dec. 14, 1876.

CAHUSAC.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps is entitled to the col.'s allowance from the date specified:—Lieut. col. (Bravot col.) W. L. Cahusac, March 31.

LORD.—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is permitted to retire from the service from April 10:—Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, staff corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £229 8s., to be paid in England.

MIGDON, Lieut. col. G. S. Migdon to be dep. judge advocate on the estab. v. Col. H. Shewe, retired.

WARDROP—GREEN.—Lieut. col. A. Wardrop, asst. adjt. gen. of the army, to offic. as dep. adjt. gen., v. Lieut. col. Hall, proceeding on furl. Lieut. col. E. A. Green, asst. adjt. gen., Poona div. of the army, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Lieut. col. Wardrop.

WATLING.—The following app. is made:—C. J. T. Watling, 23rd N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. in succession to Major Jobb, offic. asst. qrmr. gen.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*(Head Quarters, Poona, March 30.)*

BLAKESLEY.—Regtl. order confd. by the officer comdg. R.A., Poona div., dated March 6, app. Capt. E. Blakesley to offic. as adjt. during the absence on leave of Capt. and Adjt. F. C. Nicolas.

BURGESS—MURRAY.—The following proms. of R.A. officers have been made:—Capt. H. B. M. Burgess, supernum. list, has been prom. to major; Capt. J. C. D'U. Murray has been prom. to major in E baty. 2nd brigade R.A.

CANDY, Lieut. J. M., wing officer 6th N.I., to be wing officer and qrmr. 14th N.I.

DAVIES, Col. L. M., 2nd in com. 7th N.I. and offic. comdt. 1st N.I., to be comdt.

GODFREY, Lieut. H., 85th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 4th regt. N.I., on prob.

HICKS, Lieut. col. W., is transfd. to the Poona div.

MEIN, Lieut. A. B., 2nd batt. 22nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 9th regt. N.I., on prob.

MURPHY.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 18, app. Second Lieut. M. Murphy, 68th foot, to perform the duties of paymr. on the responsibility of Paymr. Heady during the absence of the latter, with effect from March 17.

PIERCE, Col. T. W. A., to be comdt. 16th regt. N.I., v. Col. Cahusac, who has attained to col.'s allowance.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. W. St. J., 1st batt. 12th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 23rd regt. N.I., on prob.

SYLVESTER—DANE.—The services of Surg. major Sylvester, acting civil surg., Dharwar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. Surg. Dane is app. asst. civil surg., Sassoon Hospital, Poona, during Surg. Davidson's absence on leave.

TINLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 22, directing Capt. J. I. Tinling, qrmr. 17th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Field, proceeding on leave.

*(Head-Quarters, Poona, April 13.)*

FOSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 12, app. Lieut. A. Foster, 2-15th foot, to command the troops at the Teethul Sanitarium.

GAYER—NICOLSON.—Sind dist. order confd., dated March 29, directing Major J. A. Gayer, 19th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the dist., in addition to his regtl. duties, v. Cunningham, proceeding on leave on m.c. Capt. M. H. Nicolson, 27th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen., v. Capt. Cunningham, proceeding on furl. on m.c.

MULLAY, Lieut. W. G. A., is app. adjt. R.A., Bombay dist., from Feb. 14.

REILLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, directing Lieut. E. G. Reilly, wing officer, to offic. as adjt. 17th N.I.

WALLER.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on April 3:—Major W. F. F. Waller, v.c., staff corps, 2nd in com. Sawant Wari local corps.

WILSON—CUNNINGHAM.—Lieut. col. A. R. Wilson, wing comdr. 7th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Col. Davies, app. to the 1st grs. N.I. Major E. Cunningham, staff corps, to be wing comdr. and to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. during the absence of Lieut. col. Wilson.

WOOLDRIDGE.—Northern div. order confd., dated April 5, notifying that Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge, 22nd N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, in add. to his own from March 4 to April 1, during the abs. of the asst. adjt.

## MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Officers commanding British regts. in Bombay are directed to forward to the Adjt. Gen., Poona, with the least practicable delay, nominal rolls in duplicate of those sub lieuts. of their regts., who have yet to attend a long course of Garrison Instruction to qualify for prom. to the rank of lieut., v. Horse Guards G.O. No. 46 of 1874. Sub lieuts. who attended the last examination at Poona are not to be included in the rolls.

## COMMISSARIAT.

Consequent on Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, act. dep. asst. comy. gen.,



first class, having been granted leave, on med. certificate, the following promotions in the commist. dept. are ordered to have effect from Feb. 6 last :—

Capt. W. Luckhardt, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be act. dep. asst. comy. gen. actg. 1st class.

Major T. W. Sanders, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. L. Fagan, acting. sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be act. sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Lieut. col. A. Phayre, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following reversions in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered from March 28 :—

Major W. T. Keays, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class., to revert to his substantive grade of depy. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. W. Luckhardt, acting depy. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major T. W. Sanders, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. J. L. Fagan, acting sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. H. Van Heythysen, depy. asst. comy. gen., performed the duties of asst. qmrm. gen., Mhow div. of the Army, from March 1 to 11, in add. to his own duties.

#### MEDICAL.

GRAY—HUGHES—HOMESTED—CODY—RABY.—The undermentioned med. officers having completed twelve years' service, to be surgs. major from March 31, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Surgs. W. Gray, M.D., D. E. Hughes, M.D., T. Homested, T. Cody, and J. Raby.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. G. Larcum, asst. political agent, Janjira, is allowed furl. on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Paymr. major F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, per troopship. Capt. G. Paterson, 2nd batt. 1st foot, per troopship. Lieut. F. F. Roupell, 70th foot, per troopship. Lieut. E. Werge, 11th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Col. S. G. Coles, staff corps, to remain at Matheran, from April 8 to May 7, in extension. Second lieut. C. H. Bathurst, 68th foot, to the hills north of Debra, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. col. T. R. Nimmo, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal lancers, in anticipation. Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, Bombay staff corps, in anticipation. Hony. surg. D. Munday, Bombay Med. Estab., for fifteen months. Condr. J. Pearson, Ordnance Dept., Bengal, in anticipation. Major E. E. Ostrehan, staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, for one year, from date of departure in May next. Capt. C. A. Cunningham, staff corps, dep. asst. adjt. gen., Sind dist., for eighteen months. Col. S. Chalmers, asst. comy. gen., Bengal, in anticipation. Sub condr. J. Healy, Ordnance Dept., Bengal, in anticipation. Surg. major R. T. Abbott, M.D., Bengal Med. Estab., in anticipation. Surg. major W. R. Rice, M.D., Bengal Med. Estab., for seven months. Surg. major T. G. Skardon, Bengal Med. Estab., for twelve months. Col. W. C. Parr, staff corps, polit. agent, Rewa Kanta, for seven months, from May 1 next, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Col. R. H. Keatinge, v.o., c.s.i., Bombay staff corps, chief comr. of Assam, is allowed furl. to Europe for two years.

COURT MARTIAL.—Head Quarters, Simla, March 30.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on March 5, Private Halpine, alias John McGrath, 10th Royal Regiment of Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges :—1st charge :—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist on the face and knocked down Sergeant Prentice, the said sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd charge : Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having broken away from the escort ordered to convey him to the Guard. 3rd charge : Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having again struck with his clenched fist on the face Sergeant Prentice. The Court finds the prisoner guilty of all the charges. The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.—Approved and confirmed. Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.—FREDK. P. HAINES, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 30.

6th Dragoons.—Capt. J. C. O'Neal retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission ; Sub lieut. H. C. Page-Henderson, from the unattached list, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Johnson, retired, dated Sept. 11, 1876, such antedate not to carry back pay.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. A. A. Cammell, from 21st foot, to be lieut., v. C. F. Lindsell, who exchanges.

Brigade Depots.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. A. Armstrong, from half-pay, late 22nd foot, to be lieut. col. ; Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. Blewitt, from half-pay, late 65th foot, to be lieut. col. ; Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. Tyacke, from half-pay, late 22nd foot, to be lieut. col.

1st Foot.—Lieut. M. N. O'Connor to be capt., v. R. W. B. Crowther. Beynon, deceased ; Gentleman cadet H. Templer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., v. A. C. Becher, transfd. to the 9th foot ; Queen's (India) cadet W. E. G. Login, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Smith, prom.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Thompson, having served five years as a regtl. lieut. col., is placed on half-pay.

3rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet C. B. Vyvyan, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Maclear, prom.

5th Foot.—Gentleman cadet H. L. Clark, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Hackett, prom. ; Gentleman C. A. C. Godwin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. H. Broad, prom.

6th Foot.—Gentleman cadet A. C. E. McKinsty, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. de C. Morton, prom. ; Gentleman cadet F. H. Cornish, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. W. Whitworth, prom. ; Gentleman cadet H. Mansel, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. E. Pollock, a prob. for the Indian staff corps ; Gentleman cadet G. E. G. W. Bird, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. Stratford, prom.

8th Foot.—The restoration to full-pay, dated Feb. 16, of Capt. J. J. Osmer, from half-pay, late 35th foot, is cancelled.

9th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. J. Buchanan, having served five years as a regtl. lieut. col., is placed on half-pay ; Capt. and brevet major R. C. H. Germon retires on a pension ; Gentleman cadet G. S. Ommanney, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. D. Dickinson, prom.

11th Foot.—Gentleman cadet L. H. Vidal, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. Yule, promoted ; Gentleman cadet A. Phayre, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. W. Andrews, promoted ; Queen's cadet L. G. Russell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub. lieut. C. Cruze, deceased.

12th Foot.—Major and brevet lieut. col. F. Bagnell, to be lieut. col. v. Brevet col. J. McKay, retired on half-pay ; Captain and brevet major W. T. Baker to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. F. Bagnell ; Captain W. A. Featherstonehaugh retires on a pension ; Lieut. T. Baker to be captain, v. Brevet major W. T. Baker ; Sub. Lieut. F. W. Scudamore to be lieut.

13th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. Blackall Montgomery, having served five years as a regimental lieut. col., is placed on half-pay ; Lieut. H. H. Thurlow to be captain, v. B. D'Urban Musgrave, retired on a pension ; Lieut. J. C. Ambrose retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy ; Gentleman cadet C. W. Napier, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. H. Parr, promoted.

14th Foot.—Capt. W. T. Croft retires from the service, receiving a gratuity ; Gentleman cadet H. A. Vowell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. L. Woodland, prom. ; Gentleman cadet R. L. B. Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. P. Wayet, resigned ; Gentleman cadet C. M. Lester, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. R. Mills, retired on temp. half-pay ; Gentleman cadet J. H. Christie, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. W. Noyes, prom. ; Gentleman cadet F. J. S. Lowry, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Hosack, prom.

15th Foot.—Queen's (India) cadet W. B. Piers, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Bowles, prom. ; Gentleman cadet J. K. Alston, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. D. J. N. Webb, transd. to the 88th foot ; Gentleman cadet A. E. Mackenzie, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. H. H. Stewart, transd. to the 86th foot.

16th Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. J. Myers, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Young, prom. ; Gentleman cadet T. Hammond, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. D. C. Halkett, transd. to the 78th foot ; Gentleman cadet W. F. Percy, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. F. Johnstone, prom. ; Gentleman cadet C. H. Stisted, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. H. Harford, transd. to the 10th hussars.

17th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. C. Michel to be capt., v. W. M. Rolph, seconded for service as an adjt. of auxiliary forces ; Lieut. G. L. Field retires from the service, receiving a gratuity ; Gentleman cadet E. H. Watson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, a prob. for the Indian staff corps ; Queen's (India) Cadet G. J. Younghusband, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. Whitby, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

18th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. F. Morgan to be adjt., v. F. E. L. Schreiber, who resigns that app. ; Gentleman cadet F. J. Gavin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. W. Hughes, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

21st Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Lindsell, from the 14th hussars, to be lieut., v. A. A. Cammell, who exchanges ; Gentleman cadet H. H. Smythe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. R. Walker, retired ; Gentleman cadet the Hon. A. S. Harding, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, promoted ; Gentleman cadet R. B. Gaillard, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. Daniel, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps ; Gentleman cadet C. H. Agnew, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. Temple, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. Tyacke, having served five years as a regimental lieut. col., is placed on half-pay ; Gentleman cadet G. B. Hodgson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., v. W. E. Sturges, transd. to the 5th foot ; Gentleman cadet W. H. Allen, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to

Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, promoted; Gentleman cadet H. S. P. Davies, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. A. Christian, promoted; Gentleman cadet E. R. C. Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

25th Foot.—Gentleman cadet A. W. Pennyman, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. Welch, promoted; Queen's cadet D. J. O. Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. Pycroft, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

33rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. H. Cornish, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. Newman, retired.

34th Foot.—Gentleman cadet R. H. G. Heygate, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. R. Rose, seconded for service on the staff.

39th Foot.—Gentleman cadet S. S. R. Rogers, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. G. W. Malet, prom.; Queen's cadet I. Eardley-Wilmot, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Barlow, prom.

40th Foot.—Capt. and brevet major A. Cook retires on a pension; Gentleman cadet T. Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. Gardner, retired.

43rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet G. S. Kerrich, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. E. Forbes, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

44th Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. S. Watson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. M. Barclay, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

48th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. H. Travers, retires on half-pay.

51st Foot.—Gentleman cadet F. A. C. Kreyer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

54th Foot.—Sub lieut. D. W. Hickman, to be lieut., date May 5 last, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 11, 1876; Gentleman cadet E. A. G. Gosset, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. W. Dury, prom.

57th Foot.—Lieut. A. A. Garstin to be adjt., v. Lieut. G. C. Denton, prom.; Gentleman cadet W. Scott-Moncrieff, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. C. Denton, prom.

60th Foot.—Lieut. G. T. Campbell to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. G. A. Martin, who relinquished that appt. previous to his retirement from the service.

63rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet L. H. Reid, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Studdy, prom.

65th Foot.—Gentleman cadet G. F. R. Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. G. Gerrard, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet H. Parkin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. Ethelston, prom.

67th Foot.—Gentleman cadet F. P. Hutchinson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. S. White, prom.; Queen's cadet M. A. Tuite, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. B. Garfit, prom.

68th Foot.—Gentleman cadet F. G. Keryon-Slaney, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. N. R. Stewart, seconded for service on the staff.

70th Foot.—Queen's (India) cadet J. G. Hunter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. King, prom.; Gentleman cadet H. F. K. Waldron, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. H. Maturin, prom.

71st Foot.—Gentleman cadet B. L. J. Goff, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. E. Lacon, prom.

72nd Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. A. A. Macbean, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. M. J. Spens, prom.

73rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet P. J. Melvill, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Queen's (India) cadet J. Shaw, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. B. Thackwell, prom.

78th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Ewart is seconded for service on the staff; Gentleman cadet H. Davidson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. W. R. M. Waugh, prom.; Gentleman cadet R. Graham-Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. J. Knight, prom.

81st Foot.—Gentleman cadet A. C. H. Thomas, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. K. Brereton, prom.

83rd Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. D. Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet J. S. Brown, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, v. A. Crawley, transfd. to the 48th foot.

85th Foot.—Gentleman cadet C. T. Dawkins, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Ives, prom.

89th Foot.—Gentleman cadet H. H. Dobbie, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. G. Barrow, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

109th Foot.—Gentleman cadet W. R. Goold-Adams, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Webb, retired.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. N. R. F. Kingscote resigns his commission.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major E. G. Ley, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay.

Surg. major F. H. Preston retires upon temp. half-pay.

#### To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgs. J. L. Notter, M.D., H. Comerford, M.D., H. T. Brown, M.D., J. H. Wright, U. A. Jennings, M.D., J. S. McCutcheon, M.B., E. McCrystal, M.D., H. T. Chapman, R. F. Buohanan, J. P. Rooney, J. H. Hannagan, T. W. Patterson, F. W. L. Hodder, M.B., W. F. Stevenson, M.B., R. N. McPherson, R. C. Eaton, W. F. Burnett, E. F. Boulton.

Half-pay Major and Brevet col. R. C. Stewart, having served five years as adjt. gen., Madras army, from half-pay, late 2nd foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. and Brevet major T. G. Coote, from the 26th foot, to be major.

Capt. the Hon. C. E. Edwardes, from the rifle brigade, to be major.

The prom. to the rank of capt., dated Feb. 16, of Lieut. De la P. Robinson, from the 20th foot, is cancelled.

#### BREVET.

The promotion to the rank of major, dated October 1, 1877, of Captain J. J. Osmer, 8th foot, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 15, is cancelled. Apothecary J. Sansman, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the hon. and local rank of surg. in the East Indies on retirement:—

#### To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. R. K. Macquoid, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. C. A. McMahon, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. J. Harpur, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. E. L'Estrange, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. L. M. Davies, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. C. S. B. Walton, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. T. Gyacke, 22nd foot.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian staff corps to have the hon. rank of major-general on retirement:—Lieut. col. and Brevet. col. W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. A. Napper, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. H. Chamberlain, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Adye, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Shewell, Bombay staff corps.

The undermentioned officers to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension:—

Capt. and brevet major A. Cook, 40th foot.

Capt. and brevet Major R. C. H. Germon, 9th foot.

To have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension:—

Capt. W. A. Featherstonehaugh, 12th foot.

#### MEMORANDA.

Capt. and brevet col. D. H. Mackinnon, half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, retires on a pension.

Capt. and brevet col. G. F. Moore, half-pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, retires on a pension.

Major T. G. Coote, half-pay, late 26th foot, retires from the service by surrender of his half-pay.

Capt. and brevet major C. F. Lloyd, half-pay, late 24th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Capt. J. K. Rutledge, half-pay, late 37th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—At Sihor, April 2, wife of Surg. major W. E. Allen, F.R.C.S., Bhopal batt. and Political Agency, son.

ARDEN—At Calcutta, April 10, wife of Philip Arden, daughter.

BAINBRIDGE—At Sattara, April 9, wife of Surg. G. Bainbridge, acting civil surg., daughter.

BARTLETT—At Ajmere, March 24, wife of T. W. Bartlett, exec. engr., R.S.R., daughter.

BLUETT—At Shajehanpore, N.W.P., March 29, wife of Major C. E. L. Bluett, 2-22nd regt., son.

BOND—At Jaloun, April 17, wife of Dr. S. Patterson Bond, civil surg., son.

BYRNE—At Dinapore, April 6, wife of E. Byrne, exec. engr., P.W.D., son.

CARLIER—At Madras, April 2, wife of E. Carlier, sub engr., D.P.W., son.

CHATELIER—At Calcutta, April 3, wife of E. St. John Chatelier, daughter.

DAMES—At Punjab, wife of M. L. Dames, B.C.S., daughter.

DICKSON—At Moradabad, March 27, wife of Lindsay F. Dickson, M.D., surg. major Bengal art., daughter.

DUNNE—At Cawnpore, April 2, wife of Rev. Dennis H. G. Dunne, daughter.

FINLAYSON—At Chowringhee, April 5, wife of Francis Finlayson, son.

GARRETT—At Bangalore, April 8, wife of J. P. Garrett, Mysore Commission, son.

GILHOOLY—At Lahore, April 4, wife of W. C. Gilhooly, S. P. and D. Railway, daughter.

GOLDNEY—At Assam, April 24, wife of F. C. N. Goldney, lieut. B.S.C., daughter.

GREEN—At Singapore, March 14, wife of C. J. Green, daughter.

HUME—At Bhuj, April 3, wife of Capt. Walter Hume, adjt. 11th regt. N.I., son.

JONES—At Madras, April 10, wife of R. Jones, supt., General Post-office, daughter.

KUNNING—At Ferozepore, April 3, wife of Apoth. G. Kunning, Bengal sub med. dept., son.

LEWIS—At Madras, March 23, wife of E. J. G. Lewis, B.C.S., daughter.

MACARTNEY—At Valligaum, April 10, wife of the Rev. F. G. Macartney, C.M.S., son.

MARSHALL—At Seharunpore, N.W.P., April 1, wife of Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., son.

MCLEOD—At Vellore, April 9, wife of Major W. S. McLeod, supt., Central Jail, daughter.  
 MENZIES—At Lahore, April 4, Mrs. O. Menzies, son, still-born.  
 ROBERTSON—At Madras, March 21, wife of Lieut. col. Wheatley Robertson, son.  
 SMITH—At Coonoor, April 4, wife of the Rev. Clement Smith, chaplain, daughter.  
 THEOBALDS—At Kamptee, April 6, wife of Dep. Surg. gen. J. R. Theobalds, son.  
 THOMPSON—At Bombay, April 4, wife of Col. David Thompson, R.E., son.  
 TURNBULL—At Madras, March 24, wife of W. V. Turnbull, daughter.  
 WEBSTER—At Coonoor, April 8, wife of A. McO. Webster, C.S., son.  
 WOOD—At Dibrugarh, March 28, wife of J. M. Wood, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BAKER—SEARLE.—At Bombay, April 6, William A. Baker, manager of the National Bank, Bombay, to Agnes C., daughter of Capt. W. E. Searle, supt. of Marine, Bombay.  
 BOVILL—SHERER.—At Fezapore, Assam, March 26, Edward B., M.D., F.R.C.S., surg. H.M.'s Indian Med. Dept. (Bengal), to Ada H. I., daughter of Lieut. col. Sherer, B.S.C.  
 COLLINGS—THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, April 6, C. E. Collings, to Edith G., daughter of Captain G. S. Thompson.  
 GREENWOOD—SWIFT.—At Byculla, April 6, J. Greenwood to Emma C. Swift.  
 JOHNSTON—BORTHWICK.—At Jubbulpore, April 3, W. Johnston, youngest son of the late Captain William Johnston, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Cecilia B.  
 LEACH—SEWELL.—At Delhi, April 8, J. Leach, Lieut., R.H.A., to Agnes, widow of Major R. M. Sewell, B. S. C.  
 RANT—ROBINSON.—At Indore, March 30, W. J. Rant, 3rd K. O. H., to Annie, daughter of John Robinson, examiner, P. W. A., Central India.  
 TAPLIN—TURNER.—At Calcutta, April 3, J. Taplin, of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Martha, daughter of William Turner, Chant-square, Stratford, Essex, England.  
 WAITE—BROWN.—At Ahmedabad, April 6, W. E. Waite, Revenue Survey, to Mary G., daughter of Colonel G. G. Brown, R.A.

## DEATHS.

BLACKER—At Madras, April 5, W. H. Blacker, of the D.P.W., aged 55.  
 BROOKS—At Byculla, April 12, Henry A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks, aged 14.  
 CORDNER—At Mussoorie, April 8, Alice M., daughter of R. A. Cordner, exec. engr., aged 1 year.  
 DAVIES—At Madras, April 1, wife of H. Davis, P.W. inspector.  
 DEAN—At Secunderabad, March 31, Harry V., son of George H. Dean, 12th lancers, aged 1 year.  
 DELANOUGEREDE—At Bareilly, April 5, Clara M., daughter of E. Delanougerede, O. and R. Railway, aged 1 year.  
 DICKSON—At Moradabad, April 5, Mabel, daughter of Surg. major Lindsay Dickson, 28th P.N.I., aged 13 months.  
 ERSKINE—At Madras, April 4, Andrew L. C., son of L. Erskine, P.W. insp. M.R.C., aged 10 months.  
 GALLOWAY—At Allahabad, April 8, Florence McK., daughter of Col. Galloway, aged 13.  
 LAW—At Jubbulpore, Frederick F. J. C., son of Major Victor E. Law, polit. agent, Ulwar, Rajpootana, aged 1 year.  
 LAWFOORD—At Madras, March 31, Guy C. M., son of Col. E. M. Lawford, 4th (P.W.O.) B.C., aged 20.  
 LAWRIE—At Cawnpore, April 4, Emily E., wife of G. W. Lawrie, aged 123.  
 LEWIS—Off Lisbon, R. A. Bassette, only son of the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Bombay, aged five months.  
 MACKENZIE—At Gowhatty, April 2, Leonore, daughter of H. D. Mackenzie, of Mungledye, Assam, aged nine months.  
 MAY—At Chuprah, April 7, Edward E., child of Capt. May, aged two years.  
 MCNAMARA—At Arrah, April 4, son of J. McNamara, aged 8 months.  
 REYNOLDS—At Bangalore, April 5, Maria J., widow of the late G. A. Reynolds, of the firm of Griffith and Co., Madras, aged 54.  
 ROBERTSON—At Sitapur, March 31, Joseph B. S., son of Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd, Gordon highlanders, aged 1 year and ten months.  
 SMALLEY—At Calcutta, April 9, J. Smalley, of Messrs. E. Butterworth and Co., Manchester, aged 33.  
 WALES—At Calcutta, April 7, S. M. Wales, wife of J. R. Wales, of Maulmain.  
 WARD—At Lahore, April 6, C. M. Gertrude, daughter of Major D. Ward, R.E.  
 WILLSON—At Calcutta, March 23, W. L. Willson, H.M.'s Geological Survey of India, aged 54.  
 WINN—At Agra, April 8, Florence E., child of J. Winn, aged one month.

## Official Papers.

## THE PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS.

An important Notification in the Home Department has been issued by the Government of India. It is as follows:—

Fort William, March 29.—The following rules\* for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by

\* These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the Army.

officers of all civil departments, are published for general information; and the rules published under Home Department Notifications No. 3,742, dated 21st August, 1867, and No. 461, dated 31st July, 1877, are cancelled:

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial addressed to her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor-General in Council. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter, containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the Department having cognisance of the subject-matter of such memorial, by which department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

V.—Memorials to her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or the Punjab, should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.\*

VI.—Memorials to her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the minor administrations—the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Berar, Mysore, Coorg, and Assam—should be forwarded with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion by the Chief Commissioner, or other officer charged with the administration of the province, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.†

VII.—No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Department, except in case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals‡ must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII.—Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

IX.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI.—As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- 1.—When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- 2.—When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.
- 3.—When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to her Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.

4.—When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

5.—When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the covenanted service.

6.—When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

7.—When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

XIII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to her Majesty or to the Secretary of State, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XIV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII. will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by the Local Government under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the Department concerned, to the Secretary of State.

\* Appeals by private persons from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will be only in event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

† In these minor administrations also, appeals by individuals from the orders of the Chief Commissioners, &c., lie, in the first instance to the Governor-General in Council, and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

‡ When a judicial decision of the nature referred to has been communicated to the party or parties concerned before the 31st July, 1877, he or they may appeal from such decision within eighteen months from that date.

## Home.

## THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We take the following interesting account from the *Times* of the 1st May. It appears in the Paris correspondent's communication of the day previous, and will gratify those who desire that India should not be thrust out of her proper place through want of competent exponents :—

As of the Exhibition generally, it is especially true of the British Indian section that it is the most complete and best arranged exposition of the natural products, arts, and manufactures of India that has ever been made either in London or Paris. In sumptuousness it exceeds even the Indian contributions to the great Exhibition of 1851, while its more thoroughly scientific and artistic arrangement is its distinguishing characteristic. The Indian section in general effect has always been an eyesore in every International Exhibition, whereas the present Indian Court is one of the most beautiful and striking features in the Paris Exhibition. It was the inspiration of real genius which suggested to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke the building of the central case occupied by commercial exhibitors in the form of pavilions connected by an arcade and gallery; and when wandering by it—for it is about 150ft. long and 30ft. high—among the exquisite contributions from the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the superb collections of carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent, Robinson, and Co. and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, and other exhibitors, one feels completely shut out of Europe and lost in some veritable Oriental bazaar. The presents made to the Prince of Wales are arranged round the central case in ordinary South Kensington Museum cases; while at the entrance of the court has been placed a model of the equestrian statue of the Prince by the eminent sculptor Boehm, presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to the town of Bombay in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to India in 1875-76. The general view can, therefore, be easily imagined to be most effective. The most gratifying thing of all is the economy with which so admirable an effect has been produced. The waste of resources in connection with the previous appearance of India at International Exhibitions has been something incredible, and the expenditure at Vienna on account of the Indian section fairly exhausted the patience of the Government. On the present occasion, therefore, the Secretary of State in Council simply handed over £3,000 to her Majesty's Commission for the Paris Exhibition to cover the cost of the carriage of his Royal Highness's collection from London to Paris, the custody thereof, and the incidental expenses, and it is thoroughly understood that the cost on account of it, at least as chargeable to Indian revenues, will not go beyond that sum. Of course, the Prince of Wales's presents exceed in value anything ever expended by the Indian Government on former Exhibitions; but the success of the present Indian Court is entirely due to the effective way in which these presents have been arranged, and to the unique *coup d'œil* presented by the court itself; and when it is considered how limited are the funds placed at the disposal of the Executive Commissioners the result cannot but reflect the highest praise on the officers of the British Commission, and particularly on Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. Another feature which contributes to the success of the Indian Court is the handbook to it, which has been written by Dr. George Birdwood, c.s.i., special assistant in the Department of Commerce and Statistics of the India-office, London. For the first time in the experience of International Exhibitions we are now furnished with a general exposition of the art and manufactures of India, written in a popular and graphic style, which will certainly go a long way towards exciting an interest in things Indian generally. Writers on Indian subjects, as a rule, only weary; but here is a book which, whatever else it may effect, at least succeeds in interesting. From the first page to the last it rivets the reader's attention, and seems to enhance infinitely the educational value of the splendid examples of the sumptuary arts of India, for the exhibition of which the gratitude of Europe is pre-eminently due to the Prince of Wales. A work so important, which is not a simple handbook, but a practical and philosophical treatise on the history and development of the industrial arts and commerce of India, on which the author has obviously bestowed the greatest labour and the most solid research, will certainly find its way into general circulation, and it is sure to be received as a technical work quite independently of its connection with the Exhibition. Besides giving a special description of the principal objects of art in the Prince's collection and of the finest of the carpets exhibited by Messrs. Vincent Robinson and Co., and Messrs. Watson and Bontor, Dr. Birdwood, in his introduction, points out how the commerce between Europe and India first originated along the southern shores of Europe and Asia, or *Litus Ariarum*, as he calls it, and how the course of that commerce through the Euphrates Valley and Egypt influenced the destiny of the nations of Western Asia and the Mediterranean through all time. Separate notices are given of the articles of Indian and Eastern commerce which illustrate its historical development. In the concluding chapter of his work on the knot and flower pattern, Dr. Birdwood

traces the Indian cone pattern through all its diversities of form to the lotus bed and bunches of the date palm fruits, and the flower pattern to the lotus flower and frowns of the date palm and soma flowers. He traces these forms through all their variations, as the honeysuckle and palmette of Greek and Roman decoration, the shell ornament of the Renaissance, and the forms observed in Persian, Indian, and Chinese art. Dr. Birdwood connects the ornamentation of Oriental carpets with the veils of ancient temples, which were embroidered by women with the emblems of the deity worshipped, the chief emblem being the date palm as the tree of life, with the knot and flower pattern derived from it, and the lotus and soma plant—all emblems of the fulness and pleasures of life. Dr. Birdwood holds that all Indian art has been profoundly influenced by Assyrian, Persian, and Greek art through 3,000 years of intimate commercial intercourse through the Euphrates Valley, and by Vasco de Gama down to the discovery of the way to India by the Cape of Good Hope."

## Miscellaneous.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 30.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. —*Gazette*.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Peshawar* has left with £176,834, £45,000 in gold (£35,000 bars and £10,000 coin) being for Bombay, and £60,000 in bar silver for Calcutta. Nothing but dollars are consigned to Hong Kong and Shanghai, and the respective value is £22,240 and £49,250. There is also £344 in bar gold for Alexandria.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on May 1 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £461,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d.; and to Bombay, £38,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 14 per cent.; above that price in full. Although the amounts tendered for have been practically allotted to Calcutta, the Council have had to submit to a reduction of fully ¼d.

COAL-FIELDS IN CHINA.—It is worthy of a note that the Chinese are themselves about to work a coal-field. The superstitions which have up to the present time prevented the exploration of one of the largest coal-producing countries in the world have been overcome. A mandarin has permission to form a company to work for coal at about 120 miles west of Cheefoo, and to introduce all modern scientific appliances, and to make a tramway to the sea.

INDIAN FINANCE.—A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the total loans in England chargeable on the revenues of India at the close of the half-year ending March 31 last were £59,677,033, and the other debts and liabilities, £1,771,050. The amount of interest payable during the half-year was £1,253,522, and the amount of debt incurred in the same period £4,184,000. Of this last total £3,000,000 was raised in India Four per Cent. Debentures, and £1,180,000 in India Four per Cent. Stock; £4,236,016 was raised towards meeting the expenditure incurred in the relief of the famine in Madras and Bombay.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—During the half-year ended with Dec. 31 the receipts of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) were £23,880, and the gas and meter rental at £19,750 was £1,136 higher than in the corresponding period, while the cost of working showed a slight reduction. After adding the balance brought forward, there was a credit balance of £11,022, from which it is proposed to take £250 for the reserve fund and to write off £273 from the same. The debenture interest being provided for, the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, which, absorbing £9,600, will leave £825 to be subsequently dealt with.

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.—On April 29 her Majesty the Queen held an Investiture of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, when the following ladies were introduced to her Majesty's presence, and were invested with the badge of the Order by the Queen :—Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury; Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon; Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin; Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo; Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart; Lady Jane Emma Baring; Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier of Ettrick; Harriette Katherine, Baroness Lawrence; Cecilia Francis, Lady Northcote; Mary Augusta, Lady Temple; Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison; Mrs. Gathorne Hardy. Each lady kissed hands on being presented.

SIR F. GOLDSMID, BART., M.P.—A fatal accident occurred to this gentleman on Thursday last. On the arrival of a train at Waterloo Station he stepped from a carriage while it was in motion, and falling between the train and the platform received serious injuries. He was at once removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired soon afterwards. Sir Francis was in his seventy-first year. He was eldest son of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, by the second daughter of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, of Morden, Surrey. He mar-



ried in 1839 the daughter of Mr. Moses Asher Goldsmid, of Gloucester-place, and succeeded his father in 1859. Sir Francis is succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P. for Rochester.

**SURVEY REPORTS.**—The General "Report" on the operation of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during 1876-77, by Colonel J. T. Walker, C.B., which has just reached this country, furnishes an account of much valuable work which has been done by the Mullah in his explorations on the unsurveyed portion of the River Indus and in and around the plateau known to the people of the country as the Kohistan, which contains the sources of the Swat and Panjkora rivers. Colonel Walker states that "the explorations of the Mullah have added much to our knowledge of the interesting region lying beyond our northern Trans-Indus frontier," though a good deal still remains to be done. A sketch map is given, which has been constructed to illustrate the Mullah's operations, and which also shows the localities where more information is wanted. The results of a recent reconnaissance of the Karambar and the Nagar Valleys by Captain Biddulph are also given on this map.

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Junna*, Indian troopship, Captain Parsons, which left Bombay on March 28, Suez on April 11, and Malta on the 18th, arrived at Portsmouth on the 28th ult. She brings 478 invalids, 15 time-expired men, 26 men to join depots, 138 women, 345 children, and the following officers:—

Capt. Savage, 7th Foot; Lieut. Low, 17th Foot; Paymaster Heatley, 68th Foot; Lieut. Field, of the Staff Corps; Captain P. Murray, unattached; Lieut. Hart, R.E.; Lieut. Tippings, 1st Foot; Major Evans and Lieut. Grundy, 6th Foot; Lieut. Richardson, 40th Foot; Lieut. Hill, 62nd Foot; Majors Farrington and Mayne, 73rd Foot; Hon. Lieut. Owens, of the Commissary Department; Paymaster Bryson and Lieut. Roberts, 66th Foot; Lieut. Hill, 12th Lancers; Lieut. Kelly, 44th Foot; Lieut. Boyle, 89th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Marshall, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Wood, 10th Hussars; Majors Gillies and St. J. Le Marchant, R.A.; Paymaster Foster, 5th Foot; Col. Buchanan and Captain Perry, 9th Foot; Major Simpson and Capt. Urquhart, 72nd Foot; Lieut. Scott, 92nd Foot; Capt. Hillyard and Lieut. Harvey, 4th Rifle Brigade; Surgs.-Major Tydd, Holton, and Wilkes, Deputy Surg.-Major Denckinnon, and Surgs. Dobson, Maitland, Irving, and Finlay, A.M.D. Three men, one woman, and eight children died on the passage, and one birth is noted.

**HIBBERT LECTURES.**—On Thursday Max Müller delivered the second of these lectures in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, his subject being, "Is Fetishism a Primitive Form of Religion?" There was again a large attendance. He showed that it was only during the last hundred years that the word "fetish" had come to be used as representing the lowest form of religion. An unwarrantable liberty had been taken in extending the meaning of the term, and nothing could justify the conclusion that in former times the African tribes worshipped stocks and stones and nothing else. Some of these savages had a religion and philosophy of life which would bear comparison with that of civilised nations. He did not dispute that fetish worship was widely prevalent in Africa, but what he contended for was that there was hardly any religion without something which we called fetish worship in it; that there was no religion which consisted entirely of fetish worship; that fetishism was a corruption of religion; that the men were capable of a higher religion than the mere worship of stocks and stones; and that they entertained very true sentiments of the Deity. Fetishism was far from being a primitive form of faith; on the contrary, it was a secondary or tertiary corruption of an earlier, simpler, and truer religion.

**GLOOMY PICTURE OF INDIA.**—The *Times*, in reviewing a reprint from *Fraser's Magazine*, published under the title of "Resources of Modern Countries," by Messrs. Longmans and Co., says that nothing can be more sweeping than the statement in the book of the alleged stationary condition of India; the absence of almost all genuine material progress; the inelasticity of the revenue; the diminishing excess of exports over imports in recent years and the non-increase in this foreign trade itself; the burdensomeness of the constant additions to the Indian Debt for famines and reproductive works. According to the author, "Our financing in India has become a monstrous danger, which weak words cannot conceal." And as to trade he writes:—"Our exports to India have been inflated by the money we have lent her, to the extent of many millions, and her exports to us have been strained by the rapidity with which English sojourners in her, for them, uncongenial climate, have wanted to make their fortunes, and by the incessant requirements of a most expensive Government, by far the most steadily expensive that India ever had." The reviewer believes that should we improve our Indian policy, there would be some improvement in the condition of India; but that the present artificial stimulus to trade would be removed and its volume would diminish. In any case he thinks that our exports to India will be diminished by the manufactures now being set up there under a protectionist tariff.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Crédit Foncier Indien) (Limited) was held in the Board-room at the Offices, East India Avenue, on April 29, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Boyson. The Chairman explained that that was the fourth meeting which had been held for the purpose of making such alterations in the articles of association and memorandum as would enable the bank to write off such an amount of the capital of the

bank as was not represented by assets, or had been irretrievably lost. At the previous meeting the proposal was approved. There were present in person and by proxy shareholders representing 64,223 shares, and of that number there was only one dissentient shareholder, who, he thought, could not thoroughly understand the effect of the resolution. It was not really reducing the capital of the bank, but simply looking a fact in the face, and meeting a loss incurred some years ago in a manly manner by writing it off. He concluded by reading the special resolution passed at a former meeting—"That the sum of £232,693, part of the paid-up capital of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Crédit Foncier Indien) (Limited), having been lost or being unrepresented by available assets, be and the same is hereby cancelled; and that the conditions contained in the memorandum of association of the company be so far modified that the capital of the company be reduced from £2,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of £20 each, with £5 paid thereon, to the sum of £1,697,326, divided into 95,624 shares of £17. 15s. each, with £2. 15s. per share paid thereon and £15 per share uncalled," and moved that this resolution be confirmed. Mr. R. P. Harrison briefly seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—At the annual general meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Mr. George Arbuthnot (the chairman) presiding, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, after declaring a dividend of £1. 5s. per share, in addition to a similar interim dividend, expressed the very deep regret which the Board felt that they should be so disappointing; but perhaps he might be allowed to express the strong confidence they entertained that they would be found to be exceptional. The increase under the head of deposits bearing interest had been about £286,000, while the falling off in the deposits not bearing interest was about £127,000. With regard to their losses, over three-fourths of the sum taken from the reserve fund was attributable to their losses in Ceylon and Port Elizabeth. In Ceylon large accounts, which had for a long time attracted the notice of the Board, were viewed over sanguinely by their local manager, whose expectations, expressed repeatedly to the Board, had been very sadly negated by results. After a lengthened examination by one of their inspectors, they considered it right to press for a settlement of this matter, and the death of one of the principal obligants occurring at the same time revealed to them that they had been the victims of systematic fraud to a most serious extent, and they found the realisation of assets to be deplorably different from what they had been led to expect. At Port Elizabeth they had suffered heavily from the unexpected insolvency of one of their largest constituents. In neither of these cases could they acquit the managers of serious blame, and at both places the management had been changed. The Board did not wish to screen themselves from any responsibility attaching to them, and they admitted that it would have been better had they taken prompt action earlier in this matter. They had now organised a very greatly improved system of accounts. In making provision for these unfortunate losses and others spread over their numerous branches and agencies, it was a matter of very serious consideration whether they should draw on the reserve fund to the extent they did or reduce the dividend; but, considering that the dividend, although a fair one, had been brought down to the lowest rate they had ever paid, and feeling that the reserve fund was properly available for making provision for their losses, and also looking to the position of the bank, they thought there was no necessity to inflict serious inconvenience, if nothing worse, on the shareholders, by reducing the dividend further, and they only hoped that what they had done would be approved by the shareholders. So much for the past. With regard to the future, they still had a very substantial reserve—£325,000; their business was in no way imperilled, and they would profit by their past experience. They had appointed a fourth travelling inspector to their branches, which was a measure to which they attached considerable importance. Barring unforeseen contingencies, they really did think they were warranted in throwing out the expectation in their report that they would be able before very long to replace the amount taken from the reserve fund, and give a reasonable dividend, such as at present. The motion having been seconded, considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the chairman was asked whether a "clean breast" had been made as to the losses—were they at the bottom of them? Mr. Dickenson said that in former reports they had been told that "ample provision had been made for bad and doubtful debts," and asked whether this was a correct statement. The Chairman, in reply, said the item of landed or other property of the Corporation had been written down to a point below which it was considered unnecessary to go. He believed, on a very competent valuation, it was worth about £120,000 more than the amount at which it stood, £261,369, without reckoning any furniture at their various establishments. This year the directors had written off more than their managers considered necessary to meet losses, and they hoped some of the amount written off would be recovered. They certainly believed they were at the bottom of their losses. As to the rate of interest allowed, they received money at 4 per cent., fixed for one year, while other Indian banks were quite ready to give 5 per cent.; and the average rate they gave for money deposited was 3½ per cent. The motion was adopted *nem. con.*, and the usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

## India Office.

May 2, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. A. Wilkins, E. E. Lewis, J. M. Lewis, G. H. M. Ricketts, c.b., P. E. Isaacson (Uncov.), D. K. B. Stuart (Uncov.), F. J. Marsden (Uncov.), J. A. Innes (Uncov.), W. Delahy (Uncov.), and H. J. MacGeorge (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. E. Gibson.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. L. Ferris, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Bruce, Staff Corps; Surg. A. Wood; Col. R. Jenkins, Cav.; Col. W. M. Lees, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. F. H. Grey, Staff Corps; Col. H. A. Cockburn, Inf.; and Lieut. P. A. Macmahon, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. G. Pringle, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. P. Christie, R.E.; Col. C. P. Keyes, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. J. Hefferman; Surg. E. A. Trimmell; Lieut. col. A. C. Forth, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. L. H. Isacke, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. E. L. Hankin, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Ccl. J. Pogson, Inf.; Major H. W. Harris, Staff Corps; and Lieut. T. Pearson, Commissariat Dept.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. P. T. Large (Uncov.), 1 mo. furl.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. N. C. Beyts (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. E. Salkeld, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. de P. Falconnet, R.E., 4 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. J. Smith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; and Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. C. Geddes.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. K. Thyne (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. S. G. Tucker, Inf.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, c.b., Staff Corps; Capt. H. A. Gower, Staff Corps; Major A. D. Parsons, Cav.; Col. E. W. Childers, R.A.; and Col. A. B. Marsack, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

## BIRTHS.

AGABEG—Edith Wynne, wife of Aviet Agabeg, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter, at St. John's-wood, N.W., April 26.  
 DARTON—The wife of T. H. Darton, late R.A., at Hitchin, Herts, of a daughter, April 31.  
 HARVEY—At Queenstown, April 28, the wife of Surg. C. A. Harvey, Madras Establishment, of a son.  
 HITCHINS—The wife of Major H. O. Hitchins, R.A., of a son, at Bayswater, April 28.  
 MONTGOMERY—The wife of J. A. L. Montgomery, B.S.C., of a daughter, at 68, Thistle-grove, S.W., April 23.  
 TORKINGTON—The wife of Capt. Torkington, R.A., of a son, at Dorset, May 1.  
 WILLIAMS—The widow of Col. A. F. Williams, M.S.C., of a daughter, at Brighton, April 25.

## MARRIAGES.

BLADON—EDWARDS.—Edward, son of Sir C. Bladon, K.C.S.I., to Edith R. Edwards, at Milland, Hants, April 30.  
 COATES—WOOLLEY.—Edward F. Coates, to Edith, daughter of Phillip Woolley, formerly 35th Regt., M.A., at Bolney, April 30.  
 COTTON—COLERIDGE.—E. T. D. Cotton, R.H.A., son of the late Right Rev. Geo. E. L. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, to Mary R. Coleridge, at Devon, April 24.  
 EVERITT—HADFIELD.—Robt. Everitt, to Georgina Maria (Nina), daughter of Capt. Hadfield, H.M.I.A., at Hanover-square, April 23.  
 IZARD—VALLANCE.—Francis Henry Izard, of Colombo, Ceylon, C.E., to Emily B. Vallance, at Prendergast, Haverfordwest, April 25.  
 GRANT—GRANT.—John Pyne Grant, Major B.S.C., son of the late Gregor Grant, B.S.C., to Caroline Seafeld, daughter of Charles Grant, late of B.C.S., at Inverness, April 30.  
 RAWLINGS—THOMPSON.—Thomas D. B. Rawlings, to Maria (Metthie), daughter of the late Capt. James Thompson, H.M.I.A. (Bengal), at Richmond, Surrey, April 30.  
 READE—GARNETT.—Arthur E., son of E. A. Reade, c.b., late H.E.I.C.S., to Mary A., widow of the late Capt. A. W. Garnett, R.E., at Hove, Brighton, April 24.  
 WEST—FINCH.—Rev. Henry James West, to Grace Anne, daughter of the late C. Finch, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at Aldershot, April 24.

## DEATHS.

FRASER.—Lieut. Col. Thos. G. Fraser, Retired, Indian Army, and formerly of the Bombay Fusiliers, at Sandgate, April 22, aged 72.  
 HOLMAN-ANDREWS.—John, son of Mrs. Jenny C. Holman-Andrews, at Portman-square, April 29, aged 61.

HURFORD—Louisa, wife of Richard John Hurford, late Principal Veterinary Surg., Indian Army, and daughter of the late Capt. James George, 19th B.N.I., at Shooter's-hill, April 21.

LAWRELL—James G. B. Lawrell, late B.C.S., at Richmond, Surrey, April 29, aged 74.

MONTGOMERIE—Lieut. Col. Duncan Montgomerie, late 7th Madras Light Cavalry, April 25, aged 89.

ROBERTSON—Emily Giovanna, widow of Major Gen. Archibald Robertson, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, Bombay, at Westminster, April 28, aged 80.

SMITH—Adam F. H. Smith, son of Narail, Jessore, India, at Ealing, April 25, aged 13.

WYLDE—Eleanor, widow of the late Gen. William Wylde, c.b., R.A., at 63, Onslow-square, S.W., May 1, aged 79.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

April 26. Slieve Bawn, Calcutta; Sophia Jonkim, Calcutta.—27. Tiger, Rangoon; Carrizal, Singapore.—28. King Cedre, Calcutta; H.M.S. Junna, Bombay.—29. H.M.S. Himalaya, Cape Town; Aphrodita, Calcutta; str. Olympia, Bombay.—30. Str. Lartington, Colombo; Bannockburn, Calcutta; str. Harold, Maulmain.—May 1. Otter, Madras; str. Nelson, Rangoon; str. Nestor, Shanghai.—2. Str. Australia, Bombay; str. Ossian, Bassein.

## DEPARTURES.

April 26. Otterburn, Calcutta; Advance, Madras.—27. Str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—28. Janet Cowan, Bombay; str. Carsburn, Bombay; Baron Blantyre, Calcutta.—30. Minerva, Cape Town.—May 1. Albert Victor, Cape Town; Hormione, Bombay; Talisman, Calcutta; Ardivar, Bombay; Artist, Calcutta; str. Stentor, Penang; Douglas Castle, Singapore.—2. Str. Gordon Castle, Singapore; str. Northworth Castle, Colombo; Westridge, Calcutta; str. Peshawar, Calcutta; str. Bellous, Bombay; Artist, Calcutta.—3. Str. Berinna, Bombay; W. H. Corsar, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, May 2.—From Southampton.—For Melbourne.—Mr. R. T. Roskilly, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parbury and two children, and Mr. King. For Sydney.—Mrs. Smith, and Miss Sands. For Glenelg.—Mr. J. S. Proctor, and Mr. H. W. Stevens. For Ceylon.—Mrs. Templer and child. For Penang.—Miss Scott, and Mrs. F. Shaw. For Bombay.—Mrs. R. C. Stewart and child, Col. H. St. G. Tucker, and Lieut. J. Spens. For Gibraltar.—Lieut. col. Tupper, Mr. Chadwick and child, and Mr. Monteleone. For Hong Kong.—Mr. P. C. Oswald, and Comdt. T. Edwards. For Malta.—Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Blount, Asst. coms. E. P. Smyth, and Major Blount. For Calcutta.—Mr. Longlands. For Madras.—Mr. A. Alexander. For King George's Sound.—Mr. A. Howlett.

Per str. —, May 2.—From Brindisi.—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Bell. For Bombay.—Dr. J. Davidson, and Mr. R. White. For Alexandria.—Rev. G. Litchfield, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Hall, and Dr. Folkin.

Per str. —, May 2.—From Venice.—For Melbourne.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. Casey, and Mr. Matheson. For Bombay.—Mr. W. Kemball. For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Marsack.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Friedrich, Samarang to Amsterdam, April 22, off the Wolf Rock.  
 Junna, for Algora Bay, April 25, 49 N., 7 W.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## MAY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. W. Baird, Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. James, Miss Crawford, Major Watter, Mr. J. Harrison, Mrs. Lilley, Mrs. Forbes Sargent and two children, and Mr. Plowden.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. J. Barton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. McClelland.

## MAY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Macmillan, and Mr. Trimmings.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Kingsmill.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Z. Mayno.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Miss Campbell.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GALLE.—Mr. R. D. Young.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. C. Henley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Rev. J. Lingham.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Brushlaw.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Werry, Mr. Trotman, Mr. L. W. Henley, and Mr. Haussor.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Cording.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Kuekler, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thomson.

## MAY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Miss Parbury.

## MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. J. C. Fleming.

A SPECIMEN OF THE NATIVE PRESS.—The new Vernacular Press Bill has been described by the Poona *Sunbeam*, a paper which prints about one-third of its articles in English, as "The Dawn of the Reign of Terror in India," and condemned as unnecessary and unwarranted by the utterances of the native papers. But *litera scripta manet*. So recently as on the 10th inst. the *Sunbeam* itself, after a general denunciation of Anglo-Indians all round, said that "England governs India, not by the State Secretary and provincial governors alone, but associates those men with a large regiment of persons who, though leading the life of swindlers and loafers in the streets of London, become in India transformed into the rulers, not only of the common people, but of the destinies of our princes and of the upper ten of our society." The sentence occurs in one of a series of articles defending the existence of the large armies kept up by Native States. On the whole it will probably be thought that the *Sunbeam* argues practically for the Bill more effectively than in theory against it.—*Pioneer*.

EXPLOSIONS.—The party of engineers who lately arrived in Calcutta to blow up the wrecks in the river, have lost no time in commencing operations. The *Englishman* writes: "Our office is situated upwards of one hundred yards from the river, but it was violently shaken twice on the afternoon of the 14th April, on the second occasion more than in the fatal accident at the end of Hare-street two years ago. We trust that Government or the Port Commissioners are prepared to pay for any damage that may be caused by their blasting operations."—*Pioneer*.

**ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT FLORENCE.**—The fourth Oriental Congress will be held at Florence next September, from the 12th to the 18th of the month, in the Palazzo Riccardi, lent for the purpose by the Provincial Council. An exhibition of various objects illustrative of the East, such as books, manuscripts, coins, maps, idols and the like, will be on view in the Hall of Luca Giordano and the adjoining rooms, and contributions to the Exhibition are requested. Tickets of admission to the Congress cost f.12, but the delegates are allowed to grant them only to scholars and other qualified persons. The Congress will hold eight sessions on North Egyptian, on the Semitic languages, including Assyrian, on Iranian, including Armenian, on Indian, on Indo-European generally, on Chinese Indo-Chinese, and Tibetan, on Ural-Altaic, and on Polynesian. The following is a list of the foreign delegates:—London, Professor Th. Chénery; Robert Cust; Edinburgh, John Muir; Oxford, Professor James Legge, Professor A. H. Sayce; Cambridge, Professor W. Wright; Calcutta, Rajendralala Mitra, William Stokes; Bombay, Dr. Georg Buhler; Madras, Dr. A. Burnell; Poona, Dr. Fr. Kielhorn; Lahore, Gott. Leitner; Benares, Mr. R. T. Griffith; New York, Wells Williams; New Haven, Professor Whitney; Paris, Ernest Renan, Karl Schefer, Michel Breal, Barthelemy de Saint Hilaire; Marseilles, E. Souvairé; Munster, Professor Jacobi; Rostock, Professor Philippe; Marburg, Professor Fred. Justi; Erlangen, Professor Ferd. Spiegel; Bonn, Professor Theodor Aufrecht; Strassburg, Professor Noldeke; Breslau, Professor A. Stenzler; Leiden, Professors de Goeje and Kern; Louvain, Professor F. Neve; Berlin, Professor Richard Lepsius, Professor Albr. Weber, Professor Dieterici; Leipzig, Professor Fleischer, Professor L. Krehl; Vienna, Professor Fred. Müller, Von Kremer; Innsbruck, Professor Bern. Jülg; Prague, Professor Alfr. Ludwig; Pesth, Professor A. Vambéry, Count Geza Kunn; Dresden, Georg von der Gabelentz; Tübingen, Professor Rudolph Roth; Jena, Professor Gust. Stickel; Berne, Professor A. Sprenger; Zurich, Professor Schweizer Sidler; Göttingen, Professor Theod. Benfey; Halle, Professor Frederick Pott and Professor Rich. Gösche; Giessen, Professor Vullers; Gotha, Professor Pertsch; Griefswald, Professor Ahlwardt; Kiel, Professor Pischel; Königsberg, Professor Nesselman; Munich, Professor Trumpp; Heidelberg, Professor Weil; Copenhagen, Professor F. A. Mehren; Lund, Professor Tegner; Christiania, Professor Lieblein; Helsingfors, Professor Lagus; St. Petersburg, the Committee of the Third Congress; Kazan, Professor Gottwaldt; Dorpat, Professor W. Volck; Warsaw, W. Tiesenhausen; Moscow, V. Miller; Madrid, Pasquale Gayangos, Odoardo Saavedra; Oporto, Professor Ad. Coelho; Bucharest, Professor B. P. Hasdeu; Tiflis, Ad. Berger; Constantinople, Ahmed Vefyk Pasha; Armenia, Leondo Alishan; Cairo, Mariette Bey; Peking, T. F. Wade, J. Edkins; Yeddo, W. G. Aston, E. Satow.—*Academy*.

GREAT progress is being made with the Scindia State Railway between Dholpur and Gwalior, and the line is almost ready for the metals to be laid. It is expected that engines will be running on the line next cold weather.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—  
Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 9.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 10.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

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## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

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Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales.	88 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..		88 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		86 87
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling	81½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	equivalent to	81½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 Rs.	81½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	equivalent to	81½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	£100.	81½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..		81½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		89 90

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16 l.
Madras ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16 l.
Bombay ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16 l.
Colombo ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 13-16 l.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.
Shanghai ...	6s. 2d.	6s. 2d.	6s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	54l.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53½l.
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	101½ to 101½
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	100½ to 100½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	82 to 81
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	80 to 81
India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	80½ to 81
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	101½ to 101½
India Stock Debentures, 1853 ...	...	...	100½ to 100½
" " " 1853 ...	...	...	23½ pm.
" " " 1853 ...	...	...	
" " " 1853 ...	...	...	
" " " 1853 ...	...	...	
India Debentures (1879) ...	...	...	
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ...	...	...	
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	...	
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	...	
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114½	
Caruatic (Limited) guar. 5 per cent. ...	100		
Do. Issued at 104. prem. ...	24.0		
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	123	
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	127 to 129	
East Indian ...	100	116½	
G.I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	113½	
Ditto (new) ...	12		
Ditto ...	6		
South of India, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	113	
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103	
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	113	
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	108	
Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10		
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	113½	
Ditto Debentures (a) ...	...	102 to 104	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	110½	
South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	112½	
Ditto ...	22. 8s.		
Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100		
Nizam's State Railway ...	...	101 to 103	
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ...	all	111½	
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22	
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27½ to 28½	
Delhi and London ...	all		
Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	99 to 101	
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	3½ xd.	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7 13-16 xd.	
Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7½ to 8½	
Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21	
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 2½	
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8½ to 9 xd.	
Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	17½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	55 to 60	
Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30	
Lower Assam ...	26. 5s.	3½ to 4½	
Upper Assam ...	10	3½ to 3½	
Assam Tea Company ...	20	6½	
Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	4½	
Leibong ...	all	10½	
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5½	
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½	
Do. New ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.	
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all		
Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	23½	
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 103	
Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½	
Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	4 to 4½	
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40½	
Ditto New, 1867 ...	20	12½ to 12½	
National of India Land ...	12½	12½ to 12½	
Suez Canal ...	all	2½	
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The following is a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, Commanding Central London Rifle Rangers (4th Middlesex), President of the Volunteer Conference, and late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers:—

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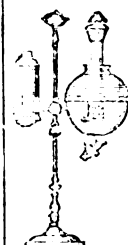
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, April 21; Allahabad and Madras, April 20; Calcutta, April 19.

The Indian papers now contain for the first time the intimation that orders had been received to despatch troops to Malta. In the *Bombay Times* it is stated:—“Great activity prevails at the dockyard, where the employes are working day and night to fit up the transports for Malta. Ten large steamers and fourteen sailing vessels have already been taken up, and are being supplied with the necessary fittings for the cavalry, &c. H.E. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, visits the Dockyard daily, and on Saturday spent several hours in inspecting the transports lying off the dockyard and Apollo Bunder. The vessels have been secured for four months.”

THE *Pioneer*, remarking that all doubts were removed as to the despatch of a native contingent for foreign service, thinks it might well be said that a new era had now begun for our Indian army. “Even should the force only go to Malta and back, the movement would still show that in future European difficulties the importance of our Indian Army as a military factor would be fully recognised on all sides; and a prospect is thus offered to the army here such as the men of anti-Mutiny days never dreamt of. By the present constitution of the force, all classes of the native soldier are represented; and one might say, without boasting, that never since the English Empire in the East has been established have there been better specimens.”

It will be remembered that, according to the telegrams for which we are indebted to the *Times*, two divisions were to leave Bombay, on the 20th ult., consisting of two batteries, one of the Royal Artillery, and the 13th N.I. Regiment from Agra, the 31st from Cawnpore, the 2nd Goorkhas from Saharunpore, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. The second division would embark as soon after the 29th as possible, and would consist of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers from Poona, the 9th and 26th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, and two companies of Madras Sappers and

Miners. Shipping would be sent from Bombay on the 23rd to Cannanore for the conveyance of one Madras regiment. Snider carbines had been served out to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and revolvers to non-commissioned officers. On the 30th April we learned that the first detachment of the native force had sailed with stores for five months; and on the 2nd May the second detachment had followed. On the latter date also the arrival was notified of Assistant Quartermaster-General Adams and Assistant Commissary-General Keays at Malta.

To the information contained in the *Times* telegrams of the 22nd April, and repeated in our issue of the 27th idem, we are now enabled to add that the 9th Bengal Cavalry is commanded by Colonel H. L. Campbell; the 13th N.I. by Colonel King; and the 31st by Colonel Langmore. The former of these two Infantry Regiments consists of Brahmans, Rajputs, Hindustanis, Mussalmans, Jats, and Hindus of other castes; the latter of Sikhs, Panjabis, Pathans and Dogras, beside other Hindus or Mussalmans generally. The Madras 25th N.I. raised in 1794, and given its present number in 1834, is commanded by Colonel W. A. Gib.

THE *Bombay Times* understands it is not likely that Government will allow the wives of officers of the force proceeding to Malta the benefit of a free passage to England. It appears that when a concession to this effect was made at the time of the China Expedition, the precedent was strongly objected to by the Secretary of State; and it is thought improbable that the War Office will pass such a charge in the case of an Expedition debitable to the Imperial revenues. There have been so many China Expeditions that we can only surmise the last to be intended.

“Distress in Maisur appears to be on the increase,” is the remark made by the *Friend of India*, of the 19th April; but the *Madras Times* of the 20th idem says: “The Famine in Maisur is practically at an end.” We hope that the Madras paper is right; but we are perplexed to reconcile the two statements. The *Friend* adds that the relief caused by the harvest in the North-West is merely temporary, and that prices there show a tendency to rise rather than fall.

GENERAL STRACHEY, President of the Famine Commission, is associated in his important work with the following members:—Mr. Caird, the Honourable Justice Cunningham, Messrs. Ballard, Batten and Peile, Mr. Rangacharlu and the Karbari of Kolhapur. Mr. C. A. Elliot is Secretary.

It may be accepted as a healthy sign that less is said of the famine than usual, in the papers we have just received from India; yet the reason for closing the routes to Kashmir is assigned to the scarcity in the Punjab. Indeed, all the border districts, except Jhelum, are suffering from scarcity, owing to the great influx of immigrants from Kashmir. It was this circumstance which necessitated measures of protection being taken for the distressed tracts, and caused the routes to be closed. To prove that such is the true reason for the action of Government, it is affirmed that the one route left open, the Pir Panjab, leads directly from the Jhelum district.

MR. G. THORNHILL, of the Madras Civil Service, late first



member of the Revenue Board in that Presidency and on the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, has just retired, after an official career of thirty-five years. He has done good work in his time, and carried home with him the regard of a large circle of friends. The complimentary dinner given to him at the Madras Club before his departure was not needed to assure him of the good wishes of Madrassis; but it is a custom which may be sufficiently honoured in the observance, to make it a happy mode of leave-taking in cases like that of Mr. Thornhill.

PUBLIC MEETINGS of natives in Calcutta are becoming frequent, and seem to gain in numbers. We observe that one was held on April 18, to protest against the Vernacular Press Bill Act; and it is stated that about 5,000 natives and only three or four Europeans were present. The Resolutions passed condemned the Act as retrogressive; and finally it was resolved to petition Parliament against the Act, and to entrust the petition to Mr. Gladstone.

THE publication of the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department in India for 1875-76 and 1876-77, has afforded satisfaction. But the remarkable improvement effected in working the lines during the last ten years must have been evident to the public, who have shown their appreciation by sending more than three times the number of paid messages in 1877 than they did in 1867. The average time occupied in the disposal of telegrams in the main routes, connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Karachi, has, we are told, been reduced from twelve hours and forty-three minutes in 1867-68 to one hour and five minutes in 1876-77. Moreover, the "current expenditure in India and Ceylon during the last-mentioned year was Rs. 27,72,453 and the income was Rs. 27,72,052, leaving a net deficit of Rs. 401 only, as compared with Rs. 4,39,783 in the previous year; while, if Ceylon be excluded, the transactions would show a net balance of Rs. 19,995 in favour of the Department, as compared with a net loss of Rs. 4,09,242."

THE favourable result here reported is attributed partly to reduction of expenditure and partly to increased receipts; the figures under the first head being Rs. 65,486, and under the second, Rs. 3,25,981. We republish the following few statistics for 1876-77:—

The total number of messages transmitted during the year was 1,166,833, of which 57,797 were free, as against 958,408, of which 51,039 were free, in 1875-76. The number of inland private messages increased from 707,136, valued at Rs. 11,172,13 in 1875-76, to 874,348, valued at Rs. 13,61,172 in 1876-77, while the number of foreign private messages increased from 111,122 to 135,635, and their value from Rs. 6,38,951 to Rs. 6,83,940. The revenue from the former class of messages thus increased by 21·84 per cent., or more than four times the average ratio of increase in previous years, while that from the latter class increased by 7·05 per cent. The increase in inland messages was largely due to excitement in the grain trade caused by the famine. . . . The number and value of press messages since 1873-74 shows a steady growth from Rs. 2,375, valued at Rs. 11,536, to 5,707, valued at Rs. 22,905; for though the latter figures show a slight diminution, as compared with those for 1875-76, this is explained by the extraordinary increase of despatches caused by the visit of the Prince of Wales in that year.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in speaking at the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday last, thus referred to the condition of the Indian Army:—"I have not been personally connected with the Indian Service, but I am in daily correspondence with the officers of the Indian Army; and I rejoice to be enabled to state that our Indian Army is in the highest state of efficiency and discipline. You may take it anywhere, and it will be prepared to do all you require of it. It is my firm conviction, from the enthusiastic feeling which I know prevails in the Indian Army, that it would be able to hold its place with her Majesty's British Army in every portion of the globe."

THE *Pioneer* states that the returns of the Indian Customs Department for the first nine months of 1877-78 show a considerable falling-off in revenue compared with the figures for the previous year; the net receipts amounting to Rs. 99,24,562, against Rs. 1,05,09,394 in 1876-77. As a set-off to this decrease of nearly 6 per cent. the Commissioner of Inland Customs points out that both the gross and net realisations, though they compare badly with the previous year's returns, are still above the average of the five years preceding 1876-77. Our

Indian contemporary does not accept the statement as consolatory; we quote from its remarks on the subject:—

The scarcity in these provinces has had something to do with it. In the Punjab the salt traffic of the mines was impeded by unseasonable weather, and interruptions to the bridge-of-boats at Pind Dadun Khan. Rumours of coming changes in the customs line, which had been foreshadowed in the Finance Minister's budget, have made merchants hang back from large investments, and checked speculation. Now that Sir John Strachey's policy has been declared and the duty lowered, there is every reason to expect a large increase in the amount of salt imported, if not in the net yield of the tax. It need hardly be said that the quantity of salt consumed by the people on this side of the customs' line cannot be estimated from the returns of the Inland Customs Department.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, in his address at the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institute in Bombay on the 9th April spoke of the lot of Indo-Britons as becoming harder and harder every year, in consequence of the keenness of competition in the labour market; and urged them to imitate the self-dependence of the Anglo-Saxon. He also warned them against habits of false pride and extravagance, avoidance of which would be likely to conduce to their peace of mind and happiness in life, and much more in the same strain. In Madras there is a loyal movement of warlike tendency on the part of Eurasians, to judge from a letter in the local *Times* of the 13th April, in which the writer hints at a movement of the Volunteer Guards in coming forward and offering their services to fight "side by side either with their brethren in arms from the West before the walls of Constantinople, or to fill the place of those who may be withdrawn from India."

WAS Sir George Campbell quoting rightly, or was he indifferent to verbal accuracy, when he charged the *Times* Correspondent with saying that the Hindus looked upon the despatch of Indian troops to Malta as "throwing lustre on their race?" The words were these:—"The proposed employment of the Native Army in Europe has given to the Indian Military Service a lustre in the eyes of the Hindus which"—we presume the lustre, not the employment, or other antecedent—"may in future render it one of the finest military forces in the world, and will"—the employment, we opine, though it should be positive, not proposed—"doubtless prove of great benefit to India in various ways." With regard to the reported enthusiasm, whether it were exaggerated or not it does not much matter; and we do not see why the telegram should be found faulty on this score. After all, enthusiasm is not supposed to last; so that, moderate or excessive, we can afford to dispense with its display. As to its substantial worth, why should not the shouts of an excited army of *Sipahis* about to embark on a voyage to the Mediterranean, give as much cause of congratulation to the British spectator as the not more genuine peace or war cry of a Hyde-park agitator? In one case he will feel something of national pride irrespective of politics; in the other he will regulate his feelings and their display by his own party or prejudices.

AN idea which very naturally prevails among writers for the Press in India is that a sense of exceptional political necessity has been found and accepted by the Press in England to be the real cause of justification for passing the new Vernacular Press Act. But such cannot well be the case with any who have thoroughly studied or mastered the subject, or watched the action of the native papers from the period of the mutinies until now. It is rather the consciousness of incongruity, almost of absurdity, unavoidably arising from a contemplation of the circumstances presented, which should guide us to the true opinion. We have made a concession of the unintelligible to our Indian subjects, which now declares itself for the first time in its actuality. This is no more a political consideration than the discovery that extra pocket-money to a school-boy has resulted in indigestion and incipient demoralisation; and the parent's or guardian's remedy is as clear and sure as that of the Government.

AN interesting letter in the *Times*, dated Shanghai, March 21, gives a terrible account of the famine now visiting the northern provinces of China. The worst distress is said to be in Shansi; and the Rev. Mr. Richard had lately sent down for publication a description of a tour through the central and southern portion of the province, by which it appeared that all along the roadside were corpses of those

who had died of starvation, and all along the roads were staggering many scores in the last stage of decrepitude and want. One paragraph, which we extract, was an entry in the writer's diary for Feb. 7 last:—We had ocular proof that men were eating stone cakes—that is cakes of stone similar to that of which soft pencils are made, pounded to dust, mixed with millet husks, and then baked. We saw dead bodies strewn the road; there were on them evidences of murder and robbery as of starvation; and the dogs prowled savagely about them. There was dearth of fuel as well as of food, and houses were pulled down to supply the want. When Mr. Richard asked the reason of coal rising in price, he was told that none ventured to go singly to the coal pits to fetch it, for they would be stripped and their beasts of burden seized and eaten. In answer to the inquiries he made regarding the extent of the mortality, he was assured that in one district a third were dead already, in another six out of every ten.

THE same correspondent repeats a statement before made, that Government were doing their best to meet the emergency, but their resources were miserably inadequate, and the difficulty was immensely aggravated by the distances grain had to be transported and the badness of communications. Mr. Richard had heard from the highest authority that in the southern part of the province some who had money in their hands were dying, because there was no grain to be bought. Grain had been bought in abundance at Tientsin and elsewhere by the Governor's agents, but all the beasts of burden in Shansi and the adjoining provinces were not sufficient to carry it. In the neighbourhood of the capital, where Mr. Richard was himself stationed, the case did not seem so extreme, as he expressed himself able to use all the money that could be supplied him. But the roads were so unsafe that it was difficult to send large sums of money into the interior, and it was not known how the Sub-Committee of the Famine Relief Fund at Tientsin purposed transmitting the sums last remitted. Money had been liberally subscribed by the foreign residents in China and Japan; and telegraphic remittances of several thousand pounds had been received through the Agra Bank from London. It is added, and we are glad to give currency to the statement—that every penny subscribed can be utilised, and it is hoped that people in Europe can appreciate the intensity and the immensity of the disaster. A population of several millions is affected in Shansi alone, "but it must be remembered that Chili, Shensi, Shantung, and Honan are also affected more or less severely, and these five provinces may be taken to cover roughly 800,000 square miles—an area greater than the whole of Germany and Austria. It is to be feared, too, that even if the crops turn out well, an inadequate quantity of grain has been sown; and in any case the impoverishment will have been so terrible that relief is needed beyond the immediate distribution of food to save life. In the meantime, however, that is the urgent want, and Mr. Richard estimates that, at the best, one half the population of a great portion of Shansi will have died before the end of the famine."

FROM a notification in the *Gazette* we observe that Major Mockler's Grammar will be adopted, instead of Mr. Gladstone's older work, as the text-book in Baluchi, for such officers as desire to pass in the Mekrani dialect of that language. This grammar is considered by the *Athenæum* to be "a highly creditable attempt to define and make more generally known the language common to a large section of the inhabitants of a country the geographical position of which renders it politically interesting to British India."

WE learn from the *Geographical Magazine* that an Austrian Expedition has started for the East; and that Count Bela Szechenyi and two young *savans*, Messrs. G. Balinth and L. Loczy, propose to visit Bombay and Calcutta, Indo-China, Ceylon, the Sunda Island, Japan, and China. On arrival at Peking, they purpose to procure attendants, camels, and horses, and to journey into the interior of Central Asia, principally with the object of studying the Kuen-Lun range. The expedition expects to be away two or three years.

A NEW and recent instance of the risk attached to the culture of the oleander (*nerium oleander*) has been afforded in the death of six cows owned by a Sydney milk dealer. The *Planters' Gazette* of April 30 relates that these animals had par-

taken of a load of grass mixed with leaves of the plant mentioned; hence the catastrophe. Wild oleander abounds west of Karachi, on the Makran coast, and is known to the natives as *Jaur*. A beautiful specimen is to be found on the margin of the fish-containing pool near the entrance to the abode of the Maha Mai or Nani at Hinglaj. Thirty years ago, Dr. Stocks, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, than whom, perhaps, there has been no better authority on botany in Sind, recorded the fact that the camels in that country eat the *nerium odorum*, much to the inconvenience of troops during the march, for in nearly every case the food proved fatal, owing to the remarkably poisonous character of the plant.

A MADRAS correspondent of the *Englishman* speaks of the preparations lately made in Madras for producing Handel's magnificent oratorio of the "Messiah." The Philharmonic Society was busy on the occasion, but the weather was considered too hot for giving due effect to the performance. According to the writer, Anglo-Indians of the present day are not so active or so energetic as their ancestors; the "Messiah," when produced on the 11th May, 1786, had been pronounced "a most delicious treat to the lovers of music;" while, as regards the higher drama, it had, "under Lord Cornwallis, flourished uncommonly well," and the preference was given to Shakspearian plays. The Madras correspondent adds:—"Our ancestors, too, were more wealthy than we are, and one reads with surprise of a 'gold mohur being paid for the boxes and sixteen shillings to the pit!' Times are indeed changed, and a concert given in May with tickets fixed at eight rupees a head would speedily fall to the ground."

THE Dean of Westminster is always interesting in the chair, wherever presiding, but it is impossible to say whether his discourses are always accurately reported. If we accept the report in the *Times* of the speeches made at the Literary Fund Dinner on Wednesday last, the learned Chairman divided Literature into two classes—"first, real works of genius; and secondly, literature which he would venture to call no literature, in which he included dictionaries, works of antiquarian research, and, perhaps, some books of travels." Later on, Dean Stanley, if we rightly apprehend his meaning, defined real literature as composed of works of real genius, "poetry, history, or fiction—the essence of which consisted in their polish and finish." Surely it is not intended to throw out the "Life of Dr. Arnold" from the list: or will it be admissible as a chapter of English history, to the clear understanding of which it should prove an admirable adjunct? As regards writers on India, we are glad to believe that Kaye's "War in Afghanistan" will be entitled to a place in the honoured category; though we are not so certain about our Oriental travellers generally, whose name is Legion.

A PROSPECTUS of the British Empire Horse Supply Association has been issued, showing the object of the members and subscribers to be to remedy the scarcity of good sound horses in the United Kingdom. It is purposed to have recourse to America and Canada, where the supplies are held to be unlimited; and to establish a line of large and fast ocean steamers "especially fitted to the trade, calculated to make the passage from the ports of Quebec, Montreal, New York, Boston and Norfolk (Virginia) to Southampton in twelve days." In a table of probable results from running one steamer chartered on the present form, it is calculated that there would be a yearly profit of £28,668 on a capital of £15,222. That is to say, the cost of transport, keep, &c., for 400 horses would be £15,222; the sale would realise £20,000; and the operation might be repeated so as to have six trips per annum.

ONE or two mails ago it was stated that two Muhammadans, by name Jan Muhammad and Imamu-d-Din had proceeded by the steamer *Sumatra* to Paris, to exhibit before the Parisians the process of weaving Kashmir shawls. This arrangement is opposed to that of some fifteen or twenty years back, when forty young Persians were sent to Paris for the acquirement of scientific and mechanical knowledge. Experience of results has possibly taught the propriety of reversing the system before adopted. We have some recollection that two of the forty students, supposed to have been educated in the art of pottery, returned from Paris to Kashan or Nain, there to impart

the newly-acquired skill to their less fortunate fellows. The native potters were, however, more than a match for their instructors; the result being that the pupils had to become teachers in the more elementary as well as advanced stages of the clay-moulding process. Pottery is, probably, not among the most attractive studies to be pursued by strangers in Paris.

### Odds and Ends.

COLONEL WALTON, Military Storekeeper at Calcutta, has been appointed officiating Superintendent of the Army Clothing Department, vice Colonel Couper.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS has left Madras for Ootacamund.

THE HON. RIVERS THOMPSON, C.S.I., has taken his seat as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

MR. W. FURNIVALL, C.E., has been appointed Joint Secretary in the Railway Department to the Government of these Provinces.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TWEEDE succeeds Colonel Watson as Political Agent at Gwalior.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Pedder on special duty in connection with the License Tax.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHAMPAIN has been appointed Director General of Indian Telegraphs.

MR. A. C. MANGLES is confirmed in his officiating appointment as Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur.

MR. A. A. MACDONELL, of Corpus Christi College, was the successful competitor for the Boden Sanskrit scholarship this year.

It is reported that, in consequence of the death of the Jalpigi Raja without heirs, his estate will fall to the Maharaja of Kuch Behar.

M. M. JOUBERT and La Barbe, the commissioners appointed by the French Government to inquire into the general administration of the French possessions in India, have arrived at Pondicheri and commenced their inquiries.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S Agent in Baluchistan reports that large quantities of provisions and fodder are pouring into Quetta.

DURING the Viceroy's recent visit to Nahun the Rajah offered the British Government a site for a military cantonment within his territory. The hill in question is about twelve miles from Dugshaia, with plenty of wood and water, and room enough, it is thought, a quarter a regiment on.

THE SERVICES of one Bengal Civilian, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, and of eight military officers lately employed on special famine duty in the Madras Presidency, have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments.

WE hear that all furlough has been stopped for members of the Civil Service.

A MONSTER meeting was held at Calcutta on the 17th April at the Town Hall, to petition Parliament against the Vernacular Press Act. There were nearly five thousand people present. The petition is to be entrusted to Mr. Gladstone.

THE DISTRESS in Kashmir is becoming more serious than was expected. It is said that thousands of starving men, women, and children have flocked into the N.W. Provinces for food.

THE OUTTURN of the harvest in most parts of the Central Provinces will be considerably below the average, and prices continue high. Large exports are still going on towards the North-Western Provinces.

TEA manufacture began in some of the earlier gardens in Kumaon in the last week in March, but will not be general till the middle of April.

THE COTTON harvest in the Berars is now finished, and the damage done to the crop by the unusual rain towards the end of last year is estimated at three-sixteenths totally destroyed, and about one-fourth depreciated in quality.

IN the month of February last the quantity of cotton exported from British Birmah was 16,712 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,11,035.

A SCHEME is said to be in preparation for the entire reorganisation and an increase of the strength of the Madras irrigation branch of the Public Works Department.

TYPHOID FEVER has broken out at Singapur owing, it is said, to the bad quality of the water supplied by the water-works.

THE CHIEF Commissioner of Burma, in his remarks on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for last year, hints that the rapid increase of the trade of the port, and the growing exigencies of its shipping, will soon necessitate the formation of a Port Trust.

AT the suggestion of Mr. Clements Markham, some specimens of the Calisaya de Santa Fe, from Buonaventura, a quinine-yielding plant, are to be sent to Madras for trial in the Nilgiri plantations.

A REUTER'S telegram dated Bombay, May 6, says:—"The Times of India of to-day states that the expeditionary force of native troops which has left India is destined for Suez and Port Said."

IN the month of March last the number of total abstainers among the British troops in India amounted to 11,413.

THE thanks of the Bengal Government have been given in the

Calcutta Gazette to Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudri, of Latudaha for having made over to Government the sum of Rs. 30,000 in four per cent. paper for the establishment and endowment of a charitable dispensary at Latudaha.

THE operation of Act XV. of 1877, the Indian Limitation Act, has been postponed in the Haidarabad Assigned Districts till further orders.

THE Dhond and Munmar Railway was opened on the 17th April, by Sir Richard Temple.

THE head-quarters of the Punjab Government will not be moved to Simla till about the middle of May.

MIDLE. OLGA-DUBOIN.—Middle Olga-Duboin, whose intention of quitting India has been frequently announced during the last six months, is still in the country. She appears to be a most enthusiastic traveller, as she has now seen something of nearly every important Native State. Recently she has been in Central India. In Bhopal she received a hearty welcome from the Begum, and much hospitality from Colonel and Mrs. Kincaid. The former is the Political Resident, and the lady the author of a book upon "Mandoo." From Bhopal the pianiste made her way to Nagpore and Kamptee, where she gave entertainments, at which everybody of consequence in the locality was present. In Nagpore the Public Hall was ornamented with flowers and banners by the ladies and gentlemen, many of whom are intensely musical. Her performances of selections from Chopin and Beethoven is described to us as "electrifying." In a short time she will arrive in Bombay to give her farewell concert, and on this occasion she is determined to give it whether the weather is hot or the majority of the residents have fled to Matheran or Mahabaleshwar. From Bombay she will go to Australia, and if she explores that colony as effectually as she has examined India, she will be about as perfect in geographical experience as she is already in music.—*Indian Daily News*.

ALLEGED SILK ROBBERY.—We learn that a curious case lately occurred in Poona city. A weaver laid an information before the police that he had been robbed of property, consisting of raw silk, of the value of Rs. 250. A large hole was made in the wall at the back of the house, by means of which it was stated that the thieves succeeded in unfastening the inner chain of the back door, and thus effected an entrance. It is reported that during the police inquiry it was discovered that no theft had been committed, and that the complaint was utterly false. The raw silk appears to have been handed over to the weaver by two or three persons in the city, for the purpose of being cleaned. The weaver evidently thought that by making it appear that he was robbed, he could appropriate the property to himself, but the police were too much for him. They have succeeded in recovering the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen, which, we learn, was mortgaged by the weaver to several persons in the city, and money obtained thereon. We cannot but help believing that many such false complaints are made to the police by evil-disposed persons.—*Deccan Herald*.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—General Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B., of 35, Queensborough-terrace, April 21. [Inadvertently printed Whittingham in last list of casualties.]

BENGAL.—J. G. B. Lawrell, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Richmond, Surrey, April 20. James Frederick Cockburn, Esq., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Neemuch State Railway, Indore, Central India, at Kolway's Hotel, Southampton, March 5 [a few days after landing from India]. Captain W. G. Maitland, H.M.'s 4th Sylhet Light Infantry, at Shillong, April 2. Robert Roberts, Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Company, at Alexandria, April 12. W. G. Lepper, of the Customs Preventive Service, at Calcutta, April 12, aged 45.

MADRAS.—Mr. T. T. Cooper, the British Political Agent at Bhamo, in Burmah [believed to have been assassinated (says the telegram from Calcutta) with two sepoy, by the Sepoy Guard.] The Governor General of the Portuguese East Indian Colonies died a few days ago [vide telegram from Calcutta]. Mr. John Jones, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Parry and Co., at College Bridge-house, Madras. Surg. Major W. A. Leslie, Madras Army, Retired, at 9, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, April 5.

BOMBAY.—Surg. Major Robert Nicholson, M.D., Bombay Army, at Ryder-street, St. James's, April 25. Surg. E. Tootell, while in medical charge of the 30th N.I., at Jacobabad, March 20. Captain H. Purcell, Bombay Invalid Establishment, at Panchgani, aged 74.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, G.C.B., at Linwood, near Staines, May 2. [Commanded the *Endymion*, in the China Expedition of 1842.]

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Herbage and infant, Mr. W. E. Parry and two children, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Hughes, Mr. H. Martin, Master Benjamin Miller, Mrs. Barstow and four children, Mr. H. C. Barstow, Col. and Mrs. R. Chalmers, Col. and Mrs. Dixon and infant, Mrs. Winter and two children, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Clark and infant, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Charsley, Mr. J. Walker, Mrs. G. A. Oliphant and infant, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. Downs and two children, Mr. Trimmer, Miss Roberts, Mr. J. O. H. N. Oliver, Mr. Williamson, Miss Williamson, Miss Lang, Mr. J. Cocburn, Mr. and Mrs. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Golden and son, Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast and two children, Miss Mayne, Miss Bell, Mr. W. G. Bell, Mr. A. Sharland, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Miss Burgess and two children, Major-Gen. F. and Mrs. Macgowan, Mr. H. E. Glazebrook, Capt. C. Pym, Capt. Osborn, Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, and Mr. E. O. Leggett.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Mr. R. B. Buckley, Mr. S. H. Wynnel, Mr. R. H. Oldham, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. S. J. Newith, Mr. Dowd, Mr. C. Perriu, Mr. J. Law.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Colvin, Mr. J. G. Silecock, Mr. T. W. Smyth, C.S., Lieut.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, Mr. W. R. McComas, Mr. J. F. Wigley, Mr. L. M. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. E. B. Eastwood.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 11, 1878.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

ON the 3rd inst., in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Major Bateman-Champain, R.E., read an interesting paper on the Telegraph Routes to India; dwelling especially upon the two now generally used, the Indo-European or chiefly Overland Line, and the Eastern Telegraph, or, for the most part, Submarine Line. He showed how the first of these two lines was a Government undertaking for the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections; and that, of all the links passing through Europe and Western Asia to meet those sections, the only one on which dependence could be placed throughout was that supplied by Mr. Charles Siemens and the Indo-European Telegraph Company. The second was a private company possessed of money and influence, with two Red Sea cables and many Mediterranean links. As regards the success of either line, no further proofs can be necessary than the uses daily made of each; but that the way to that success was worked out under very different conditions is a fact better known to the few immediately concerned than the general public, who look to results only. We have not a word to say on qualities common to servants of Governments and servants of Companies; on the skill, energy, and perseverance required and given to conquer obstacles in actual construction and maintenance. Comparisons would, in this case, prove odious, as they usually are. The conditions, however, are those of two ships making for the same port; one accompanied by a fair breeze of popular favour, the other contending against a *mistral* of disapproval.

At the same time, the greater the obstacles, the greater the triumph, when the goal or harbour is reached; and Major Champain may be congratulated on having now in hand a means of constant communication with India not inferior to the Eastern Company's cable, and second to no line in the world, of similar extent and stretched over similar diversities of tracts, terrestrial and submarine. But with a double cable, or alternative cable and land line of telegraph in the Persian Gulf, we should not disregard the old original point of junction at Fao or Fava, at the mouth of the Shattu-l-Arab. Hence to Constantinople, is a line which might, with a little alteration, be made as efficient as the line through Persia; for the old objection about "Arabs, Turks and barbarians," once urged by the opponents of the present telegraph, will no

longer hold good in the light of past experience; and hence to the Mediterranean, if we have not a line at present, there is perhaps no valid reason why we should not have one. This brings us to a consideration sufficiently serious for comment.

Set aside the present political complication, or let us suppose that the Russo-Persian division of the Indo-European Telegraph is politically safe, and respected in war as well as peace. The occurrences of the past two years should have made many an English student of maps regret that there was visible, in Asiatic Turkey, no indication of electrical wire or railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf; nothing to secure us our Indian communications, apart from the Indo-European line through Russia and the cables of the Eastern Company. Mr. Andrew proposed, and more than once repeated his proposal for a railway; and a railway would have been desirable: the project was in the main a sound one, and we believed in its wisdom and feasibility. But we do not agree in every respect with the energetic Chairman of the Sind, Panjab, and Dehli Company. It is not clear to us that the appearance of a locomotive running from Alexandretta to Baghdad, and *vice versa*, would, as his 1873 pamphlet expresses it, "resuscitate in modern shape" either Babylon or Nineveh, or "re-awaken Ctesiphons and Baghdads of old." In fact, Baghdad is perhaps as wide awake now as it ever was. Nor do we think that, in practice, an estimate of 920 miles would cover the whole distance from Alexandretta to Kowait. But these are not vital points in the question: it is unfortunate that we have not broken ground somewhere in the direction suggested—if not for the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway or for a railway at all, at least for a subsidiary line of telegraph.

On the other hand, if we contemplate the present political complications and possible results; and, glancing at the maps of European and Asiatic Turkey, take note of what is foreshadowed in them by new and very comprehensive frontiers; the importance of our argument becomes greatly enhanced.

Something was said about these things at the rooms of the Society of Arts the other evening, at the close of Major Champain's paper, and before the Chairman broke up the meeting. But it so happens that the ventilation of an idea at this Institution, as at other like worthy institutions, does not always serve to advance it, however good. One week it forms the subject of discussion; the next, its memory is effaced by another important paper; and the next, another follows. Like wave succeeding wave of the land-reaching sea, each one breaks and is lost in the surf upon the shore. Rarely do the waters deposit upon the beach anything that can be called solid or substantial. Before taking leave of our subject at the present time, it may be useful to note what we know of the actual lengths of those lines which it is so easy to measure in inches and to draw across the map. The Baghdad-Bairut line was, and may be now, that of the British Consul and Resident's monthly post between Baghdad and Europe. We are also told that Baghdad and Damascus were once main points in an old high road from Tangiers to the borders of China.

The distance from Baghdad to Bairut, as the crow flies, is little more than 500 miles; but the route taken by travellers is of course longer. Thielmann, who passed through Hillah, the ruins of Babylon and Karbala, makes it more than 800 miles. He is one of our latest and most intelligent authorities for this particular road, which occupied him twenty-four days, inclusive of sight seeing. With the exception of a change to horseback between Iskenderji and Hillah, between Hillah and Babylon, and, again, prior to entering Damascus, with mail-coach posting for the seventy miles between Damascus and Bairut, the whole journey was performed on a camel. Thielmann reckons the wide desert, or from the oasis Al-chidr to Palmyra, at 640 versts, or about 424 miles; a dis-



tance which looks formidable over so blank a region, but which is perhaps not sadder or drearier to traverse than many sections of the twelve or thirteen hundred miles from Baghdad to Tehran and Bushahr: and it is along this road that telegraph posts and wires was set up under the superintendence of British officers about twelve years ago.

## Notices of Books.

*A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District in the Presidency of Madras.* By Henry Morris, formerly of the Madras Civil Service. Trübner and Co.

Amongst the more important Provinces of the Presidency of Madras are the Northern Circars, one of which is called the "Godavery District," taking its name from the noble river which flows through its midst. A fertile and flourishing region inhabited by a peaceable and quiet people, it presents but few features of prominent interest. Ruled in turn by the native Rajahs and Reddis, by the Brahminical priesthood, by the conquering Rajahs of Orissa, by the violent and tyrannical Muhammadans, and more recently, for a brief period, by the French, who ultimately gave place to the English, the inhabitants have passed unchanged through many and varied changes, and, save as regards general prosperity, the condition of the peasant of to-day differs but little from that of his ancestors, and were the course of time rolled back a century or two, his present quiet routine life would need but little modification to harmonise with the more stirring times which ushered in the commencement of British Rule in the East. Yet the Godavery District has afforded considerable scope for British energy and enterprize. "At the commencement of our rule it constituted a portion of a neglected province, and at one time it was from various causes brought into a state of extreme impoverishment and distress. It was desolated by famine, and misgoverned by the numerous land-owners and their advisers. Since the introduction, however, of the admirable system of irrigation it has brightened and revived. Famine is unknown. The people are prosperous and contented. It is the garden of the great Northern Province." Such is the panegyric passed upon this tract by Mr. Morris, whose proclivities may be gathered from this and several other similar passages in his "Historical Account of the Godavery District." Apparently a disciple of Sir Arthur Cotton, it may readily be supposed that he has no difficulty in finding a panacea for "all the ills that India is heir to." If only Government could be induced to undertake, on an extensive scale, works of irrigation, famine would be a thing unknown in the land, except as legend-lore amongst the old prattlers of the villages, who, in time to come, would amuse and astonish their hearers with wild and incredible tales of the effects in former days of these sad visitations of Providence. That the Godavery district does owe its prosperity to the Great Annicut which irrigates over 1,000,000 acres of land, and is "perhaps the noblest feat of engineering skill which has yet been accomplished in India," cannot well be questioned; but it must not be overlooked that the configuration of the country, intersected as that region is by the numerous branches of the Godavery, presented a rare opportunity for bringing into cultivation desolate waste deltas, alternately swamped by excessive floods, or left arid and dry, owing to the failure of the up-country rains. None the less the benefits of irrigation are, in this instance, undoubted; and Mr. Morris is rightly entitled, on that account, to claim for his compilation a special interest at the present time, when the memory lingers upon the heart-rending and touching scenes which have been so vividly impressed upon the national mind by the fearful famine which has recently desolated so many of the fair villages of the East. Invariably careful and reliable in all he undertakes, Mr. Morris on this occasion well sustains his reputation; he has evidently spent considerable pains to collect all the information available in regard to the district, and has recorded the minutest detail in connection with his subject;—to such an extent, indeed, as perhaps to pass the limits of necessity, and to tend to make a compilation, in itself unavoidably somewhat dry, still more unreadable for the general public. As a work of reference the book is beyond compare.

"The first factory established by the English on the Eastern Coast of India was at Masulipatam." The chapter giving an account of this and other early English settlements is interesting, as throwing light upon the infancy of the East India Company. It will bring a blush to the cheeks of our modern censors to read that in "the good old days of yore," a worshipful Agent of Government, after being entertained by a Native of high rank at a "plentiful supper," presented his distinguished host with a bribe, and recorded the transaction in the following quaint terms: "Being a person rising in favour at Court, two hundred and fifty pagodas ready money is given to Aga Telloil privately, which will be much more acceptable than a greater summe publicly." Amongst the regulations for ordering the Company's affairs is one indicating that even so far back as the end of the seventeenth century the temperance movement had its advocates; "a public table is to be kept, at which all single persons of the factory are to diet themselves, and no diet-money is to be allowed to single persons, but only to those that are married and wish to diet apart. No candle or bottle to be allowed, such as has hitherto been allowed under the name of 'Settlement Charges.' Candles are to be allowed only to the chiefs, and those of Council, to the chaplain, and to the surgeon. Lamps are to be allowed to every chamber. No house servants are to be removed or entertained without an Order of Council;" the reason should commend itself to the authorities at the present time, "it being observed to be of bad consequence to turn off old servants." The Dutch settlers seem to have been permitted more licence, and their manner of living, amongst the "vulgar sort" at any rate, is described as "none of the best;" but as regards the "upper ten," we are told that "brandy and other strong liquors are not much used by the wiser sort in the morning, unless it be a spoonful just before dinner, and a little at night before they go to bed." But, it is added, "tea has got a mighty ascendant over the Hollanders of late years."

As regards the administration of the district there is much that will be read with pride; but some pages can be perused only with feelings of regret, seeing that in former years the efforts of the British Government not only resulted in some instances in failure, but absolutely were productive of misery and ruin to the district over which the Company's servants were placed in charge. However, *finis coronat opus*; and Mr. Morris, with a justifiable pride which he does not endeavour to conceal, sums up the result of the administration in the following glowing terms:—"The revenue of the Godavery District, instead of being reduced, as it once was, to the verge of bankruptcy, is more elastic than it has ever been; its population has more than doubled; the material prosperity of its inhabitants is proved by their being better fed, better clothed, and better educated than formerly; its commerce has flourished, and its trade has developed to a marvellous degree; and it may confidently be asserted that it is in as peaceful, happy, and prosperous condition as any part of Her Imperial Majesty's dominions."

*Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign 1848-49; including some Additions to the History of the Second Sikh War from Original Sources.* By Captain J. H. Laurence-Archer, Author of "The Orders of Chivalry."

The maxim that perfect accuracy in contemporaneous history is impossible applies with more force to the history of military operations than to any other; to the history of the Second Sikh War more than to the history of any other military operation. The despatches of Lord Gough were so notoriously inaccurate that the Indian press of the day did not hesitate to compare them in that respect to the bulletins of Napoleon. They certainly resembled those famous documents in no other respect, but in that one they rivalled them. Somewhat later, indeed, there appeared in successive numbers of the *Calcutta Review* two articles on the subject. These, it is believed, were from the accomplished pen of the late Sir Henry Durand, and they were, in many respects, wholesome correctives to the official despatches. As giving a general view of the political and military operations they were admirable. But into the military details they did not profess to enter. Up to the present day, in fact, those details have remained a sealed book to the outer world. The instincts of the public did, indeed, at the time, detect beneath the gloss and exaggeration of Lord Gough's despatches the fact that we had gained

only a Pyrrhœan victory at Chillianwalla; stories, too, were current at the time that Gujrat had only been gained by persuading the Commander-in-Chief to ascend a granary by means of a ladder, which was then at once removed. But the details which alone would enable the military student to examine the campaign in all its bearings were conspicuous by their absence.

That want has now been supplied in a graphic and artistic manner by Captain Laurence-Archer. In a plain and manly style the incidents of the campaign are given to the public as they actually occurred. The mistakes committed prior to and at Chillianwalla are described with accurate minuteness; and this in no spirit of hostility to the Commander-in-Chief and his advisers. So far as the army, native and European, is concerned, its component parts appear to greater advantage in this simple and unstudied narrative than in Lord Gough's pretentious bulletins. As a faithful record of the achievement of soldiers badly led against a brave enemy it is a most important contribution to military literature. It will be welcomed by the survivors of the campaign which added the Punjab to our Indian Empire. To the future historian of Lord Dalhousie's Governor-Generalship it will be invaluable.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### COOLIE EMIGRATION.

The recent discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India about the encouragement of emigration from India to the British colonies has shown the unimportance of the question as regards the general well-being of India. The colonies at the most do not need more than 20,000 emigrants annually, and this would have absolutely no effect on the increase of a population of 260 millions, adding to itself between two and three millions a year. But from the standpoint of the individual emigrant, the subject has many points of interest. The dull and cheerless life of the unskilled labourer or the small cultivator here is too well known to us. His lot is infinitely harder than that of the English peasant, although it has attracted far less sympathy and public interest. The impossibility of materially improving the condition of the labouring population of this country becomes the more apparent the more intimately the question is studied. But what the best-intentioned measures are unable to effect in India is attained in the majority of cases by those from among our poorer classes who emigrate as coolies to Trinidad or Natal. It is pleasant to hear of emigrants returning to their native land with large sums of money in the bank, or rolls of gold and silver coin tied up in their clothes. Such are not uncommon instances. Only the other day mention was made of a quondam coolie who, having tried his fortune in Trinidad, had so prospered there that he was able to keep race-horses, and even to win races. To persons with somewhat rigid notions of life the position attained by this labourer would hardly represent a fitting object of ambition. But his village in Bengal would, no doubt, consider him a man that had considerably bettered himself by a change of country. If the advantages of emigration are as great as all accounts make them out to be, how comes it that the colonies find it hard to get the right class of men, or even as many of the worst class as they want? The papers published by the Government partially explain this. The several colonies hold out very different prospects to an intending emigrant. In some he can hardly expect to be better off than he is in his own country. In others he may reasonably hope in a few years to be master of a comfortable farm of a few acres, and thrive as he could never dream of doing at home. But the would-be emigrant is not in a position to estimate the relative values of the offers made to him by the competing colonies. All he knows is, that he is a hard-beset, broken-down man in his own country, and must leave it if he wants to avoid the grip of the bannia, or being laid by the heels in prison. He falls into the clutches of an emigration recruiter, and is probably shipped off to a bad, unhealthy colony before he has time for further reflection. If his friends ever hear of him, they learn that he is not doing well. Very possibly they never hear of him again. In either case their previous prejudice against emigration is strengthened. The rustic of India has a horror of leaving his home, and his peepul tree, and the ancient groves and shrines of his village. The dislike to traverse the black water is intensified when some one whom he has known has departed, and has never again been heard of. He looks upon the recruiting agent as a sort of decoy-bird, whom it is unwise to follow. It is clear that the present method of recruiting is defective. It does not command the confidence of the people, nor does it put fairly before them the advantages held out by the colonies. There are good reasons why the State itself should not interfere directly in the matter, or encourage the surplus population to emigrate. But the Colonial Governments are free from

the responsibilities which beset the Indian Government, and it rests with them to improve the agency by which they obtain recruits. The subject is one of vital interest to them. They must feel that "it is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of people and wicked men to be the people with whom you plant." For, as Bacon adds, "it spoileth the plantation." The present system gives the colonies the refuse of India. Complaints are frequent that the emigrants are incorrigibly lazy and careless. They work three days in the week, and are idle the other four. The reason is, that the emigrants, as a rule, are not good specimens of the more industrious races of this country. If a little more attention were paid to the method of recruiting, it is possible that a better class of emigrants might be easily obtained. It has been suggested that the recruiting agents should be natives of India, who themselves have emigrated, and done well in the colony. Such men would come back to their own villages and districts, and their words would carry weight, which the ordinary recruiting agent cannot hope to win. A story is told of a man and his wife who lately returned from the Mauritius well off, and covered with jewels. The recruiting agent used them as recruiters, and succeeded so well that he in this way collected more emigrants in one month than his colleagues did in three. This is a hint which the Colonial Governments would do well to avail themselves of. It would probably be judicious to use the Trinidad coolie who has been able to take to racing, and exhibit him with his horses in rural Bengal. Another proposal has been made by the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore that is worth noticing. He would have the Government send out to the colonies an intelligent Englishman, accompanied by a few representative natives of different classes. They would see everything there is to be seen, and return to India, bringing enthusiastic accounts to their friends. The Colonial Governments might also send back with them any original emigrants who could be spared, and they would recruit in the localities where they were known. The main obstacle to all such projects is the expense. The Government of India naturally objects to relieve the colonies of a burden with which it has no immediate concern. The colonies are very anxious to obtain emigrants, but they have already been put to a good deal of expense, and they are unwilling to sink more money in costly experiments of a somewhat doubtful kind. As it is, the emigration agents complain that they have to defray the travelling expenses of persons who ought to pay their own way. One Kassi, a head coolie at the P. and O. Company's coal depot, took a trip to his home at Dinapore. His Calcutta life had shown him a good deal of the emigration depots, and he knew that intending emigrants are brought down by rail. At Dinapore he registered himself, his wife, and four children as emigrants, and thus travelled down to Calcutta at the expense of the British Guiana Government. Having in this way saved the cost of six railway fares, he took an early opportunity of leaving the depot with all his relatives, and has not since been heard of. Another instance is mentioned in which two syces and their wives got registered as emigrants at Bankipore, and thus obtained free tickets to Calcutta. When they arrived at the depot they said they had changed their minds, and did not want to emigrate. There was nothing to be done; the British Guiana Agency had to submit to the loss, and the men went back to their work at Messrs. Cook and Co.'s stables. The law is framed to protect the emigrant from fraud and deception. But it may be doubted whether the framers of it, in their praiseworthy anxiety to protect the injured innocent, have not placed the agencies at the mercy of impostors and cheats. A remarkable feature in the papers before us is the view held, by not a few of the officers consulted, as to the supposed over-population of the country. The severity of the famine in Southern India is usually ascribed in great measure to this, and it is regarded as an evil with which it is hopeless to contend. To read the replies of the Commissioners of Assam and of the Central Provinces, one would imagine that the great want of India was, not more land, but more men. The Central Provinces, we are told, are not now, and for many years could not become, a field in which recruiting for emigrants can be carried on. A vast expanse of land lies waste "because there are not hands to bring it under the plough." Mr. Morris thinks that if people could only be induced to emigrate from the densely-peopled parts of India to his territories the question of excessive population would no longer trouble any one. Colonel Keatinge, with the labour wants of Assam in mind, writes in much the same strain. Men, he thinks, are the one want of whole provinces of India, and it would be a ruinous policy to assist in sending them across the seas when there is so much for them to do at home. Madras also, though not so sparsely peopled as the Central Provinces, cannot, on the whole, be said to suffer from excessive population. The local officers of Trichinopoly and other districts report that the demand for labour fully equals, if it does not exceed, the supply. The problem is how to equalise the population of India so as to relieve the thronged Gangetic valley, and people the solitudes of Nagpore and the sub-Himalayan valleys. Hardly anything as yet has been tried in this direction; but as the years advance the State must become conscious of the need of energetic action.—*Pioneer*, April 13.

The Madras High Court takes its long vacation this year from the 6th May to the 6th of July.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE AFRIDIS.

A correspondent at Kohat writes :—Since the return of General Keyes' force from Sheendeh and Turkhi, the Jowakis settled in British territory, who had all left this part of the country, are returning in great numbers to the lands previously held by them within the British border. The returning Jowakis, when spoken to, acknowledge a loss of seventy-three men killed during the late expedition, besides a large number of men wounded. They mention that, of the seventy-three men killed, sixty-five belonged to their own tribe, two to the Guille Pass Afridis, three to the Hussun Kheyl, also Pass Afridis, and three to the Upper Afridis. These men were all killed while helping the Jowakis against the British Government. All the Jowakis seem to agree in stating that only one man was killed by the artillery fire; that all the others were killed by rifle shots. They say the artillery fire at first frightened them very much, but that they soon began to see that it really did not do them so much harm as the rifle fire. They declare that one man killed on their side was the total result of the artillery fire, whether with General Keyes or General Ross's force. The Jowakis all agree in stating that their loss in cattle has been very great indeed; many of them who had large numbers of cattle last November, now having only two or three remaining. They seem to consider they had lost nearly nine out of every ten of their cattle. The loss must amount to more than 2,500 head of cattle. They also lost a great number of the younger and weaker of their camels, only the stronger camels having survived. The exposure and scanty food they had to endure during the coldest months of the year, amongst barren and rocky mountains, without any shelter but what they could hastily construct, caused loss not only amongst the camels and cattle, but also among the women and children, who suffered a good deal. This loss of camels and cattle will prevent the Jowakis engaging for some time to come to any great extent in the salt-carrying trade, by which they have previously earned much money. It is the opinion of natives that the late expedition has been the most successful, considered as to its punitive results, that has ever taken place on the frontier. The usual process of a force entering the hills, burning two or three villages, and destroying some crops, and then returning after a few days, has very little effect, and often causes much anger and ill-feeling without having any good result. During the late expedition the very contrary policy was pursued. The new policy initiated by Lord Lytton concerning frontier expeditions was carried out thoroughly, *viz.*, that when a British force once enters the hills, it shall stay there until the tribe finally gives in to the terms demanded by the British Government; and that the force employed should not withdraw from the enemy's country until the terms of peace are finally settled and carried out. In previous expeditions the policy has usually been to strike a good blow, or such a blow as the time permitted, and then return to British territory, trusting to the effect produced on the minds of the hostile tribe by the expedition, to cause them subsequently to sue for peace. This was not by any means always successful. During the Jowaki expedition the villages in the enemy's country were occupied by the troops, thus giving a defensible position and shelter to the soldiers while forcing the Jowakis to remain in the most inaccessible and barren parts of their country, only those villages being burnt which could not be occupied by the troops. Their country being occupied by a hostile force for nearly four months—from the 9th November to the 7th March—showed the Jowakis and other tribes that Government was able, if it wished, to keep possession of their country for an indefinite time, and to annex it altogether if it desired to do so. I am informed that this occupation of the Jowaki villages has had a very great moral effect upon the Terah and Pass Afridis, who now see how easily troops can shelter themselves in their villages, strengthening them, and turning the villages into strongholds against their former owners. It is considered by some Englishmen that the Jowaki expedition was rather barren of results, but this is not the opinion of those Englishmen best able to form an opinion; and it certainly is not the opinion amongst the Afridi tribes. The Pass Afridis, Guille, and Hussun Kheyl have taken up a very different tone since the settlement of the Jowaki dispute to what they held previously. One thing that has impressed the Guille very much, is the fact of the troops under Generals Keyes and Ross having on the 18th and 19th January taken the heights above the Pass villages of Koon and Torsuppa, which the Pass Afridis consider the key of their country. Natives say that the *purdah* of the Pass Afridis has been raised, and we now know all the weak points of the pass country. Formerly Englishmen had only seen the Kohat Pass itself and its immediate neighbourhood, but now they know how to turn the positions in the Kohat Pass from the Jowaki country. No one knows better than the Pass Afridis how easy it would be for the British Government to do this if necessary, and they also know how very happy the Jowakis would be to give a right of way through their country to British troops if it was required for the purpose of punishing the Guille. A very unfriendly feeling exists between the

Jowakis and the Guille at present, in consequence of the Guille not having helped the Jowakis.—*Pioneer*.

### Miscellaneous.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has reduced its minimum rate of interest and discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

ASSAM.—At the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a sum of about Rs. 19,762 for the survey of lakhiraj holdings in the district of Kamroop during the official year 1878-79.

TURKI VOCABULARY.—The Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of about 250 copies of an edition of Mr. R. B. Shaw's new Turki Vocabulary published in England, and now being brought out by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, at a maximum cost of Rs. 750.

MAYO COLLEGE.—We have been informed that the Government of India have recently sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,350 per mensem for the pay and allowances of the Principal of the Mayo College, Rajpootana, in lieu of the sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum formerly contributed by the Government to the income of the said institution.

VAGRANTS' HOME.—Colonel Reid, the Commissioner of Lucknow, has recommended that a Stranger or Vagrants' Home for Europeans, similar to the Home at Allahabad, be started for Lucknow. At a meeting convened to consider the matter, it was decided that the proposed home was to be kept up by private subscriptions, a grant from Municipal Funds, and a grant of Rs. 100 per month from Government.

A FAREWELL DINNER.—A movement has been set on foot amongst the following officers in the Account Department to give Mr. George Welsh Kellner, C.S.I., Accountant-General in the Military Department, a farewell dinner on the eve of his retirement from a very long and meritorious official career under Government :—Mr. E. Gay, Deputy Comptroller-General; Mr. Kiernander, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal; Baboo Shama Churn Dey, Assistant to the Comptroller General; and Messrs. Fink, Ronaldson, and Macleod, assistants to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

STOLEN GOODS.—Mr. Bruere, District Superintendent of Police, Husharpore, aided by the officers in charge of the Ludhiana and Jullundur districts, has, it is stated, succeeded in discovering a large quantity of property, believed to have been stolen by a regularly organised gang of *karnais*, who for months past have been infesting and harassing the Jullundur Doab, and the villages on the east bank of the Sutlej. Several men have been arrested on suspicion, and are about to be tried on the charge of receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.

THE REV. W. C. FYFE.—One by one the older missionaries labouring in Calcutta are retiring, some for good, and some for a season. The Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Principal of the Free Church Institution, is now about to leave for Scotland under medical advice. It is hoped, however, that he will return to India by the commencement of the next cold season. But as there is some probability of his not returning at all, our brethren of the Free Church and others presented him an address at a tea-meeting held last week in the hall of Dr. Duff's girls' school, Rambagan. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. D. Bhattacharjee, and an address was read by Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee.—*Indian Christian Herald*.

FIRE IN RANGOON JAIL.—A telegram to a Bengal paper gives some particulars of the fire in the Rangoon Jail on Sunday, March 14 (before stated to be the 7th). It appears that the convicts in one jail ward broke out, and fired another ward where furniture and other stores were kept. The fire consumed the ward. One convict was burnt to death. In other wards the prisoners got loose, but all attempts to escape were frustrated by the military and volunteers, who surrounded the jail, and the police guard behaved well, shooting three convicts dead and wounding many others. The plot was evidently preconcerted, the prison wards, half of timber, offering a facility to break out.

THE RECENT RAIN.—At Simla, on the night of April 12, the rain fell in torrents. It lasted till past daylight on the following morning. There was no wind and no hail. This morning it has cleared up, and there is a bright sun shining. A correspondent writes from Kurnal, N.W.P., under date Sunday:—"Rain has come on here with terrible storms for the last three days, the rainfall for two days being 2.47 inches. The barley of the zemindars is cut and is lying rotting on the ground, while the wheat is ready for cutting, but every one is away at the Hurdwar Fair." The overdue March storms, which have been making up for lost time at Simla, have also reached Mussorie. Since the severe hailstorm on the night of the 11th the weather has been very bad; continual rain varied with occasional storms of thunder, lightning, and hail.—*Pioneer*.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, the 30th March, 1878, is as follows :—Non-Asiatics, males, 4; female, 1; mixed races, males, 5; females, 6; Hindoos, males, 182; females, 93; Mahomedans,

males, 62; females, 40; other classes, males, 2; female, 0. The total deaths of all ages were 400, being 255 males, and 145 females, showing a death ratio of 47.1 among the former, and of 51.4 among the latter, and both together of 48.5. The causes of decease were—small-pox, 102; croup, 1; enteric or typhoid fever, 7; simple continued fever, 66; dysentery, 16; diarrhoea, 13; cholera, 80; remittent fever, 23; other zymotic diseases, 1; want of breast milk, 1; gout, 1; dropsy, 1; phthisis, 7; apoplexy, 1; convulsions, 11; tetanus, 7; heart disease, &c., 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; asthma, 5; ascites, 1; jaundice, 1; spleen disease, &c., 13; obstruction of bowels, 1; diabetes, 1; still-born, 8; child-birth, 2; old age, 12; poison, 2; causes not specified or ill-defined, 13.

**PILGRIMS AT DACCA.**—Dacca during the past week has been crowded with pilgrims going to and returning from the Nagalbund bathing festival. The great majority, about 85 per cent., seem to have been women, and of pilgrims in all the number has been computed at about 100,000. Great care, both against accident and disease, has been taken by the officials, several of whom were present at the festival superintending precautionary arrangements. It would appear, however, that one or two accidents, almost unavoidable in such dense masses of human beings, did occur, if the report be true that several women were trampled to death in the crush at the bathing ghats. Cholera having been present, though not very widespread, in Dacca for the past two weeks, some little anxiety has been felt lest the influx of return pilgrims might help to spread the disease. But the cases amongst them have been very few.

**PETROLEUM.**—The *Arakan News* states that Mr. Savage has discovered an earth-oil well on the Eastern Barongos, and has received the congratulations of the Commissioner of British Burmah on the early success which has attended his operations in search of earth-oil. The discovery places beyond doubt the existence of petroleum on the Borongos, and as there are three or four other prospectors in the same neighbourhood, it is hoped that further permanent results may be attained. The finding of this mineral oil will be of great importance to the province. The Commissioner of Arakan, accompanied by the resident merchants of Akyab, visited the spot himself, to ascertain whether a flowing well had really been discovered, and he reports that he and the gentlemen who went with him were fully satisfied with the sight which greeted them. Mr. Savage's find has given a great impetus to the number of prospectors, which promises the development of a new source of wealth in this portion of our Eastern dominions.

**THE THEATRICAL SEASON, 1878-79.**—We have received from Messrs. Shepherd and Freyberger a prospectus of a joint stock company which they propose to form, for the purpose of leasing the Theatre Royal, Chowringhee, and bringing out a dramatic company from England to play there during the ensuing season. The proposed capital is Rs. 35,000, in 350 shares of Rs. 100 each; and as an inducement to the public to invest, the holder of one or more shares will have the right of free entrance to the theatre once every week during the season. The scheme includes extensive alterations to the theatre, both external as regards the approaches, &c., and internal in respect to the fittings and decorations. These alterations are estimated to cost Rs. 8,000; the advances to artistes, and passages out and home for a company of fifteen persons, is put down at Rs. 17,750, and other minor expenses, bring the preliminary outlay to Rs. 27,650. The annual expenses are estimated at Rs. 64,200. And the returns for the season, calculating on Rs. 4,000 a week, are put down at Rs. 90,000. A meeting is to be held on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Shepherd will be ready to give any information beyond what is obtainable in the prospectus. We are assured that Rs. 20,000 of the capital is already subscribed. In respect to the Corinthian Theatre, we believe Mr. Anderson intends to be well to the front. He informs us that he has already let a number of boxes and stalls, and that he proceeds to England shortly to engage his company. We have every promise, therefore, of a good healthy competition, by which the public are sure to be gainers.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 11. Str. Comilla, Rangoon; str. Arabia, Moulmein; Farragut, Boston.—12. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Nepal, Southampton; str. Embelhope, London; Carnarvon Castle, London; Centurion, Bombay; Josephine, Cardiff.—13. Str. Legation, Liverpool; Nuggore, Galle; Golden Fleece, Cape Town.—14. Str. Brazilian, Tuticorin; str. Flamingo, London; str. Roma, Genoa; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calicut; str. Pontifalia, Bombay.—15. Str. Racilla, Bombay; str. Duke of Lancaster, Calicut; str. Counsellor (port not mentioned); str. Longshaw, Singapore.—16. Str. Crusader, Colombo; str. Teviot, Madras.

### DEPARTURES.

—April 11. Strs. Reliance and Sir John Lawrence.—12. Str. Austin Friars; Susan Gilmore, Star of Scotia, Ganges and Oinara.—14. Str. Portowdale.—15. Strs. Ava, Ben Venue and Mecca.—16. Str. Comilla; Falstaff.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 19, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 12 to 94 0
5 per Cent., 1872-...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 12 to 94 0
5 per Cent., 1859-6	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 2

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1891) ...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895) ...	112 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	112 8 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	115 8 to 116 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London, ...	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. ench.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	700 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	120 to 121
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1250 to 1300
Coal Company ...	1400 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	132 to 131
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
De'bi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	293 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	0 ...	63 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	187 1/2 to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1080 to 1085
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£81 ...	42 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2 ...	109 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**TAX ON LIQUOR LICENSE.**—The amount of revenue derived by tax on Liquor License held by vendors in the town of Madras from April to January last was Rs. 9,884.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Charles Morrice, superintendent of the Omie Malley Coffee Estate, West Coorg, was, on the evening of the 5th instant, killed by falling from his horse while riding along the Waveney Valley Estate road.

**BURMESE CONVERT.**—A nephew of the King of Burmah, named Moong Lat, who has resided for some years as a State prisoner at Cannanore, was baptised by the chaplain of that station, on Sunday the 7th April, in St. John's Church, in the presence of the congregation assembled for evening service.

**MR. ELWIN.**—A deputation of native gentlemen waited on Mr. Elwin, the retiring agent of the Madras Railway, on April 6, and presented him with a farewell address. On the evening of the same day, Mr. Elwin was entertained by his friends at dinner at the Madras Club. A hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner. His Grace the Governor was a guest.

**COLONEL NAPIER CAMPBELL.**—It is stated that Colonel Napier Campbell, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine, who is now in Calcutta, discharging the duties of President of the Committee appointed by the Government of India, to determine upon a uniform system for preparing Ordnance accounts, is expected to return to Madras at the end of the current month.

**"SPIRITS THAT MINGLE MAY."**—A strange incident occurred in a district of Malabar not long since, where a signaller of the Government Telegraph was out on line duty. Forgetting to take with him, among the other appliances used on such occasions, a battery, he procured a pot of toddy, and with the help of copper and silver coins generated a current sufficient to exchange signals with an office. The toddy having undergone fermentation, formed, with the coins, a chemical combination like a proper battery.

**HAIDARABAD MINT.**—The Haidarabad Government lately took steps to improve the coinage of that State, and with that view imported a large quantity of machinery to establish a mint. From all accounts the coins turned out at that establishment are as unsightly and crude-looking as the "dubs" which were in circulation before the mint found a habitation in Haidarabad. The Secunderabad paper says that the "dubs" would be a disgrace to any country.

**PROPOSED MEMORIAL.**—The *Bombay Times* relates on the authority of a Madras contemporary that the Hindu community of Madras intend to erect a column opposite the Triplicane pagoda, "containing representations on stone of the British lion, her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, and the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,



together with a few representations of famished paupers, in memory, not of the Madras Famine of 1877, but of the voluntary and generous relief afforded by both the British Government and the nation during its continuance."

**THE LATE MR. MILLER.**—The Madras Government have called for information about the immediate cause of the death of their Administrator-General, the late Mr. John Miller. Medical opinion is said to be divided between typhoid and dropsy; while lay opinion fears that the case was not quite understood. No official or other inquiry will recall the lamented gentleman to life; but after the apparent miscarriage of medical skill in Lord Hobart's case, the Government are right in requiring to be furnished with exact information regarding the circumstances of the loss by death of their officers.—*Madras Mail*.

**COIR FOR PAPER.**—People at Cochin and Colombo should be glad to hear of the application of the coir or fibre from the husk of the coconut palm for paper-making. It seems, from a statement in a home paper, that in France experiments have been made with the view of thus utilising the substance. In one experiment eight cwt. of fibre was made into paper, and the opinion of those engaged in the operation was that cocoanut fibre might well be used for all kinds of white paper for which esparto is now employed; or, perhaps, even a better paper may be manufactured from coir than could be procured from esparto.—*Madras Mail*.

**THE LATE MR. COTTON.**—According to the *Times of India*, the Madras Government has done a graceful and proper thing in Cud-dapah. Mr. Price, the late Acting Collector, submitted for the consideration of Government the question of placing, at the cost of the State, a stone, with a suitable inscription, over the grave of Mr. Cotton, of the Bengal Department Public Works, who lost his life in that district last year in consequence of small-pox, contracted when going about amongst the paupers at Royachoti who were afflicted with this disease, and doing what he could to assist the sick. Mr. Cotton left his family utterly unprovided for. Mr. Price had since learned that he died considerably in debt. The Governor in Council has sanctioned the placing of a stone with a suitable inscription over the grave of Mr. Cotton. The cost, which is not to exceed Rs. 100 will be debited to Famine Relief.

**GOVERNMENT SANCTIONS.**—The Government of India, in the Revenue Department, have accorded its sanction to the employment, as a temporary measure, subject to report at the end of the year, to the further additional establishment, which has been entertained by the Madras Government, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, for the registration and compilation of the statistics of the sea-borne trade, at an increase of Rs. 12,364 per annum. It is also said to have confirmed the sanction accorded by the Madras Government to the appointment of certain Deputy Post-masters in the suburbs of the town of Madras to be stamp vendors, who are to be remunerated by discount at the rate of two per cent. upon the value of the sales that might be effected by them, on the understanding that the proceedings of the local Government are not to refer to postage stamps, for which separate rules and rates of discount exist.

**THE "ALBUQUERQUE."**—The steam dredger, costing over £20,000, which was ordered out from England for the purpose of deepening the Cochin Bar, has received orders to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Paumben Channel. This vessel has been lying in the Cochin Harbour for two years doing nothing, owing to hopper barges not having been ordered at the same time as the dredger; but of course that was nobody's fault. Two hopper barges have now arrived from Calicut, and although condemned by the Master Attendant of Cochin, have been ordered to be passed. These barges will accompany the dredger to the Paumben Channel. It is a pity, says a Madras paper, looking at the great natural advantages of Cochin as a harbour of refuge in all seasons, that the bar, which is a very narrow one, should be allowed to remain in its present state. There are now fourteen feet of water on the bar, and with the scour, which runs about three and-a-half knots, a dredger should soon make the harbour open for vessels drawing twenty feet.

**DISTRESSING SUICIDES.**—The *Madras Times* has the following account of the suicide of a police officer:—"I am quite incapable of performing the duties of a police officer, and so make away with myself." Thus, on the 31st March, wrote the youngest assistant superintendent in the police force of this presidency, before cutting his throat with a razor a few minutes after. Mr. Guy Melville Lawford, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, died at Rajahmundry, on March 31st. An inquest was held by Mr. Brandt, the District Judge. The jury, after hearing witnesses, were of opinion that the cause of death was a wound in the throat, inflicted, without any doubt, by his own hand. They were also of opinion, having read a letter left on his table addressed to Major Morris, and from other circumstances within their knowledge, that the act was committed under a temporary aberration of intellect. Mr. Lawford was the son of Colonel Lawford, Commanding 4th (P. W. O.) Cavalry at Bellary. He had been only a week in the district, but his singularly bright and happy appearance and manner had already attracted many towards him, and his sad and early death is deeply lamented by all.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Str. Africa, Calcutta.—13. Bengalee, Balasore; str. El Dorado, London; str. Chinsura, Bombay; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—11. Britania, Calcutta.—15. Dulciner, False Point.—10. Deerfoot, Calicut; Aldergrove, Demerara.—17. str. Estepona, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

April 12. Str. Baghdad, Calcutta; str. Teviot, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Calcutta.—13. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Gatineau, Coast; str. Africa, Bombay.—14. Str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—15. Armenia, False Point.—16. Legar, Guam; Cantabore, Akyab.—17. Str. Asia, Rangoon; Tongoy, London.

## Commercial.

Madras, April 20, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 6½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	35½ prem.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.					
5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1½ to 2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1332-33
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1335-36
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1342-43
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1354-55
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1372

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

**H.E. THE HON. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.**, has been pleased to accept the office of Hon. Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**DR. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE**, Senior Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, who some time ago went on two years' furlough, is, we hear from a reliable authority, not likely to return, in consequence of which Dr. Blanc will be confirmed in his acting appointment.

**NEW LOCOMOTIVES.**—The Government of India appears to be proceeding rapidly with the importation of new locomotives for India. The Anchor Line steamer *India* (Captain George Read) has just brought eight locomotives to Bombay from Liverpool, and they are now being discharged at the ship's side.

**WINE IMPROVER.**—There is in the Bombay harbour just now (says the *Times of India*), a little top-sail schooner of 130 tons register, named the *Border Maid*, which has been cruising about the world with a cargo of sherry and madeira (in butts and hogsheads) simply with a view to improve it. She has only six hands, all told, on board. She left Leith on the 18th August, 1877, touched at Plymouth and different ports in Australia, thence to Bombay, and now returns to Scotland via the Cape. The wine belongs to a firm in Leith, and the idea is a very novel one. She has absolutely no other cargo on board. She arrived on the 5th inst., and leaves on the 7th.

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.**, accompanied by Mr. Hart, his Private Secretary, and Captain Dean-Pitt, left the Byculla Station about 9.36 p.m. (Madras time) on the 16th inst., for Munmar, by a special train, consisting of sixteen first and one second-class carriages. His Excellency, with his Military and Private Secretaries, and Captain Dean-Pitt, drove to the station, escorted by a few sowars of his body guard, and was received there by Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C.S.I. Amongst those who left by the special were Colonels Hancock and Merriman, Captains Marryatt, Becke, and Babington, Messrs. Hart, C.E., J. M. Maclean, Barnett, Conder, Wilson Bell, King, and others. Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager, accompanied.

**FLUCTUATIONS OF TRAFFIC.**—Great are the mysteries of trade in India. A few weeks ago the Great Indian Peninsula Railway could not carry the traffic offering at the stations; there seemed to be every prospect, on account of the high prices ruling for all kinds of produce, that the quantities of goods to be carried by the company would go on increasing; and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was bombarding the Government with demands for more waggons, as the rolling-stock of the railway had not kept pace with the development of trade. Last week the tide turned. It is suddenly discovered that the cotton, grain, and seed crops have failed, and that, such as they are, there is little or no demand for them in Europe. The consequence is that the railway traffic has fallen off tremendously, and seems likely to come to an untimely end. It is curious that the European merchants should not have foreseen this extraordinary collapse.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## ARRIVALS.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

DEPARTURES.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—  
Mr. Thomas Turner and General Douglas.

*Bombay, April 22, 1878.*

**MUNICIPAL LOAN.**

EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.



CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 13.)

### TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Col. C. H. Hall:—Mr. J. G. Cordery, dep. comr., 1st class, offic. as comr. and supt.; Mr. G. E. Wakefield, dep. comr., 2nd class, offic. as dep. comr., 1st class; and

Mr. J. Frizelle, dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. as dep. comr., 2nd class, from Feb. 8.

Consequent on the transfer of Lieut. col. C. V. Jenkins:—Mr. G Smyth, judicial asst., 1st grade, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class, from Feb. 11.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. P. DeL. H. Johnstone:—Mr. P. DeL. H. Johnstone, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class, and Mr. A. Anderson, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to asst. comr., 3rd class, from Feb. 13.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Mr. G. L. Smith:—Mr. G. L. Smith, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class; and Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to asst. comr., 3rd class, from Feb. 16.

Consequent on the app. of Mr. E. P. Henderson to offic. as Govt. advocate:—Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Feb. 24.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Mr. W. E. Purser:—Mr. T. G. Walker, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Feb. 25.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Major E. C. Corbyn:—Mr. A. R. Bulman, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. as dep. comr., 2nd class; Capt. R. Bartholomew, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, officd. as dep. comr., 3rd class; Capt. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr., 2nd class, officd. as asst. comr., 1st class; and Mr. A. Anderson, asst. comr., 3rd class, officd. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Feb. 28.

Consequent on the assumption of charge of the Kangra dist. by Lieut. col. C. V. Jenkins:—Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to officg. judicial asst., 1st grade, from Feb. 28.

The following officg. apps. among judicial asst. comrs. are announced up to Feb. 28:—

Consequent on the app. of Mr. F. P. Beachcroft to offic. as dep. comr.:—Mr. R. W. Trafford, officg. judicial asst., 2nd grade, officd. as judicial asst., 1st grade; and Capt. G. E. Macpherson, officg. judicial asst., 3rd grade, officd. as judicial asst., 2nd grade, from Feb. 1.

Consequent on the app. of Mr. J. W. Gardiner to offic. as dep. comr.: Capt. A. S. Roberts, officg. judicial asst., 2nd grade, officd. as judicial asst., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Jenkyns, officg. judicial asst., 3rd grade, officd. as judicial asst., 2nd grade, from Feb. 28.

Consequent on the reversion of Mr. F. P. Beachcroft to officg. judicial asst., 1st grade:—Capt. A. S. Roberts, officg. judicial asst., 1st grade, reverted to officg. judicial asst., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Jenkyns, officg. judicial asst., 2nd grade, reverted to officg. judicial asst., 3rd grade, from Feb. 28.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

In exercise of the authority conferred by Sec. 9 of Act XVII. of 1877, and with effect from April 15 the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to withdraw from the undermentioned asst. and extra asst. comrs. in the dists. specified below the full civil powers of an asst. comr., and in lieu thereof to invest the said officers with the powers of the Court of an asst. comr., with special powers as defined in Sec. 32 (b) of the Act aforesaid:—

Delhi.—Mr. W. Pitcaithly, extra asst. comr., and Mr. E. W. Parker, judge, Small Cause Court.

Umballa.—Mr. J. G. Delmerick, extra asst. comr.

Ludhiana.—Mr. C. W. Lennox, extra asst. comr.

Simla.—Mr. F. T. Hewson, asst. comr.

Hoshiarpur.—Mr. P. de L. H. Johnstone, asst. comr.

Amritsar.—Mr. A. Marshall, extra asst. comr.

Sialkot.—Mr. J. Goldney, extra asst. comr.

Lahore.—Baron J. Bentinck, asst. comr., and Mr. J. A. Robinson, extra asst. comr.

Rawalpindi.—Capt. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr.

Gujrat.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, asst. comr.

Shahpur.—Mr. B. A. Fox, extra asst. comr.

Peshawar.—Capt. E. R. Conolly, asst. comr.; Mr. D. B. Sinclair, asst. comr.; and Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, extra asst. comr.

Kohat.—Mr. J. R. Drummond, asst. comr.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below have been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on March 1:—

High Proficiency in Persian—Lieut. C. H. Morris, adjt. 16 N.I.

Persian—Capt. T. E. Spencer, 1-3rd foot, and Lieut. F. M. Barclay, 44th foot, on prob. 45th N.I.

Bengalt—Lieut. G. Wingate, sub. asst. comy. gen. staff corps.

Higher Standard in Hindostanee—Lieut. H. F. Lyons Montgomery, 33rd foot, on prob. 3rd Goorkhas, and Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 10.)

Mr. A. T. Maclean, dist. and sess. judge, 24-Pergunnahs, who has returned from furl., is app. to act tempy. as addl. dist. and sess. judge of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, offic. addl. dist. and sess. judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is app. to act as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. J. O'Kinealy.

Mr. W. H. Verner is re-app. to act as addl. dist. and sess. judge of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. A. J. Primrose, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Hajepore div. of the Mozuffepore dist., is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, mag. and coll., Pabna, is transfd. to Nuddea.

Mr. A. W. Cossarat, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Pakour, Southal Pergun-

nahs, is prom. to the 2nd grade of dep. mag. and dep. colls., v. Raja H. Krishna, retired.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna, is prom. to the 3rd grade of dep. mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. A. W. Cossarat.

Mr. J. A. Craven, personal asst. to the comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., is confd. in the 5th grade of dep. mags. and dep. colls. Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is prom. temp. to the 5th grade of dep. mags. and dep. colls.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury is app. to act as junior sec. to the Board of Revenue during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. H. Grimley.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, offic. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Depts., is confd. in that appt., v. Mr. S. C. Bayley.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, offic. comr. of the Dacca div., on leave of Mr. A. V. Palmer.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Tipperah, on furl., is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. F. B. Peacock.

Mr. J. Anderson, mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, on furl., is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. N. S. Alexander.

Mr. H. J. Newbery is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Anderson, and will continue to act as a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. C. Brett, joint mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Shahabad during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. V. Palmer.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, offic. comr. of the Chota Nagpore div., is confd. in that app. from the date on which Mr. W. LeF. Robinson retires.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, mag. and coll., Chumparan, on furl., is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mangles.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Hewitt, and will continue to act as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. T. Norman is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Hopkins, and will continue to act as a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. Manson is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Newbery, and will continue to be employed under the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. W. F. Meres is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. T. Norman; Mr. Meres will continue to act as dist. and sess. judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. R. M. Waller is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. A. Manson; Mr. Waller will continue to act as a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. Forbes, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. B. Inglis is, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., app. to be a member of the council of the lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations, v. Mr. H. F. Brown.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, asst. supt. of police, Rajshahye, is transfd. to Julpigoree, from the date on which he joined that dist.

The following dist. supts. of police are app. to act in the grades mentioned against the name of each, from the date on which Major J. C. C. Daunt availed himself of his subsidiary leave, viz.:—

Lieut. col. C. T. Hitchens, in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. H. Giles, in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Masters, in the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, in the 4th grade.

Mr. J. B. Goad is app. to act in the 4th grade of dist. snpts. of police, from the date on which Mr. W. Campbell availed himself of his subsidiary leave.

The Rev. H. A. B. Moorhouse is app. to be harbour chaplain for the port of Calcutta, from 1st inst., v. the Rev. A. Rust.

The Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A., is app. tempy. to be a professor in the Presidency College, from the date of Mr. J. Eliot's departure on deputation.

Mr. H. J. Lloyd, asst. sub dep. opium agent, is app. to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Tirhoot, during the abs., on furl., of Mr. R. Drake, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Stevenson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Mymensingh, is vested with powers under Secs. 142, 157, and 521, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. T. H. Wickes, exec. engr., 2nd grade, on special duty in the office of the secy. in this dept., assumed charge of the office of asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy. on April 6.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 6.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers, whilst offic. as dep. comrs. in the Central Provinces, with the powers described in Sect. 36 of Act X. of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure:—Mr. T. Drysdale and Capt. E. A. Pomberton.

Major T. W. Hogg, offic. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, on making over charge of the office of the cantonment mag. to Capt. H. H. Hallett, is app. to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, at Jubbulpore, until further orders.

Under Sect. 6, Act XV. of 1872, the Chief Comr. is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. L. R. Janney, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jubbulpore, to solemnise marriages within the Central Provinces.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., asst. comr., Betul, is placed in exec. charge of the dist. jail, from the 15th inst.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., dep. comr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, v. Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, proceeding on med. furl.

Major H. M. Repton, dep. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class, v. Mr. Fisher.

Capt. J. A. Temple, offic. dep. comr., 4th class, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Major Repton.

The following temporary promotions are made:—

Capt. W. S. Brooke, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class, v. Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., 2nd class, proceeded on furl.

Major H. I. Lugard, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, proceeded on furl.

Major T. H. B. Broke, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Capt. W. S. Brooke, dep. comr., 3rd class, promoted.

Mr. R. Logan, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from the date Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, received charge of the office of the cantonment mag., Jubbulpore.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Logan.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from the date Mr. T. Drysdale, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, may receive charge of the Wardha dist.

Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Meiklejohn.

Mr. T. Drysdale, app. to offic. as dep. comr., Wardha, reported his arrival, and received charge of the Wardha dist. from Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., offic. dep. comr., on the 1st inst., before noon.

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., app. to offic. as cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, received charge of the cantonment mag.'s office from Major T. W. Hogg, on the 1st inst., before noon.

Surg. major J. F. Barter, offic. supt., Central Jail, Nagpur, received charge of the office of the sanitary comr. from Surg. major J. Brake, offic. sanitary comr., on the 3rd inst., after noon.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, April 6.)

Mr. W. Young, mag. and col., Mainpuri, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge Mainpuri, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Tyrell.

Mr. P. Whalley, dep. comr., Rae Bareilly, to offic. as mag. and col., Mainpuri, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Young.

The Rev. W. Brock, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to be chaplain of Fyzabad, from Feb. 15.

Surg. C. A. Daubeney, A.M.D., to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Ranikhet, from Feb. 1, v. Surg. L. A. Irving.

Mr. R. Wall, mag. and col., Benares, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Ghazipur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Power.

Mr. W. T. Church, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and col. Benares, as a temp. arrangement.

With effect from April 1, Mr. F. N. Wright, c.s., to be an asst. mag. and col. in the Cawnpore dist., but to offic. as joint mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. T. F. Harkness, asst. mag. and col., who has reported his return from furl., to the Fatehpur dist.

From March 7, the date on which Mr. H. S. Boys received charge of the Fyzabad dist.:—Mr. J. T. Crawford, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade; and Mr. W. C. Benett, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

From March 19, the date on which Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, returned from priv. leave, Mr. J. T. Crawford, offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. comr., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. C. Benett, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to revert to the substantive app. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

From March 25, the date on which Major A. Murray, offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, proceeded on furl.:—Mr. J. T. Crawford, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade; and Mr. W. C. Benett, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, is transfd. from Unao to Rae Bareilly.

Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag. and col., is transfd. from Etawah to Mainpuri.

Major H. W. Hastings, asst. comr., is transfd. from Lucknow to Sitapur.

Mr. W. C. Wood, dep. comr., is transfd. from Bahraich to Rae Bareilly, during the absence on deputation of Mr. P. Whalley, or until further orders.

The Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain, is transfd. from Chunar to Muttra.

Mr. E. B. Alexander, asst. sett. officer, Moradabad, to be a special mag., and to be invested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, for the trial of offences under Chapter X. of the Indian Penal Code (contempts of the lawful authority of public servants) within the limits of the Moradabad dist., and with all the powers, to be exercised within the Moradabad dist.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, col., Muttra, is invested with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Mahaban, in the Muttra dist., the crops of which were injured by hail on Feb. 11 last.

Mr. C. Donovan, asst. col., Muzaffarnagar, is invested with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Jhanjhana, in the Muzaffarnagar dist., the crops of which were injured by hail on Feb. 23 last.

Mr. S. J. Simpson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, temp. transfd. to the Rae Bareilly Provincial div. in Notific. No. 271 E., dated Feb. 15, will rejoin the Fyzabad Provincial div.

Mr. C. H. Holme, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Shahjahanpur dist., Kobilkhand Provincial div., to the charge of the Dehra Dun dist., Meerut Provincial div., from April 1.

Mr. A. Campbell is app. a sub. asst. conservator of forests on prob. in Oudh. Mr. Campbell joined the Kheri Forest div. on Feb. 19.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 4.)

Surg. major G. V. Currie, of the 10th Bengal lancers, whose services have been temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., is app. to the med. charge of Srinagar for the season of 1878.

Lieut. col. W. Howey, comdg. at Amritsar, is invested with the powers

of a mag. of the 3rd class, to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations, the said powers to be exercised within the cantonment of Amritsar, and during such time as he may continue to perform the duties of comdg. officer at that station.

Capt. R. Bartholemew, asst. comr., is, on believed of the charge of the Shahpur dist. by Major E. C. Corbyn, reapp. to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub div. of the Jhelum dist., and assumed charge of his duties from Mr. G. L. Smith on March 22.

Surg. major R. Gray relinquished med. charge of the camp of his Honour the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab at Peshawar on March 8, and resumed the civil med. charge of Murree on April 27, relieving Surg. major T. Walsh.

Mr. R. Clarke, asst. comr., is transfd. from the Kulla sub div. of the Kangra dist. to Sialkot, and app. to offic. as judicial asst. of that dist., v. Mr. R. W. Trafford, proceeding on furl. Mr. Clarke is invested with the powers of the Court of the dep. comr., such powers to be exercised in the Sialkot dist., and to hear appeals from the orders of mags. of the 2nd and 3rd class.

Capt. W. J. Parker, asst. comr., Kasauli, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Umballa, v. McNeile, transfd.

Capt. W. J. Parker, offic. judicial asst., Umballa, is invested with the powers of the Court of the dep. comr., such powers to be exercised in the Umballa dist., and with power to hear appeals from the orders of mags. of the 2nd and 3rd class.

Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, dep. comr., is, on return from furl., posted to the Gujranwala dist., v. Mr. A. R. Bulman, transfd. Mr. Tolbort assumed charge of his duties on March 30, and is invested with the powers described in Sec. 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Hon. Surg. major J. R. Deane is, on return from furl., app. civil surg. of Gujranwala, v. Hon. Surg. R. J. Quinell, M.D., proceeding on furl. Surg. major Deane assumed charge of his duties on March 1.

The services of Rev. J. Lillie, chaplain of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. and Oudh.

Rev. W. Harper, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Sialkot, is app. to offic. as chaplain of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders during the absence of Rev. J. Lillie, or until further orders.

Major G. G. Young to be an additional sessions judge, and to act in the Umballa and Jullundur divs., with all the powers of a Court of a comr. to be exercised within the local limits of the Umballa and Jullundur divs.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett to be an additional sessions judge, and to act in the Amritsar and Lahor divs.

Mr. T. Troward, asst. comr., Jullundur, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. at that station during the absence, on leave, of Capt. G. E. Macpherson.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, April 13.)

CAVAGNARI.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified:—Capt. P. L. N. Cavnari, c.s.i., April 9.

GAMBIER, Lieut. C. F., Bengal staff corps, offic. as squad. officer 5th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, from Sept. 22.

LITTLE.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16.—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) H. A. Little, March 31.

LYDIARD—WOODHOUSE.—The undermentioned officers, having completed four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, April 3; Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, April 10.

RANKIN—WILLIAMSON—GORDON.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.:—Capt. H. H. Rankin, gen. list, inf.; Lieut. A. P. Williamson, 1st batt. 18th foot; and Lieut. L. Gordon, 1st batt. 25th foot.

SPENCE—LEWIS.—Lieuts. M. R. Spence and T. L. Lewis, sub. asst. commissaries gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub. asst. commissaries gen., 2nd class, the former from 6th, and the latter from Nov. 7, to fill existing vacancies.

### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examination held on March 1 and following days of the officers attending the twenty-sixth course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in Part I. of Examinations A and B (G.O. 275 of 1873):—

Major E. H. Thomas, Madras staff corps.

Capt. R. H. Dunning, 2-17th foot; A. H. S. Neill, Central Horse; H. Mellish, Bombay sappers; M. Mayne, 3rd Bombay cav.

Lieuts. T. Greenway, 39th Madras N.I.; A. A. Pearson, 24th B.N.I.; R. H. Fraser, 48th foot; B. H. Pollard, 19th Madras N.I.; R. Owen, 14th hussars, and C. J. Orr, 1-14th foot.

### EXAMINATION OF SUB LIEUTENANTS.

The following sub lieuts., having gone through the course of instruction in Madras and Bombay, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of lieut., and have been classified for the antedate of their commissions as under, viz.:—

First Class.—W. St. L. Chase, 2-15th foot; A. A. Barret, 44th foot; W. S. Widdicombe, 43rd foot; H. L. Hutchins, 1-21st foot; F. J. Brown, 56th foot; G. W. Maxwell, 40th foot (prob. 20th Madras N.I.); G. F. Watson, 62nd foot (prob. 22nd Madras N.I.); E. W. Cunliffe, 2-9th foot; R. Eccles, 43rd foot; C. A. Roberts, 2-17th foot; G. D. Carleton, 2-17th foot; T. P. Geogheghan, 43rd foot; W. S. Burrell, 1-2nd foot; H. W. Seymour, 68th foot; J. A. Bell, 44th foot; G. H. Lumsden, 43rd



foot; W. N. Justice, 2-17th foot; G. H. M. Conran, 2-15th foot; G. L. Angelo, 72nd foot (prob. 23rd Madras N.I.).

Second Class.—A. H. Clark-Kennedy, 70th foot (prob. 1st Madras N.I.); D. T. Cruickshank, 56th foot; W. D. Gordon, 2-17th foot; G. C. Atkinson, 59th foot (prob. 31st Madras N.I.); R. G. Iremonger, 65th foot (prob. 32nd Madras N.I.).

Third Class.—A. R. Duncan, 43rd foot.

### MEDICAL.

HAYES.—With reference to G. O. No. 275 of 1878, the retirement from the service of surg.-maj. W. H. Hayes will have effect from 16th April 1878, instead of the date previously notified.

MORIARTY.—The services of Surg. M. D. Moriarty, M.B., med. officer, 3rd regt. N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

OWEN.—The services of Surg. W. Owen are placed tempy. at the disposal of the govt. of Bengal, from the date he assumed charge of his duties as acting med. officer, Northern Bengal (State) railway estab.

WEIR.—Surg. P. A. is appd. to the offic. charge of the 5th Bengal Cav. during furl. of Skardon.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The three months' priv. leave granted to Major Hogg by Notific. No. 612, dated Feb. 16 last, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. A. V. Palmer, dist. and sess. judge, Shahabad, for three months, from May 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. J. Marsden, chief mag., Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on March 22. Mr. J. D. Gael, C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on March 5. Mr. E. E. Lewis, C.S., reported his departure from India, on March 18. Mr. W. H. Grimley, junior secy. to the Board of Revenue, for three months, from April 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. F. Smith, asst. supt. of police, Patna, for two months and one day, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. T. E. Coxhead, offic. dep. comr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, for one year, one month and ten days, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. Boxwell. The Rev. J. N. Thomson, senior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on March 4. Mr. F. Bond, exec. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Presy. div., for sixteen days, in extension. Mr. G. A. D. Auley, exec. engr. (tempy. rank), 1st grade, asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy. in this dept., availed himself of three months' priv. leave, from April 6. Mr. C. E. Gladstone, asst. comr., reported his departure from Bombay, on March 18. Mr. C. R. Lindsay, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, reported his departure from Bombay, on March 11. Major E. Swetenham, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from April 4. Major D. W. Laughton, asst. comr. Hyderabad Assigned dists., and judge Small Cause Court, Khamgaon, priv. leave for three months, from April 15. Mr. E. Moffat, dist. supt., of police, Hyderabad Assigned dists., for one year. Mr. H. Johnson, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, for eighteen months, from May 30, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, from May 1. Comr. G. T. Robinson, late I.N., supt. of marine, Calcutta, for seven months, instead of as previously notified. Mr. R. A. Way, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy.), attached to Rajputana State Railway, priv. leave for two months, from April 10, or subsequent date.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. T. A. Hill, 12th lancers, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. H. Maunsell, 13th hussars, to Bombay and Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, from April 15. Lieut. col. W. Stubbs, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Capt. G. M. B. Hornsby, R.A., to Mussoorie, from April 4 to Oct. 4. Lieut. and local capt. F. L. Grundy, 1-16th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. B. Keith, 39th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. and adjt. F. F. F. Ronpell, 70th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. A. W. Munsey, 70th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. F. W. Crohan, 6th N.I., to Simla, from April 4 to July 4. Surg. A. J. Gormley, M.D., from date of embarkation. Surg. major E. O. Tandy, to Murree, from April 10 to Oct. 10. Capt. W. Kelly, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major T. S. Veale, M.D., 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., medical certificate for eighteen months. Major H. C. P. Rice, B.S.C., comdt., 1st Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, on private affairs for two years. Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, gen. list inf., dist. supt. of police, 1st grade Punjab, on private affairs for two years. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, B.S.C., squad officer, 8th Bengal cav., on private affairs for twenty months. Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, tempy. 1st grade, Military Works Branch, P.W.D., for eight months. Hon. Lieut. and depy. asst. comy. C. Owens, army comst. dept., for two years.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 16.)

GILBY.—The services of Mr. H. F. Gilby, asst. engr., have been dispensed with.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 16.)

WALTERS, Major R. A., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, April 6.)

BAIRD.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being posted, on his recent appt., to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Second Lieut. Baird, 1st batt. 21st foot.

BAYLEY, Capt. H. E. D., 33rd regt. N.I., whose tenure of appt. of adjt. expires on the 13th inst., is permitted to retain that appt. as a tempy. measure, until a qualified subaltern is available.

DE LOUSADA—WELDON—RICHMOND.—Major H. de Lousada, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to offic. wing comdr. 8th N.I. Major F. Weldon, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to offic. wing comdr. 6th N.I. Major J. A. Richmond, from gen. duty, Madras, to offic. wing comdr. 14th N.I. This cancels G.O.C.C. of March 15, so far as regards the posting of Major de Lousada to the 6th regt. N.I.

MARTEN, Lieut. E. T. C. N., 43rd foot, is app. wing officer 2nd regt. N.I., with the sanction of Govt., and a probatr. for the Madras staff corps.

### MEDICAL.

AITKINS.—The undermentioned medical subordinate has been passed by the Board of Examiners:—First Class Asst. apothy. C. S. Aitkins as second class apothy. at Rangoon.

NANNEY—MCVITTIE.—The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, are prom. to the rank of surg. major from the date indicated opposite to their names:—Surgs. L. C. Nanney and C. E. McVittie, from March 31.

O'LEARY—MADDEN.—So much of G.O.C.C., dated March 4, as refers to Dep. Surgs. gen. O'Leary and Madden is cancelled.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Master, coll. and mag. of Bellary, for two years, under special circumstances. Mr. W. B. Leonard, insp. of police, for six months. Surg. major Whitton, for two years, on private affairs.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. H. Hallett, dep. judge advocate, No. 2 Circle, priv. leave for sixty days, from April 14 or date of departure. Capt. (brevet major) E. A. Raymond, 67th foot, from Feb. 28 to March 31, unless previously gazetted out. Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, 67th foot, from March 30 or date of departure, to Madras. Capt. W. R. Wynter, 14th hussars, embarking at Madras. Col. G. C. Fiulay, comdt. 26th regt. N.I., for six months, from March 1 or date of departure, to Coonoor. Dep. Surg. gen. A. H. Fraser, for two months, from April 4 or date of departure, to Coonoor. Dep. Surg. gen. T. O'Leary, for two months, from March 26 or date of departure, to Bangalore and Coonoor.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 11.)

CAMPBELL.—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the following tempy. app. is made:—Mr. A. Campbell, comdg. the Indian Govt. steamer *Quangtung*, is to act as master attendant, Kurrachee, v. Lieut. Parker.

DALZELL, A., asst. supt., revenue survey, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of asst. supts., with effect from Jan. 24 last.

KELLOCK.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. Kellock, supt. of the P. and O. S. N. Company, a trustee of the Port of Bombay, v. Mr. D. Graham, resigned.

MANT—CRUIKSHANK—BURKE—BOWYER.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. promotions from March 11, v. Lieut. col. Penny, R.E., who has proceeded on furl.:—Major C. Mant, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade; Capt. G. M. Cruikshank, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. C. T. Burke, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade; and Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

MIGNON, Lieut. col. G. S., to be a dep. judge advocate on the establishment, v. Col. H. Shewell, retired.

OKE—YOUNG.—The following promotions are made from March 21, in succession to Lieut. Goldie, R.E., who has reverted to mily. duty:—Mr. R. G. Oke to be asst. engr., 1st grade (permanent); Lieut. C. L. Young, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy.).

WOODWARD, W., to act as extra 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, coll. of stamp revenue, and agent for the Gov., Panch Mahals, during the abs. of Mr. J. B. Richey.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 18.)

CHAMBERS, C., supt. Govt. Observatory, Colaba, having returned to the Presy. on April 10, the unexpired portion of his furl. from April 10 to April 14 is cancelled.

DAVIES, J., is confd. in the app. of cotton inspr. at Broach on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, with travelling allowances.

PEDDER.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. G. Pedder on special duty in connection with the license tax.

SCORGIE, Professor J., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on April 13.

VINCENT—MILLS.—Mr. R. H. Vincent is app. to act as comr. of police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F. Souter, Kt., c.s.i., on priv. leave, or until further orders. Mr. T. Mills, is app. to act as dep.

comr. of police, Bombay, during such time as Mr. Vincent may act as comr. of police, Bombay, or until further orders.  
**WILTSHIRE, C. P.**, to act as 2nd asst. coll. from the date of Mr. J. Monteath's taking over charge of the app. of acting under secy. to Govt. in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts.

## COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Consequent on Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having been granted leave, on med. certificate, the following proms. in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered to have effect from Feb. 6 last:—**Capt. W. Luckhardt** to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; **Major T. W. Sanders** to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; **Capt. J. L. Fagan** to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Lieut. col. A. Phelps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following reversions in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered to have effect from March 28:—**Major W. T. Keays**, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; **Capt. W. Luckhardt**, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; **Major T. W. Sanders**, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class; **Capt. J. L. Fagan**, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

## MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 18.)

**JACOB.**—Sind dist. order confd., dated March 29, directing Major Jacob, 19th N.I., to perform the duties of dep. asst. adj. gen. of the dist., in add. to his regtl. duties, v. **Capt. Cunningham**, on leave.

**MAYNE, Capt. M.**, 3rd L.C., performed the duties of asst. qrmr. gen., Mhow div. of the army, from March 12 to April 8.

**NICHOLSON, Capt. M. H.**, 27th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen., v. **Capt. Cunningham**, on furl.

**PLANT, Lieut. W. A., R.A.**, to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor.

**SIMPSON.**—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt.:—**Lieut. R. S. Simpson**.

**TEMPLE.**—H.E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been pleased to accept the office of hony. col. of Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

## MEDICAL.

**MACRURY.**—With reference to Govt. notific. of March 12, Surg. W. C. MacRury is confd. in the app. of dep. sanitary comr., Sind Registration Dist., with effect from the date of Dr. Leggate's resignation.

**MOFFIT, Surg. major A.**, is app. to med. charge of the Lawrence Asylum and Civil Estab. at Abu, with effect from March 26.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—**Mr. R. Thom**, asst. coll. of salt revenue, in charge of the Ratnagiri Range, priv. leave of abs. for two months, from March 15. **Major W. P. LaTouche**, dist. supt. of police, Kaira, priv. leave for three months, from May 4 next. **Mr. J. L. Johnston**, 2nd asst. coll., Tandra, for six months, in extension. **Mr. H. T. Ommanney**, acting 2nd asst. coll. of Khandesh, priv. leave for two months and a half.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—**Vet surg. W. Oliver, R.A.**, from April 11 to June 10, to Mahabaleshwar or Ootacamund. **Lieut. C. E. Bedford** and **Lieut. A. D. Macdonald**, to England. **Lieut. C. F. Magrath**, to England. **Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs**, to England. **Major H. C. Lewes**, from May 1 to Sept. 1, to Kurrachee, on private affairs. **Lieut. E. A. Hughes**, 2nd foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. **Capt. W. W. Chard**, 7th foot, to England. **Major J. W. Green**, 11th foot, to remain in England till required to embark in first troopship of next season, on private affairs. **Lieut. col. W. H. Newport**, 28th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days. **Surg. W. A. Simmonds** to remain at Bombay from April 13 to May 12, in extension. **Capt. and Adj. T. J. C. A. Studdy, R.A.**, from date of embarkation, overland. The leave granted to **Major F. W. Ward, F. Batty**, 2nd brig. R.A., is cancelled. **Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D.**, Bombay Medical Establishment, for eighteen months. **Surg. major D. W. Trimmell**, for twenty months. **Lieut. H. A. Vincent**, staff corps, one month on private affairs in extension. **Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D.**, for eighteen months. **Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie**, staff corps, adjt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, eighteen months. **Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.**, Chaplain of Colaba, three months' priv. leave from April 2.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

**ALLEN**—At Chin-kiang, April 18, wife of H. J. Allen, H.M.'s Consul at Chin-kiang, son.

**ATKINSON**—At Etah, April 7, wife of Alex. Atkinson, daughter.

**CARGILL**—At Ferozepore, April 7, wife of Capt. Cargill R.A., son.

**COLE**—At Mussoorie, April 8, wife of W. H. Cole, son.

**COLLINGWOOD**—At Morar, April 15, wife of Major Collingwood, R.A., son.

**DOWNES**—At Byculla, April 16, wife of Thomas A. Downes, H.M.'s Customs' Preventive Service, son.

**FORBES**—At Sylhet, April 6, wife of Lieut. col. Henry T. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, son.

**GARRETT**—At Greenhalgh, Bangalore, April 8, wife of J. P. Garrett, Mysore Commission, son.

**HENDERSON**—At Rawalpindi, April 6, wife of Surg. major G. Henderson, M.D., civil surg., daughter.

**HOGG**—At Madras, April 14, wife of J. R. Hogg, son.

**HOOPER**—At Madras, April 17, wife of Ambrose M. Hooper, son.

**MASSY**—At Attock, April 4, wife of Capt. C. F. Massy, B.S.C., daughter.

**MCLAUGHLIN**—At Cannanore, April 10, wife of Lieut. W. T. McLaughlin, 48th regt., son.

**MCLEOD**—At Vellore, Madras Presidency, April 9, wife of Major W. S. McLeod, M.S.C., and supt. Central Jail, daughter.

**PARK**—At Bombay, April 16, wife of Rev. C. W. Park, American Mission, daughter.

**PITTS**—At Allahabad, April 13, wife of C. W. H. Pitts, P.W. insp. of E.I. Railway, daughter.

**PRICE**—At Calcutta, April 17, wife of Joseph Price, of Moneerampore, Barrackpore, daughter.

**STOUT**—At Agra, April 15, wife of C. B. Stout, Inland Customs' Dept., son.

**VINCENT**—At Mhow, April 15, wife of Condr. J. P. Vincent, Commissariat Dept., son.

**WESTERHOUT**—At Calcutta, April 14, wife of A. B. Westerhout, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**CAINE—MEADE.**—At Chudderghaut, April 12, Major W. H. Caine, R.H.A., to Agnes S., daughter of Col. Sir R. Meade, K.C.S.I., at Hyderabad, Deccan.

**LEACH—SEWELL.**—At Delhi, April 8, John Leach, lieut. R.H.A., to Agnes, widow of Major R. M. Sewell, B.S.C.

**LIVINGSTONE—LEARNMOTH—MILLAR.**—At Lahore, April 10, A. C. Livingstone-Learnmorth, asst. engr., Punjab Irrigation, to Lizzie, daughter of Col. F. J. Millar, dep. comr., Gurdaspur.

**MAUNSELL—ANSON.**—At Bombay, April 18, Capt. E. H. Maunsell, 13th hussars, to Rosalie H., daughter of the late Charles Anson.

**O'BRIAN—TAYLOR.**—At Bombay, April 2, T. M. O'Brian, surg. major A.M.D., to Olivia C. Taylor.

**PASCAL—THOMPSON.**—At Chicacole, April 8, William Alexander, son of the late Capt. Pascal, master attendant of Vizagapatam, to Martha C., daughter of the late J. P. Thompson, dist. Moonsiff of Vizianagram.

**SINKINSON—LEMESURIER.**—At Merrut, N.W.P., April 2, E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., to Katherine I., daughter of Lieut. col. C. LeMesurier, R.A.

## DEATHS.

**BAGRAM**—At Calcutta, April 30, J. G. Bagram.

**BRODIE**—At Colombo, Ceylon, April 5, Andrew S. Brodie.

**COLLEY**—At Cawnpore, April 13, Sarah A., wife of Qrmr. J. W. Colley, The Buffs, aged 33.

**ELLIS**—At Rawalpindi, March 31, Charles C. G., infant son of J. A. S. Ellis.

**GALIFFE**—At Chinsurah, March 26, John F. Galiffe, aged 56.

**GILMORE**—At Ghazipur, April 7, Martha W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gilmore, sub engr. D.P.W., aged 2 years.

**HOLFORD**—At Agra, April 9, Allan C., son of C. H. Holford, Inland Customs' Dept., aged 1 year.

**JONES**—At Madras, April 15, John Jones, aged 44.

**LEPPER**—At Calcutta, April 12, William G. Lepper, of the Customs' Preventive Service, aged 45.

**LOVELL**—At Lucknow, April 16, Ellen, wife of Thomas Lovell, chief engr., O. and R. Railway.

**MACDONALD**—At Singapore, April 3, John E. Macdonald.

**MAITLAND**—At Shillong, April 2, Capt. W. G. Maitland, H.M.'s 44th Sylhet L.I.

**MELVILLE**—At Meerut, March 25, Charlotte, wife of Swinton Melville.

**MITCHELL**—At Ghazipur, April 15, Mrs. M. A. Mitchell.

**PILCHER**—At Byculla, April 17, Mary, wife of George E. Pilcher.

**POGSON**—At Assarorie, April 10, W. R. Pogson, late of Hooghly, aged 67.

**POLLOCK**—At Madras, April 14, Douglas L., son of Lieut. col. Pollock, Madras staff corps.

**SANDERSON**—At Calcutta, April 12, Alexander, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanderson, aged three months.

**SEATON**—At Moulmein, March 31, wife of Major W. J. Seaton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, British Burmah.

**SINCLAIR**—At Umballa, April 11, Mrs. S. Sinclair, aged 70.

**SMEATON**—At Naini Tal, April 10, C. Cheape, son of D. M. Smeaton, B.C.S., aged seven months.

**THEOBALDS**—At Kamptee, April 14, Charlotte, wife of Dep. surg. gen. J. R. Theobalds.

## Official Papers.

## OPERATIONS AGAINST ISKAKOT.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 4, 1878.)

(From Captain P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division).

On receipt of your order conveying the approval of the Government to the proposal to employ military force against the Ranizai village of Iskakot, I at once communicated with Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division, and directed him to arrange, in consultation with the Officer Commanding the Guides, to move out a force of sufficient strength to surprise and, if possible, surround the said village. The Hazara Mountain Battery had received orders to proceed to Mardan, and was therefore also available if its services were considered necessary.

2. As my presence at Mardan would have created suspicion, and as it was most necessary for the success of the movement that the most absolute

secrecy should be maintained, I arranged to reach Mardan just before the troops should march, and entrusted all the preparations to Captain Warburton to manage.

3. A force (Hazara Mountain Battery, Guide Cavalry, 258 sabres, Guide Infantry, 432 rifles) left Mardan at a little before nine o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst., the distance having to be marched being about twenty-three miles, and the object being to reach our positions before day-break. A detour had to be made in order to avoid the village of Jalala; and as it was known that after the night attack on Sapri the people of Iskakat, feeling that they had good grounds for alarm that they might receive a similar visit from the troops, had been keeping a watch outside their village, the utmost caution had to be observed.

4. The village of Iskakat is situated on the right bank of a very deep ravine, which is the main drainage channel of a great portion of the Ranizai country. Its direction as it passes Iskakat and enters British territory is due north and south. Between this ravine and the hills on the east the ground was described to be practicable for cavalry. On the north-west of the village there is a small detached hill, which, from the description we received, completely commanded Iskakat, and, if held, would prevent any assistance from the independent villages to the north. Owing to the precipitous character of the banks of the ravine, crossing it, except at the regular fords, would have been a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossible, for troops to accomplish by night, and we had to try and discover some ford which would not be too close to either Iskakat or Dobandi, another Ranizai village about two miles further down the ravine.

5. The plan of operations was as follows:—A party of infantry under Major Stewart was sent on ahead to cross the ravine and occupy the hill to the north-west of the village. The remainder of the infantry were to follow under Major Campbell, and after crossing the ravine were to take up a position as close as possible to the village preparatory to attacking it as soon as it was light. The artillery and cavalry remained on the left bank of the ravine, at a distance of about two miles from Iskakat, with orders to wait till daybreak, when the artillery with its infantry guard was to take up a suitable position to the south of the village; and the cavalry under Captain Wigram Battye were to move rapidly forward and cut off the retreat of the enemy to the north and east, placing some dismounted troopers to close up the head of the ravine.

6. The party under Major Stewart reached the crest of the hill without having alarmed the residents of Iskakat, and on this depended the success of the surprise. The main body of the infantry, under Major Campbell, which Captain Warburton and myself accompanied, reached their position in front of the village just as it was getting light. The people of Iskakat evidently were first aroused by hearing and seeing the cavalry trotting past to take up the position assigned to them. The alarm drums were then beaten, and the villagers were then seen streaming out and making for the hill to the north-west of the village, but only to find that it was occupied by the troops. Major Campbell then advanced in skirmishing order towards the village. At this juncture I sent forward Malik Barkat Ali, of Jamal Garbi (a man sufficiently well known and respected to make it a matter of no great risk to depute him on such an errand), to inform the headmen that their village was surrounded, and that if they did not intend to resist they should send their jirgat to submit unconditionally. This they very wisely did, and the armed men gave up their weapons to the troops without offering the slightest resistance.

7. We then proceeded into the village and demanded the surrender of all outlaws from British territory. The headmen denied that there were any to be found in the village, and made all kinds of excuses to account for the absence of those who were admitted to have been residing in the place. The Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Police, aided by some of the soldiers, then commenced searching the village, but though it is impossible to believe that there were not several of those who were entered in the list Captain Warburton produced concealed in the vicinity, after a couple of hours' ineffectual search, we had to recognise the fact that unless the headmen assisted us it was quite hopeless to discover the whereabouts of the parties we were seeking for, especially as the village contained more than 500 houses, and was situated in a very network of ravines. Three unimportant arrests were made; and though I threatened to carry prisoners into Mardan a number of the principal men of the village if the outlaws were not surrendered, it was all of no avail. I therefore proceeded to make such demands from the residents of Iskakat as would prevent that village from being in future an asylum for criminals from British territory. The headmen urged that they had never, in common with other border villages, been prohibited from giving shelter to refugees from the plains, but they admitted that they were responsible for preventing such men from committing offences against British subjects, and they expressed their readiness to at once adjust all claims that might be proved against them. The principal offence committed by the people of Iskakat was the raid on Shergarh in 1876, for which, as previously reported, they had been undergoing a self-imposed blockade for fear of reprisals being taken from them. As generally follows, when a tribe is plunged into open misbehaviour, there were indications that if the account was permitted to remain unsettled much longer serious complications might result, and it was with the view to prevent this that I suggested the prompt show of force to compel an immediate settlement.

8. I made the following demands, and threatened to take back with me a sufficient number of cattle to cover all claims for compensation unless the headmen agreed to what was asked:—

- 1st.—That they should pay a fine of Rs. 500 for past misconduct.
- 2nd.—That they should at once adjust all claims of British subjects for compensation for losses inflicted on them within British territory.
- 3rd.—That all outlaws should be at once expelled from Iskakat, and suitable guarantees should be given by the headmen, binding them in future to refuse such persons an asylum.
- 4th.—That hostages or other suitable guarantee for the good behaviour in future of the village should be furnished.

The headmen at once agreed to these demands, and thirty of the principal men of the village were selected to be taken as hostages to Mar-

dan, to remain there till the terms were adjusted. A limit of one week was fixed within which a settlement as above was to be completed. The headmen further agreed that they would force the outlaws to submit to any penalty awarded by a jirga, should the authorities desire to have any of the cases disposed of in this manner.

9. I purposely made the pecuniary demands from the village as moderate and easy to be complied with as possible, as leniency under the existing circumstances could not possibly be misinterpreted, seeing that the whole of the village, its inhabitants and property, were completely in our power, and we could have helped ourselves to whatever they had. Moreover, a settlement voluntarily agreed to by the headmen, and sufficiently easy for them to enforce from the villagers, is more likely to be productive of permanent good results in future than might be the case if the terms had been so severe as to tempt the unruly members of the tribe to resist the prompt settlement of them; for though we could take action against the hostages and have ultimately obtained what was required, still the results would not be nearly so satisfactory as if a speedy compliance with our demands followed without a check the employment of military force. The comparison that will certainly be made between the moderate demands of the British Government and what would have been the case had the village been captured during the factional quarrels amongst the trans-border Khans, those of Swat in particular, will possibly not be without good effect. If, on the other hand, the leniency which has been shown proved hereafter to have been a mistake, it will not be a matter of much difficulty to pay Iskakat another visit and inflict a more severe punishment. I am, however, tolerably confident that this will not be necessary, and that there will be nothing to complain of in the conduct of this village or of the Ranizai tribe in general for some time to come.

10. As the villagers had made no use of their arms against our troops, I requested Major Campbell to return the weapons that had been surrendered to the people of the village. These arms were of the poorest description, and as they represent those in the possession of the tribes throughout Swat and the countries of the north, we have not much to fear from any future encounter with them.

11. While at Iskakat the Ranizai of the adjacent villages sent in their headmen to offer their services. I informed them that the object of the visit of the troops was purely to compel the people of Iskakat to respect the property of British subjects, and to no longer permit their village to be an asylum for criminals of every description, and that I hoped that the rest of Ranizai would do what the headmen of Iskakat had agreed to do in future. So completely overawed were they all by the sudden appearance of a military force amongst them, that I believe we might have seized the Malakand Pass and entered Swat without much resistance. As the troops returned the villagers ran along by their side until well within the British border, and seemed to enjoy the spectacle. Many of them had never seen an European force before, though there were some who recollect the visit of Sir Colin Campbell's force in 1852.

12. To the admirable arrangements made by Captain Warburton, Major Campbell, and the officers of the Guides, the success of the movement is entirely due, and I trust that you will bring their services to the notice of the Government. I beg specially to express my acknowledgments to Major Campbell for the courteous manner in which he met all my wishes.

13. The whole force returned to Mardan before nine o'clock on the evening of the 14th, having marched nearly fifty miles within twenty-four hours—a feat which they may all be well proud of.

14. Malik Barkat Ali and the village guides will be suitably rewarded for their services. Major Stewart speaks very highly of the guides furnished him by Captain Warburton.

15. In conclusion, I would observe that, although the outlaws whose capture was hoped for succeeded in evading our search for them, this was a minor point compared with the general settlement of our account with Iskakat, which the complete manner in which the surprise was effected has enabled me to carry out, and has prevented what was not a very serious matter from assuming graver proportions.

No. 569, dated Lahor, April 3, 1878.

(From Lepel Griffin, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division).

I have laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter of the 17th ult., covering a report of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, dated 16th idem, No. 54, describing the operations undertaken against the Ranizai village of Iskakat. The proposals for effecting the surprise of this contumacious village were laid before the Lieutenant-Governor previous to his departure from Peshawar, and his approval of the attempt was communicated to you, his Honour feeling sure, from the discretion and energy which had been displayed in the attack on Sapri, that a similar operation against the village of Iskakat would not be less successful. These anticipations have been fully realised. The arrangements for the surprise of the village were well planned and excellently carried out; the surprise was complete; and although the capture of outlaws from British territory, which was one main object of the enterprise, was not effected so far as the more important offenders were concerned, yet the complete submission of this large village, without resistance to the terms imposed, shows how much the people were impressed with the weakness of their position.

2. The terms imposed, as stated in paragraph 8 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, are considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be suitable, and the reasons given for their moderation appear to be sufficient.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires his special acknowledgments to be conveyed to Captain Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner; Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division, to whom the preliminary arrangements were entrusted; and to Major Campbell, Commanding the Guide Corps.

The service performed by the troops was arduous in the extreme; and it was, as is invariably the case with this distinguished Corps, excellently performed.

4. Any Khans of zemindars who rendered service in furnishing information or otherwise should be suitably rewarded.

## Home.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Select Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the system of the Public Works Department of the Indian Government resumed its sitting for the first time after the Easter holidays on May 9; Lord George Hamilton in the chair.

Colonel Crofton, Inspector-General of Irrigation Works, Public Works Department, India, formerly Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the Punjab, was the witness called. Lord G. Hamilton conducted the examination-in-chief, when the following evidence was given:—

The witness, in answer to a series of questions from the Chair, stated generally that he endorsed the plans and recommendations of Colonels Dickens and Rundell to develop the irrigation and railway systems of India so as to meet the contingencies of drought and famine. Having explained the modes of land settlement and revenue collection in India, the witness referred to the assessment of the land in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on irrigation. The cultivators were assessed, and had to pay a water-rate for the benefits they derived from an improved method of irrigation, namely, by the construction of irrigation and navigation canals, and the reconstruction and protection of already existing tanks and reservoirs of various kinds. The attention devoted by the Government to irrigation works dated back to half a century; and from 1862 schemes and plans for irrigating the soil had been specially attended to, under a new Land Settlement Act. An indirect revenue from land under cultivation was obtained from assessments and a water-rate. The cultivators paid rent to their landlords, and the latter a water-rate to the revenue. The assessment was on the landlord, not the tenant. The Act of 1873 passed by the Indian Legislature fixed more equitable imposts or rates, but the new rates have not yet been levied, as recommended by the Act.

To assist the committee in calculating percentages of gain to indirect revenue from irrigation, the witness read from official papers, being returns to show the income derived from the old Jumna canals, these being the oldest irrigation works of importance in India. It appeared that from 1825 to 1835 the sum of £12,000 was the total financial advantage to indirect revenue of the Western Jumna Canal. From 1834.5 until the date of the regular revenue settlement of thirty years, made in 1842, no other documents than those which regulated the striking of the percentage in favour of revenue from 1824.5 to 1834.5 are accessible.

Replying to questions put to ascertain what had been the returns to revenue from irrigation rates, the witness referred to papers showing the indirect revenue derived from year to year from cultivators using the irrigation works constructed by the Government; and after detailing the number of canals and other works that had been constructed up to the present time by the activity of the Public Works Department, the witness's examination in chief concluded.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Mongolia* has left for Bombay with £66,500 in bar silver.

**VISCOUNT CRANBROOK.**—Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for India, has been gazetted to the Peerage under the title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent.

**LEVÉE.**—The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Thursday, the 16th inst., at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

**IMPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Nepaul* left Galle on Wednesday for Suez and Southampton, with £570,000 in specie. The *Pekin* is expected to arrive at the latter port on the 11th inst. with £586,362, principally in gold from the East.

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Serapis*, Indian troopship, Captain Davidson, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th inst. from Bombay, with time-expired men and invalids. She left Bombay on April 6, arrived at Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 23rd, and Malta on the 29th.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £446,100; and to Bombay, £53,900. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 13 per cent., above in full. This result shows a decline of exactly ½d. per rupee compared with last week.

**OXFORD LECTURE.**—The Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Monier Williams, D.C.L.) proposes to give a public lecture (open to all members of the University and their friends) in the large lecture room of the Museum, on Wednesday, May 22, at three p.m. The subject will be "Indian Domestic and Religious Life," and the lecture will be illustrated by objects of interest brought from India.

**HERR LOCZY.**—The *Geographical Magazine* has heard from India that Herr L. Loczy, the geologist, has slightly modified his programme by a journey to Darjiling, whither he arrived on the 9th February, and whence he has started for Independent Sikkim, with the object of studying some of the glacial formations of the Himalayas.

**H.M.S. EUPHRATES.**—The *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, made a trial of her machinery after slight repairs. She was six hours underweigh, the official trial lasting two hours. The trial was quite successful, the boilers being free from priming, and keeping their steam well. The pressure of steam was 58.5 lb., the vacuum 27.5 in., the mean revolutions fifty-three per minute, and the speed realised, by log, 13½ knots. The maximum power developed was 3,667.72, and the mean power 3,582.63 horses.

**SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.**—Notice has been sent to us of a performance to take place at the Gaiety Theatre on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 22nd inst., in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Library and Gallery now approaching completion at Stratford-on-Avon. The selections from the great bard's plays and the names of the distinguished artistes who have kindly come forward to interpret them; besides the announcement of Miss Kate Field, Messrs. Hermann Vezin and Arthur Cecil in a new comediotta, will doubtless induce Indian as other playgoers to do honour to so good a cause.

**THE "LADIES' CLUB."**—The Russell Club, 316, Regent-street, which has been established with the especial object of affording to ladies and gentlemen alike the advantage of a first rate social club, opened its doors to the members on May 1. We have had an opportunity of observing since that a very respectable quota of ladies attend the Club, although of course at present the gentlemen are more numerous. Would not the Russell Club prove an eligible resort to Anglo-Indians, alike ladies and gentlemen, who, in a modified form, at least, are familiar with that kind of social intercourse in India?

**CAPTAIN GILL'S** recent journey in Western China supplies an interesting confirmation of the apparent existence of a belt of exceedingly moist region between the Tibetan plateau and the lands encompassing it on its north-eastern and eastern sides. Prejevalsky, in his "Mongolia and Tangut Country," notices this feature while ascending the mountains south-west of Taging; the Père Armand David noticed it during his residence at Mupin, north of Ching-tu-fu; Mr. Cooper, while making his way from the last-named place into Eastern Tibet; and Captain Gill's testimony now supplies us with a link between the observations of Prejevalsky and David, as he speaks of the wonderfully moist and semi-tropical character of the vegetation on the eastern side of the plateau, between the valleys of Sun-pan ting and Ling-ngan, on the extreme northern border of the province of Se-chuen.—*Geographical Magazine*.

**SADDLERS' COMPANY.**—One of those banquets which are seldom seen out of the City of London, and which the Worshipful Company of Saddlers know so well how to give, took place on the 1st May at the Saddlers' Hall, in Cheapside, and was attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, General Lord Airey, Sir William Codrington, Sir Erasmus Ommaney and other distinguished guests. The officers of the Company performed their respective parts with that easy and unrestrained hospitality for which they are noted; and the loving cup was passed with the prescribed time-honoured ceremonies. Mr. Roebuck responded for the House of Commons with his usual fire and felicity; and openly avowed his confidence in the present Government for rightly concluding the delicate negotiations now pending with regard to Turkey and the Eastern Question. Other speeches were made; and the concert, under the direction of Mr. Wilbye Cooper, was most successful; Miss Jane Wells was in excellent voice, and sang her solo in the National Anthem in a manner to arouse and charm her hearers; Mr. Hilton has a fine organ, and is heard perhaps to greater advantage in a moderately-sized room than in the spacious Albert Hall.

**THE NEW PEER.**—The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, who has been elevated to the Peerage under the name, style, and title of "Viscount Cranbrook of Cranbrook and of Hemstead, in the county of Kent," is the third and youngest son of the late Mr. John Hardy, of Dunstall-hall, Staffordshire, some time M.P. for Bradford, by his marriage with Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. He was born in the year 1814, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1837. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840. He entered Parliament in 1856 as member for Leominster, and represented that constituency down to the general election of 1865, when he succeeded in defeating Mr. Gladstone and securing his seat for the University of Oxford, which he has represented for nearly thirteen years. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department under Lord Derby in 1858-59, President of the Poor Law Board in 1866-67, and Home Secretary under Mr. Disraeli in 1867-68. On the formation of the present Administration he undertook the post of Secretary of State for the War Department, which, as our readers are aware, he has recently exchanged for the control of our Indian affairs, in the place of Lord Salisbury. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate for Kent, and ex-chairman



of the West Kent Quarter Sessions. Lord Cranbrook married in 1838 Jane, daughter of Mr. James Orr, of Hollywood-house, county Down, Ireland, by whom he has a family. His eldest son, the Hon. John Stewart Hardy, who sits as member for Rye, and is heir apparent to the title, was born in 1839, and married in 1867 Miss Cicely Marguerite Wilhelmina Ridgway, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ridgway, of Fairlawn, near Tunbridge, Kent.—*Times*.

**INDIAN TROOPS.**—The following extract of a letter from the *Times* correspondent, writing from Alexandria on the 27th ult., shows that preparations have already been made for the arrival of the native Indian contingent in Egypt:—Water is already provided at Suez, and coal at Port Said. This news seems to bring war terribly near, though the measure is only one of precaution on the principle of *Si vis pacem para bellum*. Thousands of British soldiers, of course, pass through the Canal every year, but they come by in the stately transports of the Royal Navy at stated intervals, and we are used to the recurrent passage and re-passage of these floating barracks. But a motley crowd of merchantmen, sailing vessels as well as steamers, is a different thing. Out of the thirty soon to be on the road, seventeen are sailing vessels. The first two are expected at Suez in a fortnight, the rest about the 17th of May. The passage of the Canal by such a fleet will somewhat disturb the ordinary traffic. Of course, the steamers will follow the ordinary rule and go through under their own steam; but they will have enough to do to take care of themselves, and will not be permitted to attempt any towage for the sailing ships. That duty will have to be performed by the local tugs of the company, some eight in number, which will be in readiness. The average time of passage for a steamer from entrance to entrance is thirty-six hours and fifty for a sailing vessel. But the latter are much more difficult to manage than vessels under their own steam, and their time cannot be so accurately predicted. It would seem an easy business to tow a ship through a big ditch in the desert, but a considerable tide sets in from the Red Sea, and its ebb and flow in the curves of the Canal create under-currents that always require good pilotage, and are at times very dangerous when things are complicated by a strong land breeze. But the pilots of the Canal know their work, and, fortunately, the Agent for the Government of India in Egypt, Admiral Willoughby, R.N., who has been charged with the transport through Egypt of all British troops since his appointment before the Abyssinian war in 1867, knows the Canal with all its curves and its currents, its cross winds and its sand-storms, probably better than any other man living."

## India in Parliament.

### INDIAN TROOPS.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 6.**—The departure of Indian troops for Malta during the short recess which has just terminated gave rise to no less than three notices of motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be asked by Sir W. HARCOURT whether the coming soldiers would remain subject to the Native Articles of War; by Mr. WHITWELL, whether the Indian Government had voted the money necessary for their despatch; by Mr. HOLMS, under what Act or Article of War they were called upon to serve in Europe; and by Mr. LAING, whether opportunity would be given to the House to discuss the particular step taken? This was a mere preliminary to the debate which followed, when the Marquis of HARTINGTON put his two questions to the right hon. gentleman; first, as to the state of the negotiations with Russia, and chances of a Conference; and, secondly, why the decision to employ Indian troops had not been communicated to the House before the recess?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the effect that it were unwise to discuss the pending negotiations; and that it was neither necessary nor according to practice that the decision referred to should have been made public. He had been charged by Mr. Bright with having deceived the House: he did not see the member for Birmingham in his place, but he hoped if he had any charge of that kind to make he would lay it before members in some definite form.—Mr. FAWCETT did not accuse the Chancellor of the Exchequer of practising deception; but he himself had been deceived by the statement made by the right hon. gentleman before the recess, that there had been no change in the policy of Government. He considered the despatch of Indian troops westward to mark a very great change. Some of his friends had told him there was nothing to prevent the Government from landing seventy or eighty thousand men in London. Such a thing should not be done without the consent of Parliament. He moved the adjournment of the House.—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL did not see by what law the troops would be governed, nor what provision would be made for their pay; after which he made many sound and sensible remarks about the native soldier and Press correspondents, which are at least worthy of attentive consideration. Those who usually disagree in opinion from the member for Kirkcaldy may well take a lesson from his Indian experience, which is great and varied.—Sir W. HARCOURT questioned the right of Government to transfer the Native Army of India to Europe at its pleasure, and pressed for enlightenment on the authority now claimed. He stated his own views on the subject in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer

might give fuller explanations, and so that the relations between the House and the Government might be understood, with reference to the measure under discussion and other measures of a like character.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose and entered fully and frankly into the debate. He admitted the importance of the step taken; but, at the same time, it was neither more nor less than a direction given by her Majesty for the moving of a portion of her forces from one part of the Empire to the other. And though it was a movement which would undoubtedly come under the notice of Parliament (and over which Parliament holds the control which it holds over all movements of British forces—that of the right of withholding or challenging the supplies asked for the purpose), yet so far as the order given to her Majesty's troops was concerned, it was strictly within the proper constitutional prerogative of the Crown, and one which her Majesty had as much right to give as to order any portion of British troops then in England to proceed to Gibraltar or Malta or any where else. Then, as to the want of notice of the step, it was not desirable that there should be any premature discussion or disclosures until the necessary arrangements were completed. The decision was arrived at in principle some time ago, but the arrangements had to be made in India, where they required time, and where they could be satisfactorily completed only by the observance of secrecy. As regards bringing Indian troops to England, he believed that such a step would be contrary to the Bill of Rights, and that it was one which no Minister of the Crown could advise her Majesty to take without the consent of Parliament. The employment of the Indian revenue for the purpose of enabling her Majesty to use Indian troops out of India without the sanction of Parliament, again, was distinctly provided against in, he thought, an Act of 1859. Indian troops in Indian pay could only be brought outside the limits of India for the purpose of repelling invasion. The funds required to bring Indian troops out of India for other purposes must be supplied by Parliament. Hence the entire expense of the sending of these troops from India to Malta would be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. He hoped there would be no necessity to go further into the discussion at that time; but he felt that it would be within the competence of the House to discuss these matters when the Estimate was produced.

Mr. LAING contended that our hold on India would be seriously endangered if we removed our Indian troops from the garrison duty they were performing, and transformed them into a powerful army with a martial and roving spirit. A much larger number of European officers would be required to keep them in check than at present, and the strength of our European army in India would also have to be increased, so as not to tempt the native troops to rise against us by allowing them to feel that they were stronger than we. The result would be an enormous increase in the financial burdens of India. A step of the kind taken by the Government was one on which the House ought to have been informed.—Sir JOHN HAY believed that the course adopted by her Majesty's Government would show that they were prepared to put forth the full strength of the Empire, should the occasion arise for doing so.—Mr. NEWDEGATE regarded the question raised by the hon. member for Hackney as being a good deal more than a mere matter of punctilio. He would have much preferred that Government had, under the circumstances, employed mercenary to Indian troops.—Mr. RYLANDS believed the ordering troops from India involved a great constitutional question.—Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE thought it was a most fortunate occurrence that the Government had ordered troops from India.—Sir ROBERT PEEL could not see the slightest objection to the course pursued; and was thoroughly convinced they were right in giving the Government all the support in their power—a support which their policy justified them in expecting at the hands of the House of Commons.—Mr. E. JENKINS was of opinion that Government might be technically right in removing troops from India, but if they went too near the line which divided constitutionality from unconstitutionality, and pushed the rights of the Crown to the extreme, they might endanger the stability of the Throne.—Mr. FAWCETT said that he and others would be false to their principles if they did not by their votes protest against the Government saying they could call an indefinite number of troops from India without informing Parliament; and, therefore, if a resolution were not brought forward by some one of higher authority, he should move one himself, and he should avail himself of the third reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, as completing the Budget, to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer how he meant to provide the ways and means for the additional expense that had been incurred.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, May 7.**—INDIAN TROOPS.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gave notice that on an early day he would move that, sharing the earnest desire expressed in the Circular Despatch of Lord Salisbury for the good government, peace, and freedom of the populations to whom these blessings had been strange, the House condemned the policy of warlike demonstration which her Majesty's Government had pursued, and was of opinion that the object in question and an honourable and peaceful settlement of existing difficulties would be best promoted by a European Congress, and a frank definition of the changes in the Treaty of San Stefano

which her Majesty's Government consider necessary for the general good of Europe and the interest of England.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to Mr. WHITWELL and Mr. HOLMS, supplemented his statement of the previous day with regard to the cost of moving the Indian troops to Malta, by explaining that the Indian Government had for the moment made the necessary provision, and that on an early day he would submit an Estimate to the House for its repayment, and for making such further provision as might be requisite. The troops served under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War passed by the Government of India, under an Imperial Statute of the 24th and 25th of the Queen, but they could not be called on to serve in the United Kingdom in time of peace without the consent of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 9.—MAIL CONTRACTS.—On the motion for going into committee on the Civil Service Estimates, —Mr. G. BENTINCK (whose remarks were not audible to the reporters) called attention to the contracts at present existing between the Post-office and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, under which the company are fined for the non-delivery of the mails at the contract dates, and moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, the enforcing of a contract which makes no allowance for fogs and bad weather leads to incurring great and unjustifiable risks, by inducing, and even compelling, the masters of mail packets to neglect the necessary precautions in such weather, and thereby to endanger life and property; and that in such contracts the give and take system ought to be adhered to."—Mr. D. ONSLOW said that, in the whole history of the P. and O. Company there was no instance of a ship being lost by reason of a captain going too fast or of negligence during a fog. The contract with the Government was expensive, and allowed a considerable margin for bad weather, and he had never heard a complaint from any of the captains against the Government upon this score.—Lord JOHN MANNERS had never heard of the risks mentioned by the hon. gentleman till he had called his attention to it recently. As a matter of fact, there had been no loss of life; and no risk in consequence of the provisions of the contract. During the existence of the contract 364 voyages had been made, and there had been no loss of life; and another company, under a like contract, had made 154 voyages without occasioning any loss of life. The complaint rested entirely upon an anonymous letter in the *Times*, which was really not relevant to the case. He hoped the matter would be allowed to rest where it was, especially as complaints had been made in India that the contract speed was not high enough.—the motion was put and negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 10.—INDIAN TROOPS.—Sir H. JAMES gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the number of the forces at present employed for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of her Majesty's Crown, exclusive of the numbers actually serving in her Majesty's Indian possessions; and whether, with the addition of the native troops which it was proposed to remove from India, those forces would exceed the number authorised by Parliament, viz.:—135,452.—Mr. A. MILLS gave notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Hackney:—"That this House cordially approves of the policy of her Majesty's Government in the employment of native troops from India on Imperial services—(Ministerial cheers)—not only as involving a legitimate exercise of the Royal prerogative, but also as affording a substantial recognition by the Home Government of the loyalty and efficiency of the Indian army."—Sir H. HAVELOCK gave notice that on Monday he would ask whether it was not a fact that the officers commanding the Indian cavalry and infantry troops ordered to Malta would receive, according to Indian rates of pay, four times the amount of pay which some of the officers commanding the English troops in Malta would do.—Major NOLAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the proportion to each thousand of the fighting men ordered to embark from India of the non-combatants attached under the heads of transport, supply, or hospital services, or as camp-followers, including dhooly-bearers, bheesties, syces, and servants.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said the proportion of non-combatants would be 380 per thousand men, and although they had no precise details, he believed they would include transport, supply, and hospital services.

## India Office.

May 9, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. W. Webster, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.F.; Lieut. C. Owens, Commissariat Dept.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Hawes, Staff Corps; Col. S. Chalmers, Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. F. Newmarch, Staff Corps; Capt. W. B. Birch, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Ransford, Inf.; and Lieut. Col. D. Macintyre, v.c., Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. A. F. Dobson; Col. C. S. Hearn, Staff Corps; Col. W. O. Swanston, Staff Corps; Surg. J. Maitland; Major J. M. Kerr,

Cav.; Surg. major H. E. Bustell; and Major C. M. Moberly, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. C. F. Field, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. R. Nimmo, Staff Corps; Capt. P. Murray, Unatt.; Col. G. U. Price, Staff Corps; Surg. major T. S. Veale; and Lieut. col. R. M. Chambers, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. W. Harvey, 6 mo.; Capt. G. W. Willock, Cav., 6 mo.; and Col. W. A. Pogson, Inf., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps, 3 mo.]

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Major A. F. Orchard, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

BYRNE—On April 6, at Dinapore, Bengal India, the wife of Edward Byrne, Esq., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

DRURY—The wife of Col. C. C. Drury, B.C.S., of a daughter, at Babbancombe, Devon, May 4.

### MARRIAGES.

SAMPSON—JOLLANDS.—Dudley T. H. Sampson, Major in H.M.'s 9th Bengal Cavalry (Hudson's Horse), son of Lieut. Col. W. H. Sampson, late 59th Regt. and R.B., to Catherine Mary Jollands, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 4.

### DEATHS.

COCKBURN—James F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer Public Works Dept., Neemuch (State) Railway, Indore, Central India, at Southampton, March 5.

DYER—Gordon Harry, son of Lieut. Col. Dyer, M.S.C., at Wimborne, Dorset, Feb. 26, aged 10.

HILL—On the 7th inst., at Florence, Alexander Hill, of Thomas G. Hill and Co., Manchester, and of Church-hill, Edinburgh.

RANKING—On the 17th ult., at Lancaster-road, Westbourne-park, of whooping-cough, Mabel Emily, second daughter of Capt. W. L. Ranking, Madras Army, aged 10 years.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 3. Str. Australia, Bombay.—4. Orpheus, Calcutta; Irrawaddy, Rangoon; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay.—5. Discoverer, Rangoon; Mia Madra, Rangoon; Mahanada, Calcutta; John Byers, Mauritius.—6. Orpheus, Calcutta; King Cedric, Calcutta; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta.—7. Str. B. Stelvia, Colombo, &c.—8. Str. Homer, Bombay.—9. Str. Mina, Calcutta; str. City of Caterbury, Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

May 2. Str. Bernina, Bombay; Cosmo, Hong Kong; Douglas Castle, Singapore.—3. W. H. Corsar, Bombay.—4. Amgona, Calcutta; str. Orion, Calcutta; str. Rydall Hall, Bombay; Semantha, Bombay; King Cedric, Bombay.—5. Werra, Singapore; Imperatrice Elisabeth, Hong Kong.—6. Str. Leon, Singapore.—7. Str. Galatea, Singapore; str. Navarino, Colombo.—9. Str. Magnolia, Bombay; Inch, Calcutta; str. Mongolia, Bombay; Christofors, Singapore; Fifeshire, Madras; Cotherstone, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, May 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. W. Baird, Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. James, Miss Crawford, Major Warner, Mr. J. Harrison, Mrs. Lilley, Mrs. Forbes Sargent and two children, and Mr. Plowden. For MALTA.—Mr. McClelland.

Per str. —, May 9.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. J. Barton.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Parthenope, from Rangoon, April 7, 35 S., 22 E.  
Haddon Hall, for Calcutta, April 2, 5 N., 24 W.  
Dolphin, for Mauritius, April 3, 6 N., 26 W.  
Ben Macdhui, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 23, 7 S., 91 E.  
Celestial Empire, from Calcutta, 25 S., 67 E.  
City of Brussels, from Calcutta, 30 S., 37 E.  
Friedrich, from Singapore, 24 S., 69 E.  
Sierra Morena, from Rangoon, March 3, 12 S., 97 E.  
Jane Law, from Calcutta, April 22, 35 N., 32 W.  
Battle Abbey, for Bombay, March 17, 21 S., 33 W.  
Alnwick Castle, for Galle, April 6, 4 N., 24 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MAY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mr. Trimmings, and Mr. R. D. Hurst.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Kingsmill.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Z. Mayne, and Mr. Melita.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Miss Campbell, Mr. Livingstone, and Surg. major J. Will.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. R. D. Young, Mr. Booth, Mr. H. F. Price, and Mr. F. M. Blake.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. Deronet.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. C. Henley, and Lieut. Oldfield.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Rev. J. Lingham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mrs. Doveton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Werry, Mr. Trotman, Mr. L. W. Henley, and Mr. Hansser.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Cording.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Kuckler, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thomson, Miss Shaw, and Mr. Ritchie.

MAY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. A. B. Martin, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Charlton, Mr. H. Cook, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Winterbotham, and Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Norman and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs. Ricketts.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Harvey.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Parbury.

MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. C. Fleming.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Finch, and Mr. and Miss Greening.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Glen, and Mr. Pinsent.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Saio.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Burbridge.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. L. Chapman, Dr. Bensley, and Mrs. and Miss Bensley.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. T. Cooper.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. D. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Mackenzie.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. Wrightson.

JUNE 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. Spens.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. T. W. Miles, and Col. W. Goodfellow.

JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARDS.—M. Carmé, the French professional billiard-player, continues to be a great attraction, his exhibitions twice a-week being always attended by large numbers of people who are never weary of seeing his proofs that he has extraordinary command over the balls. Recently he has started French "pin pool," which to English pool-players looks a most eccentric game—more like skittles than billiards. A number of pins, each having a definite value, are placed round the table, and the player receives the value of as many pins as he can knock down with any ball on the table at one stroke. There are, however, two black pins on the board, and, if any of these is knocked down, the player has to pay a forfeit, and commence again if he wishes to continue in the game. If he succeeds in putting down both black pins without knocking down any of the others, he wins the pool; but this is a feat rarely accomplished, for these awkward pins are always tumbling down at the wrong time until the player is tired of paying forfeits. The player who first scores an aggregate of thirty-one or over wins the pool. Many people think the game is easy, and depends purely upon luck, but the professor can always show that it can be played really scientifically, because by beautiful accuracy he can, at least once out of three times, knock down nearly the whole of the pins, or two blacks alone. Altogether it is a singular game, and is worth seeing, if not playing.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We hear that a Goanese girl took her seat in a third-class carriage from Deeksal on Wednesday without a ticket. When others in the carriage with her found that she had no ticket, they told her she would be taken up by the police. She got so terrified that she jumped out of the train while it was in motion, and the train passed over her legs and cut them off above the ankles. She was taken to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment when the train arrived.—*Deccan Herald*.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 23.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, May 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	86 87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	86 87	86 87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	81 81
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	81 81	81 81
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	81 81	81 81
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	81 81	81 81
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	81 81	81 81
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	81 81	81 81
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	81 81	81 81
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	81 81	81 81

## India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

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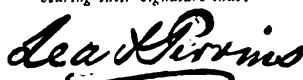
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, April 29; Allahabad and Madras, April 27; Calcutta, April 26.

THE Indian papers are chiefly taken up with accounts of the great enthusiasm evinced by the native troops ordered on foreign service. Nothing could be more soldierly or satisfactory than the spirit of the army moving westward. The first detachment was to leave Bombay in four steamers and five sailing vessels, the latter towed by the former, on the day of the Mail's departure. At Madras a hundred volunteers were required to strengthen the 25th, or Regiment of Native Infantry selected for foreign service; and that number at once came forward from one Regiment alone, the 15th N.I., which had returned to Madras about six weeks before, and had hardly become settled in its lines. According to the *Madras Times*, "when volunteers were called, the whole regiment offered to go, and when the commanding officer explained to them that only a hundred men were required, the whole regiment again came forward, and begged to be sent, but only one hundred of the most persistent were selected." The men went off, it seems, in excellent spirits, leaving Madras by special train on the evening of Monday last for Baipur, en route to Cannanore, where, with the 25th Regiment, they embarked on board the Transport *Tenasserim*. The band of the 15th Regiment, at Madras, played the Volunteer detachment to the Central Station, and the men left amid much cheering from those who were present on the platform.

THE *Times of India* is told that not only the native soldiers, but the classes from which they generally enlist, are showing the greatest anxiety to take part in the war, and commanding officers have informed the authorities that they could raise a second battalion of their regiments in a few days. The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, in spite of recent severe illness, has been energetically engaged in superintending the whole arrangements for the Expeditionary Force. On the other hand, the harbour defences and other practical provisions are insufficient to escape attention. Efforts were being made to complete the

battery at Scandal Point early in May; and the Marine authorities in Calcutta had been asked for as many spare seamen and engineers as could be obtained for the transports in Bombay, to be sent as early as possible.

WE give the text of a Farewell Order issued by the Viceroy to the troops embarking at Bombay:—"Soldiers,—You have been selected for the first expedition that has ever left to strengthen the British forces in the Mediterranean. Whether your duties be those of peace or war, I am confident that in the faithful and devoted performance of them you will safely uphold the honour of the Empire which is now confided to your hands. Be assured that your conduct will be watched with interest and your progress with pride by the Queen-Empress, and that from the shores you are now about to leave you will be accompanied by the good wishes of all India."

THE following appointments in the Indian Contingent for Malta have been notified:—Capt. Neill, of the Central India Horse, and Major Macpherson, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Aides-de-Camp to Brigadier-Generals Watson and Macpherson, respectively; Capt. Clementi, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate General; Capt. N. F. F. Parker, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Deputy-Sergeon-General Dr. Beatty, of the Bombay Army, to be Chief Medical Officer; and Capt. J. Becke, of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, to be Baggage-Master.

FAMINE is again less talked of than the movement of troops in the papers which have just come to hand. The latest accounts from Maisur are, we hear, up to the 20th of April encouraging. "Plentiful rain had fallen, which has been good for the Vysakh rice; and has made welcome additions to the supply of water. The reaping of the rice goes on, and there is no lack of employment, nor any sign of increasing distress." Four of the last weekly reports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh show the following fluctuations in numbers on relief:—Numbers on relief works up to March 29, 32,604; April 5th, 16,464; April 13, 11,927; April 20th, 10,627. The increase during last week in numbers on works was in the districts of Agra, Muttra and Rai Bareilly, the numbers in poor houses being on March 29, 18,148; April 5th, 11,724; April 13, 6,090; April 20th, 5,326.

PROSPECTS in Bellary are represented as very gloomy, and relief camps were to be opened there in four *taluks*. At Bangalore and Chicacole there had been good rain. But out of India, and in the North of China, the stories of famine are sadder than ever. It is stated that in Lunan-fu a shop had been opened for the sale of human flesh. The horrible traffic did not last; for after two days it was closed by order of the Mandarin, and the proprietor beheaded. And the death-rate in that district was estimated at 70 per cent! If these tales be true, India may be congratulated on a comparatively mild visitation. The *Friend of India*, quoting from (probably) a local paper, adds to the above particulars the statement that "the Province of Shantung as yet is exempt from the fate of its neighbours, but unless we get rain soon the young wheat will suffer."

WE regret to observe in to-day's paper a notice of the death on the 15th inst. of a well-known and much respected servant



of the State, Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., some time on the Viceroy's Council and Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and afterwards Governor of Jamaica.

SIND has never been considered a profitable investment for Government, as regards mere money return and outlay; but it has certain elements of prosperity which may still need testing and development. We rejoice to see that the annual report on the revenue administration of this Province for 1876-77 exhibits on the whole favourable results; and shows an increase in every branch of the revenue.

LAST Monday's Indian telegram in the *Times* reproduces an interesting account, published, in a Bombay paper, of a public demonstration made in that city on the occasion of the embarkation of the 9th Bombay Regiment. The men, we are told, "turned out at dawn and paraded in their new uniform, consisting of French-gray pagris, bright scarlet coats, and blue knickerbockers. The regiment numbered fifteen native officers, thirty-one havildars, and 643 rank and file. Bands of music playing attended their march to the place of embarkation, immense crowds also following them and cheering enthusiastically. The greatest demonstration was made at the Apollo Bunder, on their way down which the troops were cheered at every step, the enthusiasm rising at the end to an almost frantic pitch. The crowd cheered the Great Rani and the Prince of Wales. Many shook hands heartily with the English Volunteers. The whole scene is described as an exhibition of the most extraordinary military enthusiasm ever witnessed in Bombay."

THE same telegram states that a large meeting had been held at Poonah to protest against the Vernacular Press Act; and that a Government officer from the educational service had been appointed, under the title of Press Commissioner, to act as the recognised medium between the Government and the Indian Press, both English and vernacular, his chief duty being, it was supposed, to keep the Government informed as to the tone of the vernacular Press. The contradiction by Sir George Campbell of the Viceroy's statement that he had advised action against the vernacular Press had induced the publication of Sir George's official letter, written in 1873, from which the following is an extract:—

The Government cannot allow Bengalee schoolboys to write seditious fustian without running great direct risk, and the further danger of such things spreading. Boys in Calcutta may read and not rebel; but what would the frontier Pathan think if he reads translations of such things and finds them published with impunity? The Lieutenant-Governor requests that this opinion may be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without the *celat* of a long prosecution, all seditious writers and the publishers of mischievous and seditious libels on the Government, and to stop any newspapers which are vehicles of matter of the same character.

EXPLANATION is afforded by the Egyptian correspondent of the *Times*, why so many sailing vessels had been taken up as transports by the Government of India. It is owing to the greater convenience presented by these for the accommodation of horses. The whole length of the ship between decks can be fitted with stalls. As for Suez the "deserted," it was expected that the coming expedition would invest it with new life and interest. The old military hospital, built by the English in the time of the Abyssinian war, is being prepared to receive the sick; and 150,000 gallons of water were being got in readiness, with due regard to the religious prejudices of native troops—that is to say, canvas hose was to take the place of leather for the conveyance of the liquid from shore to tank, and tank to ship.

WHILE noticing the migration of the Government officials to Utakamand, the Madras correspondent of the *Times* bears testimony to the service rendered the State by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, than whom no man "worked harder and in the face of greater difficulties." We learn that in the midst of the troubles which beset the Presidency during the famine, the Governor was never absent for a day from his post, and throughout the severity of the crisis was an example to every subordinate official, of unflinching honesty of purpose, calm courage, and earnest endeavour to do right.

THERE is an interesting letter in the *Pioneer Mail* of the 20th April which is from a correspondent in Calcutta. Part of it will be found extracted in our present issue. The writer is of opinion that the late jail insurrection at Rangoon demands the most careful investigation, for "it is not many years since that the surgeon of the jail was shot dead; that a number of prisoners broke loose and spread the utmost terror. Many were killed, and many more were brutally battered by jailors and police. To crown all, six or seven men were tried, convicted, and hanged on the roof of the jail as a warning to the others." He does not consider the present outbreak to have been so disastrous; but that it tells pretty plainly there is something radically wrong in the treatment of Burmese prisoners at Rangoon.

OWING to a remark made by the Attorney-General, when introducing his Bill to the House on Tuesday last, a question has been raised on the authorship of the Indian Penal Code. One writer avails himself of the columns of the Press to affirm "that the Code was draughted by Mr. Macaulay in 1834, was passed by Sir Barnes Peacock in 1860, and has since, on two occasions, received some trifling amendments at the hands of Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen." Another, immediately succeeding, explains the Code to have been "the work of the Indian Law Commission . . . commenced in the time of the late Lord Macaulay, to whom belongs the honour of its authorship as much as to anybody." A third writes that "the Right Hon. Sir John M'Leod, who is now alive, was, as Mr. M'Leod, of the Madras Civil Service, a member of the Indian Law Commission which in 1837 presented the draft of the Indian Penal Code to the Governor-General of India in Council. Those who are aware of Mr. M'Leod's dialectical skill will not be surprised to learn how great a part he bore in its form and composition."

THE following piece of intelligence has been communicated to the *Times* from Paris under date the 15th May:—

One is sometimes tempted to believe that there is a contagion in evil which spreads with fearful rapidity over the whole world. A short time ago Vera Zasulitch shot General Trepoff, a few days ago Hô lel fired at the Emperor of Germany, and yesterday Okubo, the Second Directing Minister of Japan, was murdered in the streets of the capital by five assassins on his way to a Cabinet Council. Okubo was the promoter and defender of all the reforms which have marked the recent rise of Japan. He was one of the conquerors in the last insurrection, and for these reasons was held in special horror by the defenders of the suppressed abuses. The partisans of feudalism knew that in him they would destroy one of their chief adversaries. By a strange contrast, too, while in Europe it is socialism and anarchy which have promoted to assassination, in Japan it is reaction. Okubo, who came to Europe in 1873, left behind him a character for firmness, frankness, and enlightenment. His loss is a public misfortune for Japan. All the assassins have been arrested.

ACTING appointments are a manifest necessity, and we quite agree with the *Friend of India* that those who have filled them for a certain period with satisfaction—say a twelvemonth—have, as a rule, made good their claim to be confirmed *en permanence* should a vacancy ensue. But it will never do to tie the hands of authority too tightly in these matters. There is a discretion which belongs to Viceroys and Governments as well as to kings and emperors; and if that were taken from them, their position and prestige could suffer to the detriment of the public service. If it be wrongly or heedlessly exercised, discussion and disclosure lie within the province of the Press as of other arbiters of official acts; and Englishmen are not backward in asserting their right of criticism where fair occasion offers. We have no notion whatever to whom the following extract points:—

An official acted in one of the highest posts under the Government of India for about four years; but there was no permanent vacancy, and he could not get the place substantively. There was a new *régime*: another, perhaps a better man, was preferred, the officer in question was ousted, and the permanent post, which presently fell vacant, was given to another. Now this we distinctly say cannot be justified.

But if blame is to be attached anywhere, it must be to the old *régime*. Why should an incoming authority accept every acting appointment—even if it had extended over four years—as a fit and judicious one, because it may have been agreeable to an outgoing authority? How many Governors or Viceroys would get rid of permanent incumbents of offices if they could conveniently do so, to make room for fitter men, or men whom they conscientiously think fitter. But the rules or the cus-

toms of the service forbid them to proceed to such extremities, which are only justifiable for acting appointments. Here is, however, something else said by the *Friend* which we think irrefutable:—

The thanks of Government ought not to be regarded as an idle formality, but as a distinct recognition of proved, not to say, exceptional ability. If Government regards its thanks in this way, then its thanks should not lightly be given. If Government attaches no importance to its thanks, the tender of them is an insult. But whether tacitly or openly, a man should not be encouraged, simply to be afterwards cast down.

COLONEL MALLESSEON'S first volume of the "History of the Indian Mutiny" has appeared, and we hope to notice it fully in our next week's number. At present we confine our observations to the now much-discussed subject of the Indian Press, touched on in the opening chapter. Sir John Kaye had expressed strong approval of Lord Canning's determination to acknowledge no difference between the English and Native Press of India in the application of a restrictive Act; and had stated his opinion that "to have drawn a distinction in such a case . . . would have been an insult to the loyal native inhabitants who were supporting the Government." Colonel Mallesseon, on the other hand, writes that, after putting certain galling restrictions on the Native Press, "had Lord Canning stopped there, he would have carried with him the voice of the public. The times were critical, the Native Press had encouraged sedition and rebellion, and it was necessary that authority should assert itself." That the latest historian is practically right, some persons may think sufficiently proved, by the recent action of the Indian Government—an action forced upon it by uncontrollable circumstances. For ourselves, experience leads us to the same unpopular conclusion. We have no doubts about the wisdom and policy of drawing a distinction between a handful of loyal, if plain-speaking Europeans, and a disaffected multitude whose "loyal" subjects, among Vernacular Press writers, were, at the time adverted to, but a fraction of the mass.

WE notice in the *Times* of the 15th inst., and we have transferred to our columns the article referred to, that a Nestorian deacon, Khanan Eshoo Abraham, has been writing an account of the mission which has brought him from Armenia to Stoke Newington. He has, it appears, been deputed by the ancient Episcopal Church of the Nestorians to visit this country in order to elicit the sympathy and aid of the English Churches on behalf of his co-religionists; and he is further desirous of suggesting to British merchants and capitalists the advantages to be derived from the development of commerce in Western Asia. He thinks that steamers might be established on Lake Urumiah, at present only navigated by dangerous and uncomfortable fishing-boats. Beautiful as may be the plain of Urumiah and part of the neighbouring scenery, the city itself has not the reputation for salubrity to make it a desirable residence for foreigners. The stagnant water and the rice-fields are especially unfavourable features in the landscape. It is possible, however, that the introduction of a mercantile community from the West might be productive of hygienic as well as other reform in the ways and customs of the people; but there is much to be said and demonstrated before Englishmen, more especially merchants, will be persuaded to go and settle at Urumiah. When Martin Chuzzlewit asked General Choke if he had been in England, his reply was, "In print I have, sir, not otherwise." Neither print nor persuasion of any kind will, we believe, bring about an emigration to Persian Armenia without some very substantial testimony that the venture is a sound one, and not of the character to develop Mr. Tapley's qualities of self-negation.

LEST the above remarks be misinterpreted, we may remark that from the category of those who need solid guarantees of success in their calling at Urumiah, as elsewhere, we wholly exclude the fearless and single-minded missionaries long resident in Western Persia, whose fellow-labourers are to be found, moreover, at Bitlis, Mardin, Kharput, Sivas and Yuzgat. We speak of hard thinkers, of worldly and practical men whose calculations are in temporal matters, and whose considerations are rather physical than moral, for it seems to us that Khanan Eshoo Abraham appeals to such as these. Before taking leave of the Deacon we should like to ask what he means by the suggestion to appoint "a British Consul at Tabriz, both for the

encouragement of English interests and, indirectly, as some protection to the Nestorians and Armenians against Kurdish persecutions"? We have had for many years a Consul-General in the capital of Adarbaijan, and it would be strange if his existence were unknown at Lake Urumiah.

It is gratifying to find that while steamers on new principles have already started, and submarine tunnels are under consideration, for improving communication between England and France, our neighbours at Pondicherry are to be drawn nearer to their English friends in Madras and throughout British India by a connecting link of railway. We hear that the scheme of a light railway to Pondicherry is being pushed on vigorously by the enterprising projectors, and that several European and native merchants of Madras, Chingleput, Cuddalore, and Pondicherry have taken shares in the enterprise. A list is in course of circulation, and it is said that as soon as a sufficient number of shares is taken up measures will be taken to start the undertaking. The cost of construction it is calculated will be about Rs. 20,000 per mile.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times*, dated the 12th inst., states that "considerable distress is still prevalent in the North-West. The number on the relief works has increased. The accepted estimate of expenditure for the Madras famine from April to September next is fifty lacs."

## Odds and Ends.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA reached Tiflis on the 14th May.

THE Ameer of Cabul is seriously ill again.

LIEUTENANT H. F. CADELL, Quartermaster of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having volunteered, has been appointed a Wing Officer of the 25th Regiment N.I., under orders for Malta, and left Madras last evening by train for Beypore.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM COOK, M.S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Madras, has proceeded to Bombay to do duty as Victualing Officer at that port of embarkation until further orders.

DR. A. L. HACKETT, Medical Officer, 37th Regiment N.I., but at present Acting Assistant Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore, has been posted to the 25th Regiment N.I., at Cannanore, under orders for Malta. Surgeon A. N. Rogers-Harrison will also accompany the regiment to Europe.

SIR DINKER RAO, K.C.S.I., has gone on a pilgrimage to Benares, where he is expected to remain for some time.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, though still exceedingly weak, is better, and is considered to have turned the corner.

MR. ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., has been chosen as Press Commissioner with the Government of India.

MR. HENVEY, the new Resident in Kashmir, after having been received most cordially by the Maharajah, has proceeded to Srinugger via Banihal.

It is said that the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Chaplain of Darjeeling, goes home in July next.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM left Calcutta last evening for Simla to take part in the famine inquiry.

MR. H. W. W. ELLIS, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, is allowed eighteen months' leave to Europe.

We hear that Mr. A. E. Gough, M.A., Officiating Principal, Benares College, will be posted to the Hoogly College.

The Calcutta Bar will entertain Mr. Justice Kemp at a farewell dinner on the 4th proximo.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat, has proceeded on six months' special leave.

CAPTAIN E. G. HASTINGS, Settlement Officer, Kohat, proceeds on three months' privilege leave after the new assessments have been announced.

We learn that it is likely that the Monitors at Bombay will be armed by two companies of Marine Artillery from England.

A JAPANESE paper says that the Prussian system of drill is to be adopted by the Army Department in Japan instead of the French.

THE Eastern Extension Telegraph Company notify that their Singapore-Batavia cable is now repaired, thus restoring telegraphic communication with Java and Australia.

THE *Junma*, with mails from India, China, and Japan, arrived at Point de Galle on the 12th May.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore on the 16th April, the Hon. Mr. M'Arthur gave notice of two questions, one regarding the erection of a lighthouse at the northern entrance to the Singapore Straits, and the other regarding speculations in land by Government officials.

THE Madras Railway Company have received instructions from Government to reserve all the powder-wagons the Company have in stock, so that they may be placed at the disposal of Government at a moment's notice.

THE hands at the Gun Carriage Manufactory are at work daily from six A.M. to ten P.M.

THE dhooly-bearers from St. Thomas's Mount have been sent on to Bombay to join the Contingent.—*Madras Mail*, April, 23.

THE appointment of Colonel Colley, C.B., to be the Viceroy's Private Secretary, is notified in the *Gazette of India*; also the appointment of Colonel the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, to be Military Secretary. Colonel Colley has just arrived in India from Europe.

WE learn that the shikar party which started some time ago from Dehra for the Nepal Terai have returned with a bag of twelve tigers—and "no end of other shikar."

**THE SAHACHAR.**—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of natives in the Town Hall to protest against the Vernacular Press Bill, which does not seem to be at all popular with Bengalees. A contemporary gives the following as the text of a circular which is being sold in the streets of Calcutta at a pice a copy, in memory of the *Sahachar*, the first victim to the new law:—

Thou diest, Dear Sahachar, Dear Friend, Thou diest. How oft shall I remember thee. Since thy birth, thou wast my company, my delight. Thou was born with a mission, which before thou couldst complete, thou hast ceased to exist. But the glory of glories of thy life is—thou diest in the accomplishment of that mission.

Thou diest. I have one consolation indeed. Thou diest, but in thy death thou achievest a victory more glorious than Cæsar's victories. Thy death has about it a halo splendour. Thou diest a martyr's death.

Thou diest, but thy death, those who knew thee not, might condemn as culpable suicide. Suicide no doubt is culpable. To desert one's post of duty here below appears to be culpable. But in thy case suicide is elevated to the height of a sacrifice.

Thou diest, but in the death thou speakest. Thy dying eloquence will never cease to rouse thy countrymen to a just sense of the divinity that lies dormant in them. Thy last words will ever open their eyes to the greatness of their destiny and the inviolability of their human nature.

Thou diest, but thy death sanctifies an *idea*. Thou hast pledged thyself to the worship of *principles*, and in the act of that worship, thou diest. Apostasy I know was opposed to thy nature. No wonder, then, that thou preferest death before dishonour.

Thou diest, but thy death, I fear, the enemies of thy sovereign, for whom thy love and respect amounted to adoration, would make the handle of many unfounded suspicions.

Thou diest, but thy death is a warning to thy brother-writers to enter into a fresh lease of life, if to live they would now at all like.

Thou diest, but the story of thy death men will repeat to teach their children the difference between devoted loyalty and abject submission. Thy death proves the consistency of respect for the King with respect for the Self.

Thou diest, and in thee the country loses a valued friend and a loyal heart; the poor ryot, an honest and bold tongue to his thoughts and feelings; and myself, an active and earnest coadjutor. In thee we lose too a fertile source of amusement, both innocent and instructive. A heavy penalty indeed! But those who pay it do not know still why they pay it. That mystery is yet locked up in the bosom of him who has prepared thy death-warrant. If thou wast accused of disloyalty, that accusation was a calumny belied by facts. Thou wast born loyal, thou didst live loyal, and thou diest loyal.

May thy spirit rest in peace, and from on high direct those who will still live to carry on that mission, which thou has left half done, to a glorious termination. Be thy spirit their guide, their light, their column of fire.

SETTLED order is gradually becoming the rule in the Persian Gulf, and trade, both local and foreign, is speedily growing.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on April 18 was Rs. 1,59,23,097.

THE head-quarters of the Punjab Government will not be moved to Simla till about the middle of May.

No notice has been yet issued of the Annual Relief of Troops.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chae and child, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mrs. Osvagnari, Lieut. col. Williams, R.E., Rev. G. Grime, Mrs. Johnstone, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, a lady, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. J. Crew, Rev. Dr. Whitton, Mrs. Monzie, Lieut. the Hon. Lascelles, Miss Sherrington, Mr. Meachan, Lieut. col. Brown, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Bate, Mr. E. L. Gilbert, and Mr. C. Gilbert.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Gen. Sir Richard and Lady Pollock and child, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Colonel C. St. G. Brownlow, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. D. Macfadyen, Mr. A. Bridge, Mr. R. Walnutt, and Dr. A. Porter.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Richey, Miss Perkins, Mr. Prescott, Mr. A. Gray, Mrs. Macartney Filgates and two children, Mrs. Morris and family, Captain J. W. Ridgway, Mrs. Oliphant, and Lieut. J. R. Hobday.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. James Stewart, 57th Regt., at Quernsey, May 6, aged 55, while on sick leave from Ceylon. Colonel W. T. R. Powell, at Norwood, May 13.

BENGAL.—G. B. Medley, Esq., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, at Buz, May 8. Henry Baring Lawford, Bengal Civil Service, May 12. Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., some time Lieut. Governor of Bengal, at Parkfield, Torquay, May 15, aged 61.

MADRAS.—Pensioned Sub Engineer, A. F. Otman (Public Works Department), at Madras, April 22. Major J. Patrickson (Retired), Madras Artillery, at 3, Thornton Villas, Jersey, May 10. John Rickett, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Hong Kong, at Croydon, May 11, aged 77.

BOMBAY.—Capt. T. H. Jewett, late in H.M.'s Inland Steam Service, at Dinapore, April 19.

#### THE CENSUS IN MADRAS.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting information, in a letter, dated Madras, April 20:—

As the reports regarding high mortality were received with cautious scepticism, both here and at the India Office, it was suggested that a census of selected areas would help in determining the more important facts of the famine as regards loss of life. Accordingly, the Government of India passed orders directing such a census to be held early in January of this year. In Bombay the famine was then over, but in Mysore and Madras it was still very severe. The census was held in Bombay in January, and notwithstanding the strong assertions that the people had been saved from high mortality, the results have not been made known. In Mysore the January census showed that about 25 per cent., or one-fourth, of the population had melted away; but the actual figures in this case have not, it appears, been published. In Madras the Duke of Buckingham decided that it would be useless to hold the census in January, and accordingly the date was postponed to the 14th of March. The principle of action was to take a "talooka," in which there had been an average amount of distress, and to number the houses and people in that area. A "district" contains from eight to twelve "talookas." But, besides this, it was thought advisable to take the population of certain areas in parts of the country where the famine had not been bad, and where the population had suffered only from high prices, and not from absolute dearth of food. To correct any error on account of the wandering and migratory habits of the people, the entire population of the Salem district, an average district of famine distress, was counted.

The census operations were completed on the night of the 14th of March and were of a simple character, but, of course, involved a preliminary numbering of the houses and people, leaving the correction of the house schedules for the night of the 14th of March. The results were sent down to Madras for tabulation, and this work has just been completed by Mr. Kalyana Sondara Chettiar, a gentleman who acquired his experience of census tabulation, in 1871, when the last Madras census was taken. On this occasion every village in a district was separately numbered, and the district tables show the particulars of population for every one of the 55,000 villages of the Presidency. In this way it was easy for the tabulator of the famine census to show the loss or gain of population in each village, and this practice was followed in the tables, which will hereafter take a prominent place in the history of the famine. The main fact brought out by this statistical inquiry is that the death registration, as all along contended by the Sanitary Commissioner, did not represent the real mortality of the famine. According to the estimated population at the end of 1876, the losses in the famine year have been as follows:—Bellary, 21 per cent.; Kurnool, 27 per cent.; Cuddapah, 26 per cent.; Nellore, 21 per cent.; Coimbatore, 17 per cent.; Chingleput, 10 per cent. The Salem district was numbered throughout. Its estimated population in 1876 was 2,129,850. The actual population on the 14th of March, 1878, was 1,559,876—that is, there were 569,956 souls in this one district, or nearly 27 per cent. of the people unaccounted for. And it must be remembered that in this Salem district the famine distress is not yet over, nor will it be for some months; so that the half-a-million and odd out of the two millions of population does not represent the whole of the fearful life-waste of the famine.

But a trial census was also made in some districts in which there had been no actual famine, and the results are of the highest value in corroboration of the figures of the worst famine districts. For instance, in the following districts there was an increase over the estimated population, as follows:—Kistna, 5.1 per cent.; Tanjore, 1.7 per cent.; and in the subjoined districts there was a very slight decrease:—Trichinopoly, 2.9 per cent.; Tinnevely, 1.9 per cent. But in all these four districts the population of 1878 was above that of 1871, though in two of them not quite equal to the "estimated" population. It has been assumed throughout that an Indian population grows normally at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and this proportion is within the mark in ordinary times; but we have now the most convincing testimony that the death-rate indications throughout the famine were right, and that no Government can in future afford to neglect the warnings afforded by such testimony. The Government of India must already be aware that any famine "policy" which allows one-fourth of the population to die can hardly be put forth as a policy to be followed on future occasions. . . . We have probably lost not less than three millions out of the twenty millions of population severely affected by the famine, and if we add the mortality in Mysore and Bombay, the total losses of the population in South India will not be far short of six millions.

DURING the Viceroy's recent visit to Nahun, the Rajah offered the British Government a site for a military cantonment within his territory. The hill in question is about twelve miles from Dugshaie, with plenty of wood and water, and room enough, it is thought, to quarter a regiment on.

THE proprietors of the Lahore journal have resolved to publish a first-class paper in Kurrachee twice a week, with daily telegrams, to be called *The Civil and Military Gazette, Scinde Issue*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

*Allen's Indian Mail* is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 18, 1878.

## CALCUTTA PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE organisation of discontent which has been effected by introducing the native of India into the ways and mysteries of public meetings on the European system is not so much to be charged to the Local Governments as it is a necessary consequence of out-of-school education in her Majesty's Indian Empire. But there is a certain section of Englishmen in India, not in the service of the Government, who cannot be so readily acquitted of complicity. They not only bring our friends the Babu, or the Dis, or the Pillay, to the threshold of open discussion, but they invite, allure, or push him in, according to circumstances, till he suddenly becomes fired with the desire of distinction in oratory, and labours to prove a very Cicero to his countrymen. If he has hitherto had no special grievance of his own he must now find one, or share one with a more fortunate companion.

The Muhammadan is not so easily influenced; for he has not the same facilities of showing off on a platform, nor has he that strong but semi-childish ambition of display which possesses the mind of the Hindu. When he does speak, however, it is likely that his words have more real meaning; and with all his insincerity and love of intrigue, he may be trusted, as a rule, to speak more "out of the abundance of his heart" than his fellow-Indians.

We are led to these observations by the report of the public meeting on Indian Expenditure and Taxation, held in Calcutta on the 22nd March last, to which we referred a fortnight ago, and to which we promised to revert. We think it, however, right to avow, that a careful review of the several speeches made on that occasion has given us a higher opinion of the speakers than we should have entertained had that calibre been judged by ordinary precedents.

Raja Digambar Mitra discoursed so well, so moderately, and so much to the point, that we can forgive him the conventional allusion to, and resuscitation of, "John Bull," a person whom he can hardly be supposed to comprehend in his entirety. But his remarks would have lost none of their value had he omitted redundancy and ornament. And why quote Scripture? Does he really compare the imposition of taxes forced upon an unwilling Government by famine or natural progress, to the demand of the "horse-leech," expressed in that grand chapter of Proverbs which speaks of things that are "never satisfied"? Let him think over the context with the humility and loyalty he professes to feel in approaching Parliament, and he will doubtless agree with us in opinion. Maharaja Narendra Krishna wished to reduce the Indian military establishments; to regulate the Home military charges so as to save India her present large share in

their disbursement; and to cut down the cost of Cooper's Hill College and the Public Works Department; but beyond expressing his views to that effect he said little more to convince or satisfy his hearers. The Honourable Kristodas Pal is clearly a practised hand at public speaking; but does he know the state of European politics, or what lies behind the clouds in the East well enough to assure the Government they can meet the exigencies of the hour by reducing rather than increasing taxation? He argues shrewdly and wisely; and may be pardoned, nay, sympathised with in his regrets at the passing away of an old régime; though it sounds oddly for one of his name and caste to talk of "John Company of blessed memory." His facts and figures are, moreover, to the point, and he may well carry with him the approval of an English as of a native Indian audience. But, if he be not sarcastic, he is very much mistaken when he calls India "undoubtedly the brightest gem in the diadem of England," because she pays the bill on so many occasions for the Home Treasury. The fourth speaker, Babu Jaikissen Mukerji, repeated generally the arguments of his predecessor, but gave interesting and perhaps valuable testimony of his own to the recruiting resources of his country, when he said "there was not the slightest doubt that Lord Lytton, if he were called upon, would find no difficulty in raising in a few months an additional force of 100,000 men from our Rajput, Pathan, and Pandya population." Babu Surendranath Banerjee made an onslaught on the Public Works Department, which would have done no discredit to an average Parliamentary debater in England. He somewhat recklessly proposed to abolish Cooper's Hill College, and to "introduce a large native element into the administrative work of the Government;" but the following statement, which occurs in the penultimate paragraph of his address, is worthy of consideration:—

They heard in these days a great deal of the dangers of Russian ambition, of the steady advance of Russia into Central Asia, and of the menace which that advance contained as regards the stability of British rule in the East. He would beg of the rulers of India to enlist on their behalf the gratitude of his countrymen by acts of financial reform and political justice, and if the storm-wave of Russian invasion should burst on these shores, then he would take the liberty of assuring them that that storm-wave would be rolled back across the Hindu Kush, and the Empire of Britain once more restored in India, resting this time not merely on 60,000 bayonets, but on the willing allegiance, the steadfast loyalty, and the fervent devotion of 250 millions of human beings.

Unfortunately for the argument, the class represented by the speaker is not one sufficiently large to be considered the "people of India."

We had proposed to analyse the petition, the adoption and despatch of which were moved by Kumar Kanticharan Singh; but to do so would cause us greatly to exceed our ordinary limits. We shall, therefore, simply state an opinion that it is a representation which merits attention and reply; but at the same time it is one to admit the *raison d'être* of which, would be to constitute the petitioners better administrators than the Government officials placed over them by the Crown. It is couched in respectful terms as a whole, and makes fewer slips of language and propriety than many documents of the kind at home. But with all its humility and professions of loyalty there is an uncomfortable tone pervading the paper, which gives to it the character of criticism rather than of appeal, and of dictation rather than of petition. It is supported by a memorandum of the Committee of the British Indian Association, signed by its Secretary, Mr. Kristodas Pal, of whom we have already spoken.

We have noticed elsewhere the circumstance that a large meeting had been held at Puna to protest against the Vernacular Press Act. And if the appointment of the Press Commissioner be what we believe it to be, nothing to our mind could well be more judicious. Much will of course de



pend on the choice of an incumbent, who should be firm and conciliating both, in addition to his more literary attainments ; but this personal fitness is so essentially part of the scheme that it could not well have been overlooked.

## Correspondence.

### TELEGRAPHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

"During the past year the line of telegraph connecting Mooltan with Dera Ghazi Khan was abandoned, owing to the frequent failure of the Chenab and Indus cables, telegraphic communication between the Derajat and stations in the Punjab being made *via* Haiderabad (Sind), Disa and Agra ; but to secure direct communication, a line is under construction connecting Bannu and Kohat. A portion of the Derajat line which was subject to inundation was dismantled and reconstructed at a safer distance from the river." Para. 218 of "Punjab Administration Report for 1874-75."

SIR,—I quote the above as proof of want of strength in the Indian Government. Is it possible that the skill, the science, and the wealth of England are unable to keep in working order a telegraphic cable across two rivers?—a telegraphic cable, upon which the existence of the Indian Empire may depend? The whole extent of the line is only forty-two miles ; but Government, despairing of maintaining this short line sends its political and military messages over a line 1,800 miles in length! I beg your readers to trace the roundabout way from Mooltan, the key of India, to its outpost, Dera Ghazi Khan, *via* Lahor, Loodiana, Umballa, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa and Hydrabad in Sindh, partly through deserts, where one rebel horseman can destroy communication in a single night.

It is true that ere now Government has probably secured what it is pleased to call direct communication, *i.e.*, a wire nearly six hundred miles in length *via* Kohat and Bunnoo ; but as part of it runs through country inhabited by Affghans, whom we or our authorities have continued to exasperate, this wire is not likely to exist whole for more than one week after war has broken out. Here we perceive the result of a too exclusively Civil Government for twenty years, which has made no sufficient preparation for war. Everything in India, at present, points to the necessity of creating a military dictatorship.

If Government be unable to maintain a telegraphic cable across two rivers, I would suggest that it should have recourse to one of the old semaphores. They might be adapted to give signals even at night by a system of revolving lights ; letters being separately shown by the varying intervals of light.

Mooltan, as I have urged in former letters, is the key of India. No enemy can invade India with any prospect of success, so long as we hold Mooltan in force. If the hordes of cavalry of Central Asia, instigated by Russia, were to try the old cavalry route by Peshawur, Attok, and Jhelum, the Mooltan force, assisted by the railway to Lahor, would crush their right wing long before they could cross the Sutlej. If an invading army furnished with pontoons (after massacring our garrisons at Quettah and Mittree), were to try to cross the Indus at Roree-Bukhur or Mithunkote, it would find a desert before it and have a desert behind it ; its left wing would be crushed by the force from Mooltan, and its right by the Bombay army moving from Kuraehi.

Dera Ghazi Khan, forty-two miles west of Mooltan, is the outpost of the latter. If we lose Dera Ghazi Khan we shall find great difficulty in ascertaining the movements of an invading army, and of attacking it when good opportunities for doing so present themselves.

Wherefore do we send native cavalry from India to the small stony island of Malta? How can they act as the eyes of our army? They are ignorant of the languages of Asia Minor and Syria and Thrace, unable, therefore, to glean information from the peasantry. They will find an encounter with Russian riflemen a very different business from charging badly-officered Chinese. If Lord Beaconsfield seriously anticipates war he would find a few hundred British officers selected for their tact and good character invaluable in organising and leading into action Arab, Kurdish and Turkish horsemen.

A strong military government in India would not only maintain efficient telegraphic communication between Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan, but would construct a first-rate Roman road between the two places, and would protect strongly a

pontoon bridge at Dera Ghazi Khan.—Your obedient servant,  
May 7. T.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a *nom de plume*, or initials.]

*Prince Bismarck, Friend or Foe?* By the Author of "German Home Life." London: William Ridgway. 1878.

This pamphlet is pitched in a somewhat high key, and the portrait of its leading character partakes rather of rhapsody than sober description ; in fact, the quotation from Scripture at page 9 is beyond all rhapsody. Yet the talented author of "German Home Life" is lucid in style, and knows how to dispose of periods well enough to ensure a certain readable terseness. But although the reader may well read on to the end, we do not think that, if he reflect while he reads, he will always assent to the propositions put before him. And if he did assent, the assent of one or many readers would hardly affect or enhance the wisdom of the argument. Because Germany is shown, on the negative testimony of displeasure at our indifference to her achievements in the Franco-Prussian war, to value the goodwill of England, is that any reason why her Emperor should risk giving offence to all Europe besides, by entering into a Treaty offensive and defensive with us? We doubt it ; but at the same time, neither is there any reason why we should not be warm friends, and even active allies, it may be, in future contingencies.

We are unable to subscribe generally to the sentiments expressed in the following passages, referring to the outbreak of the German war with France :—

Englishmen, with that loyalty which is perhaps the most distinguishing trait of the national character, clung at first to their old allies. They remembered the hardships shared together on foreign soil, the fellowship that grows out of brotherhood in arms. *La Grande Nation*, they thought, could not fail. Gallic gallantry and daring were well known to them, the dash and fire, the military vanity born of Napoleonic tradition, and the personal courage of the French nation had been recognised by the world. Of Germany and the Germans the mass of English people knew nothing, and for them cared perhaps even less. The subject seemed too scattered, the elements too miscellaneous, the conditions too variegated, to inspire much sympathy. France and the French they knew, but who could say what Germany was, or who the Germans were? One man would tell you Germany was Austria, another Prussia ; . . . but as events progressed, it was seen with dismay in England that the French had not the virtues with which they had been credited. Very slowly, by degrees, hesitatingly—perhaps, not over-willingly—England was forced at last to recognise the grand qualities of the nation, which she had in her ignorance under estimated.

English people as a rule have mixed more with Frenchmen than with Germans, but they have never, we conceive, understood them better. And as to the question of the Franco-German war, there was great divergence of opinion. Sympathy may have been more general with France *after her reverses*, but it was divided at the beginning of the contest. One of the best of Tenniel's cartoons in *Punch* uttered a warning to the French nation which might have been in kindness, but was not in sympathy with her cause. And this drawing was significant of at least one shade of popular opinion. We neither remember the "dismay," nor do we know the precise "virtues" of which our neighbours across the Channel have been deprived in our eyes by the results of the war. They suffered sorely, and they have become perhaps a greater people than before, after passing through the ordeal of suffering. Otherwise, we cannot affirm that the genius or character of the nation has become changed, or that French valour and French honour are other than they were in olden days.

In the retrospect of the deadly struggle between the two nations the author's words go seemingly beyond the meaning. We are told that "None stepped down into the arena. No voice was raised across the blood and dust of the death struggle. Nothing disturbed the simplicity of action ; nothing weakened the magnificent isolation of the belligerents ; nothing complicated or diverted the absorbing interest of the two central figures locked in a death-embrace."

If it be not so easy for plain matter-of-fact people to apprehend the "simplicity of action" here expressed, there will be more difficulty still in explaining the "magnificence of isolation." But, as we have said before, the pamphlet is quite readable, and for many persons it may well have greater attraction.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### EAST INDIANS AS SOLDIERS.

It is stated, we see, that there is some idea of raising one or more East Indian Regiments; and Sir Neville Chamberlain is credited by the Madras papers with a minute on the subject, though whether for or against the proposition we cannot say. This is an old story. For many years past, this idea, which appears never to arrive at fruition, has been constantly cropping up, and the reason of the blight we presume to be the disinclination of most military men to command half-castes. Not because these people are without courage, or a good appearance when in uniform, but rather for the reason that they are excessively troublesome, the restraint of military discipline being very irksome to them. The experience of any commanding officer who has to deal with East Indian drummers and bandsmen will, we are sure, clinch this assertion. In native corps commandants are often heard to say that their drummers and bandsmen are more trouble to them than all the rest of their men put together, and it is easy to suppose that such must be the case, since it is only the lowest and poorest classes of Eurasians who ever enter the army. The dross of that community take to military service in their despair, and these are, generally speaking, people who have all the vices of sire and dam; but it is a question whether a better class of East Indian would not make a better soldier; or, in short, whether he would not be worth enlisting in a regiment entirely composed of his kind. It is certain that the native army has no attractions for this better-class man. His position in a sepoy regiment is hateful to himself and to others. No wonder, if he is drunken, insubordinate, dirty, and in bad odour with his European officers, for he has little self-respect, and the natives about him have no respect for him whatever. To make the Eurasian of any account as a soldier, he should be enrolled in a regiment composed solely of East Indians, and under this condition it is likely enough that his regiment would be worth the public money expended upon it. We know that during the mutiny East Indians often performed yeomen's service, and their loyalty is almost always to be depended upon; still, it is as unfair to take the Volunteer East Indies corps as typical of East Indian Regiments as it is to accept the drummers and bandsmen of native corps as their prototype. The first are probably much superior to what Eurasian regulars would be, and the second much worse, because the Volunteers have East Indian gentlemen in their ranks, and the latter only the very scum of the community. However, the opponents and the friends of this talked-of scheme appear to have only these two very different types of Eurasian military men in view when they discuss the question; and, this being so, one cannot be much surprised if there is a great deal of dissension on the subject. East Indians, like men of any other race, or mixed race, have their characteristics; and it is only when dwelling on these that we can attempt anything like a speculation on the value or otherwise of Eurasian corps, probably costing the State, each one, quite Rs. 15,000 a month; or, say, £15,000 a year. Among their failings is an overweening vanity, which, however, would not much interfere with their uses as soldiers, an excessive self-confidence not always well-grounded, which is worse, and a disinclination to endure hardships inseparable from a military career, which is worst of all. East Indians, so far as we know them as soldiers, and we have had some experience of their qualities, are very ready to play at soldiers, and we dare say to fight as soldiers also, on their own ground, but they don't take to strict discipline kindly, and are very prone to kick against it where it is rigidly enforced. In some respects, we should consider them as far superior to natives as soldiers, and in others as worse; but this is a question of discipline rather than of fighting. If it is possible—and a really smart commanding officer ought to be able to do it—to get an East Indian regiment into a high state of discipline, we do not see why an East Indian corps should not be well worth its salt, or why, with a few of them we should not make valuable additions to our military strength in India. It is practicable to enlist a few thousands of Eurasians, we should say, in view of their clamour for military service; but this could only be properly done by raising East Indian regiments. We do not believe that they could ever be advantageously enlisted in either British or native regiments. In either they would have to endure indignities which would ruin their *esprit de corps*, and it would be a very unwise proceeding to alter the rule which refuses to enlist in the British army men of colour, or Indo-Britons, as they are sometimes called. It would be equally wrong to mix them up in the ranks with sepoys. In either case, they would be driven to associate together, and to form a clique in the regiment, which could not possibly tend to its discipline, or efficiency in quarters, or the field. The most feasible way of working this scheme, if it is ever to be worked, would be to raise an East Indian regiment in each Presidency as an experiment, and to make its organisation that of a British regiment of the line. With the exception of the commanding officer and adjutant, who should be carefully selected officers from the British or native armies, we should be disposed to have all the officers and all the men East Indians. In this way the regiment would have an opportunity of

acquiring *esprit de corps*, and the men would be saved the mortification of being looked down upon by European comrades, or degraded, in their own ideas, by association with natives. They have of course their prejudices and pride, and both must be respected, if it is desired to utilise them as soldiers. Otherwise, the State would have only half-hearted men in its service, worse, in a military sense, than no men at all. We should be glad, for our own part, to see the experiment fairly tried; for one reason, because it might really prove profitable; and for another, because the wretched condition of the Eurasian lower classes is a shame and reproach to the white rulers of this Empire, whose blood they share. There is no more pitiable spectacle in India than the Eurasian we so often see begging his bread from door to door. It is not at all unlikely that he may be, if his history was known, the son of some English gentleman; he has certainly European blood in his veins. But what a miserable object he is; half-starved, totally uneducated, demoralised, and the scorn of Europeans and natives alike. It would be both politic and humane of the Government to open a door of employment for these people, if it is possible to do so, and such a door, we think, we can see in the army under the conditions we have glanced at. With good regimental schools, strict discipline, and the self-respect begotten of honest and honourable service, there is good reason to hope that the soldiers of an East Indian regiment would do well; but, as before remarked, nothing positive can be known in the matter until Government puts the question to the test of experiment.—*Indian Daily News*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, April 14.—In a bygone age, before reporters and telegrams brought the daily news of the world to our separate homes, most people were content to discourse on the affairs of their own village, street, or township. The four great quarters of the world were resolved into the single conception of foreign parts. In Calcutta the city was the world; and a hundred years ago its domestic concerns were of greater interest to its inhabitants than they are in the present day. Every ship that arrived in Calcutta, every new face that appeared on the Strand, was a subject for inquiry and conjecture. The newspapers, such as they were, devoted themselves to the doings of different members of society, under the provoking reticence of initial letters; but they were read, talked about, and fought about, far more than the large events which at this present epoch appears likely to change the history of the world. Calcutta must always have been dull in the hot weather, but never so dull as under existing institutions and usages. The affairs of daily life have been shaped and forced to suit daily business, and pleasure is sacrificed or forgotten. In the days of Warren Hastings work of all kinds commenced at seven or eight in the morning, and was finished at noon. Then followed the great meal of the day, the dinner of the ancient world; and the people of Calcutta smoked and slept like lotus-eaters throughout the hot afternoons. Instead of returning from office weary and exhausted, they woke up to fresh life and spirits, ready for any gaiety that was going on—riding, driving, walking, or paddling about in budge-rows angling for mango-fish. At eight o'clock evening began, not as with us with a big dinner, a cheroot, or at best a game of whist, but a round of visits to certain houses, which were always open on particular evenings. Colonel Sleeman, who landed at Calcutta in 1812, has given us a suggestive description of these social gatherings; he was just in time to see the last of these entertainments. There was an old lady, aged ninety or thereabouts, who remembered the days of the Nawabs and the Mahrattas, Clive and the Black Hole. One evening in the week she opened her house to society at large; and the male visitors were not men who had risen at six o'clock in the morning, and were worn out with business or office work, but lively gallants, fresh from the afternoon siesta, and ready for a little supper, as people would be who had dined at one or two; and, of course, they talked, laughed, flirted, sang, danced and played at cards till midnight, as people can do who have slept away the afternoon. All this awakens up pleasant ideas to a generation that dines at eight o'clock in the evening, and often falls asleep directly afterwards; but it had its disadvantages in the shape of liver, yellow complexion, disease, and death. Life was merry but short; whereas if life at present is somewhat dull, the doctors assure us that it is longer. Indeed, if we are to believe the doctors, people in former days were old at forty, and died before they were fifty. Yet somehow there were some who could stand all sorts of dissipation till they were fifty or thereabouts, and then go to England, and live for twenty or thirty years longer. Warren Hastings was a man of this stamp. He landed at Calcutta in 1750, aged eighteen; he left India in 1785, aged fifty-three; he died in 1818, aged eighty-six. —One public man within the last few weeks has made a mistake, which seems likely to be fatal to his career. Keshub Chunder Sen has been the victim of the avenging Nemesis. He has just reached that stage in a prophetic career which is fatal to the

modern prophet. He has appealed to the supernatural as an excuse for breaking a sound moral rule which he had himself laid down. In Keshub Chunder Sen's case the motive force was not love, but ambition. It is all the more to be lamented, because the matter is of grave importance. The question of early marriages lies at the very root of the political regeneration of the people of India. The off-spring of boy-fathers and girl-mothers can scarcely be fitted to exercise political rights. In America we see a population, darker and ruder than any people in India, voting for members of Congress and exercising all the rights of citizens. We hear no such complaints as those which are made against the Calcutta Municipality. One main cause for this superiority is their downright manliness. They do not marry while they are young; they learn to get their living first; and this is the true basis of marriage. Of course some men are born to fortunes; but the true rule for marriage is, that a man ought not to marry until he can keep a wife. In the particular case of Keshub Chunder Sen, this rule does not apply. The Rajah of Cooch Behar can keep as many wives as he pleases. But is it healthy for a girl of thirteen or fourteen to be betrothed? Is it not premature for a girl of that age to spend three years of her life in thinking of a husband who is away. Of course the Brahmo Somaj cannot accept the lame excuse that their apostle thought he was right, whilst they know and feel that he was wrong.—Friday, the 12th inst., was the festival of the Churuk Pooja, the last day of the Bengalee year. In former times it used to be celebrated with swinging on iron hooks, and other public forms of self-torture. Indeed, it is not many years back when processions might have been seen in Chowringhee, of natives with lances thrust through their tongues, with other horrible spectacles too unpleasant to be thought about. Pictures of those brutalities used to appear in missionary magazines as amongst the worst evils of idolatry. They have long since degenerated into feasting and *tamasha*, and the public self-torture has been put down by the British Government. Strangely enough, beneath all this outward show of superstitious barbarity, there was a religious idea which will recommend itself to the general sentiment. The last day of the year was the day of atonement for the sins of the year. The people of India are supposed to atone for their sins throughout the year by committing acts of self-torture, or by paying others to perform such self-torture on their behalf. How the original religious idea degenerated into such gross superstition belong to the history of human error.—The news of the week is not much. On April 12 there was a heavy storm at Calcutta, which furnished an agreeable interval of repose.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

**SIGNALLING AND TELEGRAPHY.**—The Government of India having ordered the discontinuance of the supply of army signalling apparatus to batteries of Royal Artillery in India, any at present in use with batteries is to be returned into store.

**CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.**—It is said that Mr. Broughton, Administrator-General, Calcutta, has been nominated to the temporary vacancy at the High Court of Calcutta, caused by Mr. Justice Cunningham's absence on the Famine Commission.

**BIKANIR AGENCY.**—The Secretary of State has, it appears, sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that Capt. E. W. Burton should be graded as an additional Political Agent of the third class, and be granted a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,000 monthly, so long only as he remains at Bikanir.

**PRESS COMMISSIONER.**—A notification in the *Gazette of India* of April 22 says:—Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., to be Press Commissioner with the Government of India. Mr. Lethbridge is attached to the Foreign Department, and will rank with Political Agents of the first class.

**RAILWAYS.**—It is stated that whilst the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has suddenly collapsed, that on the East Indian Railway has lately largely increased, and the *Englishman* hears that, owing to all the goods-waggons borrowed from the Jabalpur line having been returned, large quantities of goods are delayed at many of the stations between Dinapur and Howrah for want of carriage. Some of the new waggons ordered from England were almost daily expected.

**SALT.**—In connection with the question of the admission of Ganjam salt into Orissa, we understand that the Secretary of State concurs with the Viceroy in considering that if Pooree salt, taxed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, cannot compete with Ganjam salt at a selling price of Rs. 2-11, especially as the Pooree manufactures have been relieved of the cost of the preventive establishments at the works and at warehouses, it will not be proper to grant any further measure of relief to enable it to do so.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—Some time ago the Government of India in the Marine Department communicated with the Home Government on the subject of the services rendered to the crew of the *Glenrich* by the *Cheviot* and *British Sceptre*, with the object of

obtaining some recognition of them. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade, who replied that "it is not their practice to reward services rendered by British vessels to British vessels in distress unless they are rendered under exceptional circumstances, and that this does not appear to have been the case in the present instance."

**DISTRICT SETTLEMENT.**—According to the report on the settlement of the Sultaupur District in Oudh (which has been confirmed for a period of twenty years), the result has been to raise the demand from Rs. 8,20,598 to Rs. 10,99,111 (excluding cesses), an increase of 38 per cent., the incidence being about Rs. 2-2-9 per acre of cultivation. The demand has been promptly introduced and collected without difficulty. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 4,54,756, which, with one exception (Unao), is less than in any other district of Southern Oudh. The district which is in a prosperous condition is very thickly populated, and no less than 78 per cent. of it is under irrigation, a larger proportion than in any other district in this province.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 18. Str. Cyrene, Bombay; str. Himalaya, Singapore; str. Lord Derby, Aden; str. Calcutta, Sadoway; Dunskeig, Liverpool.—19. City of Lahore, (port not mentioned); str. Baghdad, Bombay; str. Khandalla, Bombay; Cambay, Liverpool.—20. Str. Eldorado, London; str. Cydonia, Aden.—22. Str. Chinsurah, Bombay; str. Duke of Argyll, Point de Galle.—23. Str. Meinam, Galle; str. Robina, Aden; str. John Howard, Tellicherry; Dunnottar Castle, Melbourne.—24. Aldergrove, Demerara; Glance, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

April 18. Strs. Sir John Lawrence, Sultan, Sattara, Japan and Helios.—19. Strs. Venice, Cathay, Ooryia, and Dorunda; Eldenhope.—20. Strs. Explorer, Puttialla, Ethiopia, and City of Oxford.—21. Str. Telford; Queen of Nations; Summer Cloud.—23. Strs. Arabia, Calcutta and Presnitz.—24. Strs. Duke of Devonshire and Sea Gull.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 28, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 14 to 94 2
1½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 94 4
5½ per Cent., 1859-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 2

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884)	...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	...	112 8 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	115 8 to 116 8
5 per Cent. 1873 ... (1893)	...	101 0 to —

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	7-0 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	120 to 121
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	130½ to —
Coal Company ...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	132 to 133
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
De'bi and London Bank Shares ...	250	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	293 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	0	52 to 53
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	293 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187½ to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1200 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£21	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	190 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	109 to 110
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	65 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

**MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.**—Dr. Smith, Surgeon General, I.M.D., having proposed to Government that the restriction placed on the admission of fresh entrants to the Senior Department of the Medical College may be relaxed to the extent of admitting twelve students to that Department of the College on the 1st October next, Government have, we learn, sanctioned the proposal.

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

UTAKAMAND, April 15.—After alternating for some time between hopes and fears, which were exalted or depressed according to the nature of current reports, the serenity of public feeling has been restored by the actual arrival of his Grace the Governor and family in Utakamand. This happy termination of our doubts came to pass on Friday last, when the Ducal party arrived safely at their destination. I have not heard that any *contretemps* happened *en route*, so we will conclude that nothing more than the usual inconveniences attendant on a journey up the Ghaut were met with by our august visitors. The Ladies Grenville came in during the day, the Governor not until evening, having made a detour to Palghaut. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, too, arrived, and his coming will tranquillise the minds of those who were timorous about a postponement.—The Rajah of Mysore has arrived at his country residence, Fern-hill, and will probably remain longer than he did last year, a visit of six weeks having been all the leave of absence allowed to his Highness from his famine-stricken territory, Mysore.—Easter being so late this year, festivities have not yet begun in Ooty; I hear that on Easter Monday a Grenville fancy dress ball will be held at Walthamstow, the residence of Colonel Clemenston, Joint Magistrate of Utakamand. This will be the beginning of gaieties. I presume the Annual Club Ball will not be far behind; whether it is to be one of fancy costumes, or whether the ladies and gentlemen will appear in the dress of the period, which, however, admits of free scope for the display of the most fanciful fancies, is, I believe, not yet decided.—The weather here of late has been most enjoyable to the residents who have gone through the winter of frost and cold winds. The climate has been oppressive for the last few days, clouds have come up from the horizon each day, but dispersed without raining upon the thirsty land, until yesterday, Sunday, when a most grateful and beneficial shower fell. The wish is that there may be more to follow.—An execution is not a happy occurrence to take place in any locality. Our little station was the scene of one on Saturday last. The man named Sella, of the Kotagerry Massacre notoriety, paid for his indulgence in crime with his life. Caste zeal seems to have been the motive power that led to such murderous results, and the poor wretch, at the last, met his death, feeling, in all probability, that he was a hero, as he gave no evidence of fear or contrition.—Again has the question arisen of the annexation of the whole of Wynaad to the Neilgherry district; probably this season will see the matter settled one way or the other. Coorg may be thrown in, too.—An excitement is going on now about the proposed railway up the Ghaut, and a petition to Government has been numerously signed that the Righi principle may be adopted. Fears are entertained that if his Grace carries the day in having the line according to his engineering lights, the thing may be a costly failure. The matter is a serious one, and should be freely discussed in all its bearings, before any action is taken; a wrong beginning would annihilate the project, perhaps, for ever.—Mr. Ouchterlony's hounds meet to-morrow for the first week of the season, at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief; the former occasion was merely a preliminary run; the Club is the place of rendezvous. For the next week sport should be good, as jackals abound, and in many localities make night hideous with their not melodious bark; yesterday's rain will have moistened the ground a little, and taken the slipperiness off the grass; but it has done more than this; the fall was heavy enough to test the state of the roofs of our houses; alas! how few of them bore it favourably. Spring clearings and spring repairs have been going on, as is the annual custom, but the very first heavy rain only shows how fallacious were all hopes of a watertight roof.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**HORSES FOR THE REMOUNT DEPOT.**—A large number of horses lately imported from Melbourne, by Mr. J. Lalor, in the ship *Erynome*, have been purchased by Government for the Remount Depot at Oosoor.

**THE JUNCTION CANAL.**—The Junction Canal, which was lately inaugurated by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, is now open for public traffic. The Junction Canal as a relief work cost the Government about seven lakhs of rupees.

**THE S. S. "TENASSERIM."**—The s.s. *Tenasserim*, after her voyage out to Rangoon with the 33rd Regiment M.N.I., has been ordered to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of being refitted for transport service in case of emergency.

**COLLISION IN THE ROADS.**—On the afternoon of Thursday last, while the barque *Nevada* was shifting her berth in the Roads, she went foul of the barque *T. D. Marshall*, and carried off the jibboom of the latter.

**EMIGRANTS TO PORT NATAL.**—Mr. G. H. Ross, Agent for Emigration to Port Natal, has engaged the ship *Dunphail Castle* to convey

a batch of 400 emigrants to Port Natal. The emigrants will leave Madras about the 28th inst.

**ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING.**—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of a woman named Ramanaye, who was drowned in a tank at Washermanpettah. The evidence showed that the woman went into the tank to bathe, and, accidentally getting beyond her depth, was drowned. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

**THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON.**—This well-known preacher has arrived at Madras by the s.s. *Africa*, and preached at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery, both morning and evening, on Sunday, to crowded congregations. He is to preach in the same church every day, morning and evening, during this week, except on Good-Friday evening, when, it is understood, he will preach in St. George's Cathedral.

**DATURA.**—Cases of datura poisoning are somewhat common in Bangalore, and we are told that there is an organised gang of vagabonds in the cantonment and pettah. The other day a few men were arrested while in the act of administering the poison. If the police put on extra spurt we doubt not they will bring the organised gang to justice, and have them sent out of the country for the country's good.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**WYNAAD.**—The last weather reports from Wynaad are favourable. Vythery, Cooloor, and Calputty have had thunder storms, and a good fall of rain, varying from 55 cents upwards. Terrioot, Mooperand, Cherambady and the South-East generally are still pining hopelessly (as it seems) for the much-needed rain. Velleramulla, the district hitherto always considered the one most generally favoured by the clerk of the weather, has had a few drops, insufficient for measurement.

**MADRAS CARRIAGE FACTORY.**—Orders have been received at the Madras Carriage Factory for the immediate making up of siege and mining implements, and the men have been all told off that they should begin work at five every morning instead of eight till further orders, and will strike work at eight instead of at five P.M. The steam-whistle may now be heard at four every morning calling the men to work. It is expected that the men will get extra pay for the extra hours they work.

**PREPARATIONS.**—The two companies of Sappers and Miners, who are proceeding from Bangalore to Malta, under the command of Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., R.E., being under strength, volunteers were called for from the other companies in Bangalore, and a most gratifying response was at once made, for four times the required number stepped forward, and almost all the recent recruits begged to be allowed to go.

**SEVERE STORM.**—A tremendous storm of wind, hail, and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over Bangalore on the afternoon of Wednesday last. Hailstones fell in proportion, some of them large enough to break a thin pane of glass. The thermometer fell from about 90 deg. to 70 deg. A perfect deluge of rain fell, and the roads, that were before ankle deep with dust, are now ankle deep with mud. Bangalore is saved from all gloomy apprehensions of drought for this year at least.

**A SAVAGE BUFFALO.**—A native woman going along the new Washermanpotta-road has been attacked by a buffalo. The animal seems to have taken fright and become furious at the red cloth she wore. Fortunately for the woman, in her flight, she stumbled over a heap of stones deposited alongside the road, which threw her on her face. The animal, finding it could not use its horns, began pawing the ground with its forelegs. Meanwhile assistance was rendered by some passers-by, who drove off the buffalo, and the woman got off with a considerable shaking and a few bruises about her face and body.

**FROM A SHAM TO A REAL FIGHT.**—A Cochin correspondent sends the following to the local paper:—"A well-to-do Nair got up a dramatic performance here for the entertainment of his friends. The piece chosen was a representation of a battle between the French and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated. While the piece was being performed some twenty-five Moplas rushed into the house, and the leader, who was armed with a knife, went up to the host and threatened to kill him if he did not at once close the play. Soon afterwards the intruders made a general rush on the stage, and speedily put to flight the combined French and Turkish forces. The culprits were put up before the Joint Magistrate of Cochin, who convicted seven, and sentenced them as follows:—The first to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the seventh prisoner, a minor, to receive twenty-five stripes with a rattan."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 17. Str. *Mahratta*, Rangoon.—20. Str. *Meinam*, Galle; *Early Mora*, Negapatam; *Statelie*, Balasore.—21. Str. *Sultan*, Calcutta.—22. Str. *Dorinda*, Calcutta; str. *Rajpootana*, Bombay; str. *Ava*, Calcutta; str. *Cathay*, Calcutta; *Prosper*, False Point.—23. Str. *Malwa*, Southampton; str. *City of Cambridge*, London.—24. *Millwall*, Cochin; str. *Oriental*, Rangoon.—26. *Suzerain*, Coast.

### DEPARTURES.

April 17. Str. *El Dorado*, Calcutta.—20. *Seringapatam*, Coast; str. *Meinam*, Calcutta.—21. Str. *Mahratta*, Negapatam.—22. Str. *Cathay*, Southampton; str. *Sultan*, Calcutta; str. *Rajpootana*, Calcutta; str. *Ava*, Bombay.—23. Str. *Dorinda*, London.—24. Str. *Mecca*, Calcutta.



## Commercial.

Madras, April 27, 1878.  
EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
Document Bills, at 6 months sight	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	...

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	3s prem.
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	1859	3 to 3 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	1870	par
4 per cent.	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	6 to 6 1/2 prem.
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	1872	5 1/2 to 6 dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight  
in Ligo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

COLONEL COLLEY, C.B., Private Secretary to the Viceroy, was among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer. The appointment of Colonel Colley, C.B., to be the Viceroy's Private Secretary, is notified in the *Gazette of India*; also the appointment of the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers to be Military Secretary.

KURRACHEE STEAMER.—There is good reason to believe that the B.I.S.N. Company is likely to be subsidised to run a weekly mail steamer between Kurrachee and Aden. This will be a good arrangement, and render us independent of Bombay, as well as give us our letters some days earlier than now.—*Beacon*.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Captain Searle, Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, has been ordered to remain here instead of going to Calcutta to act for Captain Robinson. This change of arrangements is no doubt due to the fact that Captain Robinson cannot now go on leave, owing to the new regulation as to the stoppage of furlough.

SURAT RIOTS.—Mr. Lely, First Class Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who has been selected to try the cases against the rest of the Surat rioters, has arrived in that city. Thirty more prisoners await their trial, eleven of whom will be arraigned in one case and nineteen in another.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—A good deal of correspondence is said to have lately passed between the Governments of Bombay and of India regarding a proposal submitted by the former to make available, for the purposes of the Municipality of Bombay, a large amount of Imperial revenue in the form of proceeds of an enhanced tax on the manufacture and sale of spirits, and also respecting the transfer of tobacco duty to the Municipality.

DUTCH VESSEL.—The Dutch double turret-ship *Koning der Nederlanden* arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday week from Nieuwe Diep via the Suez Canal. She is a large schooner, and has twin screws and, what is seldom seen, three funnels. The *Koning der Nederlanden* called on her way out at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Aden.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by Captain Searle, visited the steam-ships *Madura* and *Madda*, which are been prepared for infantry. He also inspected for the second time the sailing ship *Maraval*, on board of which some of the guns of the Artillery are being placed. He expressed himself satisfied with the forward state of the preparations in all three vessels.

MR. KIRKHAM.—The appointment of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Professor, Elphinstone College, to act as Educational Inspector of the Central Division, will be welcomed as a fit recognition of the long and able service he has rendered in the several appointments through which he has graded, and the earnestness and interest which he has unremittingly thrown into the performance of his duties.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th April, 1878, was Rs. 1,93,57,010, and silver received during the week Rs. 18,38,855. The sum of Rs. 17,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,94,95,865. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 42,20,903 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

SURAT RIOT.—One lesson to be derived from the Surat riot is, we think, that it is highly necessary for the local Governments to keep a tight rein over the fiscal proceedings of the Municipalities. Unless this is done, the large powers of taxation that are being given all over the country to bodies of the most miscellaneous composition, ungifted with even a moderate amount of political knowledge, inspired by no adequate sense of responsibility, and puffed

up out of all sympathy with their fellow citizens by the little brief authority vested in them, threaten to prove a source of danger of Imperial dimensions, and of unknown issues.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, April 16, was 518, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 389 less than the total of the week ending April 17, 1877, and 18 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 245 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 40.67. There were 176 deaths from remittent fever, which are 53 less than the previous week and 176 less than the same period last year. There were 26 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 37 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, and dysentery were last week 48, 19 and 18, respectively, as compared with 38, 11, and 20 last year.

BOMBAY GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The interesting ceremony of delivering the prizes to the successful pupils of the three schools working in Bombay under the auspices of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association took place on Friday evening, in the fine bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Nepean Sea Road. Sir Richard Temple presided, and the prizes were presented by Miss Temple. An interesting report was read by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, giving an account of the formation and progress of the Association and its schools. The young lady whose name stands at the head of the prize list is Miss Jayeejee Darashah Reporter, who carried off the highest prize—namely, a scholarship of ten rupees per month; but as she gained the same prize during the last two years, she was awarded a gold neck chain of the value of Rs. 100, the scholarship being allowed to pass to the girl next in order of merit.

ADEN.—The Aden news report for the week ending Wednesday, April 10, has the following:—"Owing to the Bourbaine, a sub-tribe of the Subahis, having for some time past interfered with, and almost entirely interrupted, the land communication with Perim, and having on the night of the 27th ultimo murdered two Arabs and severely wounded one Somali at the Hiswah, not far from the cavalry lines at Khormukson (under British protection), a small force, as below, under the command of Major Stevens, Commandant, Aden troops, was despatched on the 6th and 7th instant to punish them, twenty rank and file Royal Artillery under a European officer, with two camel mountain train guns, twenty rank and file Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Clarke, Assistant Executive Engineer, Aden, seventy rank and file 25th Regiment, N.L.L., under Lieut. Inglis, the Aden troop, Surgeon Kelcall, in medical charge. Captain Hunter, First Assistant Political Resident, and Surgeon Hay accompanied the above troops. These troops are expected to be absent for only a few days."

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.—The Hon. Sir Edward C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., member of the Viceroy's Council, left for Venice by the mail of April 15. Shortly after five o'clock several friends of Sir Edward assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid him good-bye and a prosperous voyage to England. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Hart, Acting Private Secretary to H.E. Sir R. Temple, Mr. Gonne, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. J. H. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, and Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt. C.S.I., waited at the bunder to receive him officially, and Miss Temple, attended by Captains Frith and Dean-Pitt, drove down to see the Honourable Member and Miss Bayley off. At about 5.30 p.m. Sir Edward and Miss Bayley, accompanied by Sir Michael and Lady Westropp, arrived at the head of the pier, where they were received by the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., the Hon. Justices Sargent, Bayley, West, Green, Kemball, Melville, and Pinhey, Captains Searle, Parker, and Fenn, and Mr. Arbutnot, Collector of Bombay. As Sir E. Bayley and Miss Bayley accompanied by several friends left the bunder in a Government steam-launch a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the land battery. During their stay in Bombay Sir Edward and Miss Bayley were the guests of Sir Michael and Lady Westropp.

FESTIVITIES IN THE HARBOUR.—At this season of the year dances on board ship are delightful; in fact, it appears to be the only place where they can reasonably be held, as the heat on shore is great, while in the harbour there is always a cool breeze blowing. A few nights ago, Captain Craig, of the *Olympia*, gave a dance on board his ship, at which a large number of people were present. On Monday night Captain George Read, of the s.s. *India* (Anchor Line), entertained a party numbering upwards of forty. An excellent programme was danced through with all the enthusiasm that lovely woman and splendid moonlight (which seemed to transform the harbour into one quivering lake of silver) could inspire. The wheelhouse was transformed into a bar, and, ornamented as it was with flags, and made brilliant with lights and glasses, it looked anything but a wheelhouse. The deck was adorned with Chinese lanterns, the soft lights of which had a charming effect. During supper the toast of Captain Read's health and prosperity to the Anchor Line was, on the proposition of Captain Brebner, drunk with great enthusiasm, and when the company separated at an early hour in the morning, the last words wafted from the steam launch that bore away the dancers were full of good wishes for the prosperity of the Anchor Line.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

April 21. Str. Pachumba, Bassorah.—22. Str. Amboto, Montmeim; str. Trinacria, Glasgow.—23. Str. Burgos, Rangoon; str. Atalanta, Liverpool.—24. Str. Hindostan, Southampton; Dunloe, Greenock; str. Leverrier, Liverpool; Toiteombs, Birkenhead; Garibaldi, Calcutta; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; Pieton, Cast e, Port Louis; Lennox, Glasgow.—25. Queen of the Age, Mauritius; Mod. Ellen, Sunderland.—26. Victoria Cross, Liverpool; Cape St. Vincent, Glasgow.—26. Jeanne, Mauritius.—27. Str. Achille, Trieste; str. Travancore, Cardiff.—28. Str. Africa, Calcutta; New Era, New York; British Statesman, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Jamieson. Mr. Christie, Mr. T. A. Payne, Miss Carew, Surgeon H. Adey, 2nd Lieut. B. E. Winter, Miss J. Loof, 2nd Lieut. J. G. L. Burnett, Surgeon A. F. Street, Mrs. Dolson and two infants, Surgeon R. Manser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sumner, Captain E. R. Reid, and Conductor J. O'Brien. From VENICE.—Colonel J. R. Westmacott, Mr. M. A. Markham, Mrs. H. M. Ross, Mr. W. Gillespie, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Major Henderson, Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mr. J. Sherriff, Surg.-Major Bradshaw, and Col. and Mrs. Colley. From SUZ.—Mr. G. Erasmus. From ALEX.—Mr. J. Barker, wife, and child.

## DEPARTURES.

April 22. Str. Bokhara, Suez, &c.—23. Str. Pachumba, K. Coast and Kurrachee. 24. Str. Kate, Marseilles.—25. Prince Frederick, St. Francisco; str. Vingoria, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—26. Str. Siam, Melbourne, &c.—27. Norris, Havre; str. Alabama, Hull.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Khiva.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chase and child, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mrs. Cavagnari, Lieut. Col. Williams, R.E., Rev. G. Grime, Mrs. Johnstone, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, a lady, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. J. Crew, Rev. Dr. Whitten, Mrs. Menzies, Lieut. the Hon. Lascelles, Miss Sherrington, Mr. Meacham, Lieut. Col. Brown, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Bate, Mr. E. L. Gilbert, and Mr. C. Gilbert. For BRISTOL.—General Sir Richard and Lady Pollock and child, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Colonel C. St. G. Brownlow, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. D. McEldy, Mr. A. Bridge, Mr. R. Walcott, and Dr. A. Porter. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Richey, Miss Perkins, Mr. Prescott, Mr. A. Gray, Mrs. Macartney Filgates and two children, Mrs. Morris and family, Captain J. W. Ridgway, Mrs. Oupham, and Lieut. J. R. Hobday. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Morrison, Miss Roberts, and Mr. Abercrombie.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fox and infant, Mr. Francis Pryor, Mr. McGennis, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Greenland, Mr. Williamson. For BRISTOL.—Lieut. H. W. Duperier, Mr. M. Souttar, Mr. J. M. Briud. For VENICE.—Dr. Waitton and Mr. Brovastein.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 20, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	117	Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—						
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.	
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d. Credit.	
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 3/4d. Dts.	

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Aggra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	128	
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 70	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	...	580	
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1400	
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 705	
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	...	680	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1100	
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	1339	
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	3 pm.	
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 145	
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	...	200	
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	...	325	
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	...	Rs. 425	
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	...	...	Rs. 950 xd.	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—						
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share	
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	1350 per share old	
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250) paid up	...	...	...	...	Rs. 13 0	
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	650 per share	
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	...	109	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1665	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	274	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share	
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	890	
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	...	682½	
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	490	
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	...	495	
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	...	710	
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1075	
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	...	1200	
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. —	
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4 lis.	

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	Rs. —	
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	"	
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	...	"	
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	...	83½	
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	...	"	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	93½	
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	102½	
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	...	per Rupee	18-14-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	...	...	...	"	18-12-0
Ditto Pokin	...	...	...	...	"	18-9-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs.	11-15-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100	241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	do.	223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	do.	223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	"	108-0-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	"	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 20.)

BERY—KENYON—DAVIES.—The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. R. Bery, sub engr., 3rd grade, from Rawalpindi comd., Mily Works, to Meerut comd., Mily Works. Mr. J. H. Kenyon, sub engr., 2nd grade, from Meerut comd., Mily Works, to Rawalpindi comd., Mily Works. Hon. Lieut. R. G. Davies, barrackmaster, is transf'd. from the Lahore comd., Mily Works, to the Meerut comd., Mily Works.

CAMPBELL, A., to offic., on probation, as a sub asst. conservator of forests, from Feb. 19, the date on which he joined his app. Mr. Campbell is posted to Oudh.

DAMANT, G. H., C.S., offic. dep. comr. of the 4th grade in Assam, to be dep. comr. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. P. T. Carney, dec.

DAVIDSON, H. B., dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, British Burmah, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. H. Pattison, or until further orders.

DUNDAS, Capt. J., v.c., R.E., on return from furl., is app. personal asst. to the dep. insp. gen. of Mily Works. Capt. Dundas reported his arrival on April 2, and received charge of his office from Capt. Beckett on April 8.

FEDDEN.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to prom. Mr. F. Fedden, F.G.S., asst. of the 3rd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, to the 2nd grade, from the 24th ult., v. Mr. W. L. Willson, deceased.

GRAHAM, H. C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Larkana div., Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from three months' priv. leave granted him in this office notific. No. 229, dated Oct. 25, 1877, on the afternoon of March 8.

GRIERSON, J., offic. examr., P.W. Accts., Mysore, rejoined his app. of Examiner of Accts., Western Rajpootana State Railway, on Nov. 15 last.

HACKETT, C. A., asst. of the 3rd grade, in the Geological Survey of India, to offic. in the 2nd grade, in place of Mr. T. W. Hughes, absent on furl., from the date of Mr. Fedden's prom. to the 2nd grade.

HECQUET.—The transfer of Mr. N. Hecquet, sub engr., 1st grade, from the North-Eastern System of State Railways to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, March 20, is cancelled.

HUGHES, A. J., exec. engr., 1st grade (tempy. rank), is re-transfd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

JOPP.—The services of Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., in charge of the Bellary Hospett Sec. of Railway, at present at the disposal of the Bombay Govt., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras from March 1.

KEMP, Hon. F. B., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S. from April 15.

LESMOND.—In notific. No. 29, dated March 13, the portion relating to Hon. Lieut. L. Lesmond, barrackmr., is cancelled.

LUARD, Major C. H., R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, offic. consulting engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is prom. *pro tem.* to chief engr., from April 8, v. Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., on furl.

LYNN.—The resignation of his app. by Mr. G. J. Lynn, asst. examiner, 3rd grade, is accepted from March 5.

MACLEAN, A. T., of the B.C.S., to offic. as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

PEET, Capt. H. J., offic. asst. comr. of the 1st grade in Assam, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade.

POMEROY-COLLEY.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Col. G. Pomeroy-Colley, C.B., to be his private secy.

PORTER, Lieut. G. M., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf'd. from the Meerut command, Mily Works, to the Presy. command, Mily Works.

ROSSITER, C. F., forest ranger of the 1st grade in the Punjab, is app. to offic. as a sub asst. conservator of forests from March 12, and will continue to be employed in that province.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of the Engineer Estab. are ordered: Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Oudh com., mily. works, to Rawal Pindi com., mily. works.

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Meerut com., mily. works, to Oudh com., mily. works.

Mr. A. Morton, asst. engr., 1st grade, from Lahore com., mily. works, to Oudh com., mily. works.

Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade), from Lahore com., mily. works, to Oudh com., mily. works.

Mr. F. G. Fox, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Rawal Pindi com., mily. works, to Oudh com., mily. works.

Mr. H. Bull, asst. engr., 1st grade, on return from leave, is posted to the Meerut com., mily. works.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindostani, viz. :—

Lieut. A. F. Liddell, R. A., A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy.  
Lieuts. H. B. Jeffreys, R. A.; W. H. E. Dobie, R. A.; E. K. E. Spence, 40th foot; D. W. Hickman, 54th foot; and R. V. Garrett, 54th foot.  
Surg. J. Mullane, M.D., Indian Med. Dept.; D. Basu, Indian Med. Dept.; and A. M. Crofts, Indian Med. Dept.

## FAMINE COMMISSION.

In continuation of notific., Nos. 1,140 and 1,205, dated respectively Feb. 8 and March 15, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. in Council is pleased to app. the following gentlemen to be members of the Famine Commission :  
Mr. J. Caird, C.B., member of the Enclosure Commission, England.

The Hon. Justice H. S. Cunningham, judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

Mr. G. A. Ballard, C.S., acting 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, C.S., offic. sec. to the Govt. of India.

Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S., M.A., political agent in Kattywar.

## NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the gov.-gen. of India by the resignation of the Hon. Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Thomson, C.S.I., of the B.C.S., chief commr. of British Burmah to be an ordinary member of the Council of the gov.-gen. of India. Mr. Rivers Thomson assumed charge of his office this day, under the usual salute.

## POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions are made in the graded Political Service, from the date on which Lieut. col. Duncan made over charge to Mr. R. B. Shaw :—

Capt. E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd class, to offic. at Political Agent, 2nd class, v. Mr. Shaw.

Maj. A. G. Mayne, Political asst., 1st class, to offic. as Political Agent, 3rd class, v. Capt. Reynolds.

Lieut. C. E. Yate, Political asst., 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to offic. as Political asst., 1st class, v. Maj. Mayne.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political asst., 3rd class, to offic. as Political asst., 2nd class, v. Lieut. Yate.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Gov.-Gen. in Council has been pleased to promote the following officers of the Forest Dept. from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Asst. conservators of the 1st grade to offic. as dep. conservators of the 3rd grade.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, Punjab, from Feb. 18.

Mr. A. R. Grant, N.W.P., from Feb. 18.

Asst. conservators of the 2nd grade to offic. as asst. conservators of the 1st grade.

Mr. L. A. W. Rind, N.W.P., from Feb. 18.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, N.W.P., from Feb. 18.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Central Provs., from Feb. 18.

Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Central Provs., from March 12.

## REVERSIONS.

The following reversions will take effect from March 5, the date on which

Mr. J. G. Coddington, exec. engr., 2nd grade, returned to duty :—

Mr. A. Dubus, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. W. Willcocks, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. H. Marsh, to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

The following further reversions are made from March 18, the date on which Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., 3rd grade, returned to duty :—

Mr. A. C. Evans, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Lieut. E. W. Creswell, R.E., to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. A. Perrin, to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. McKinney, asst. engr., is transfd. from Bhongaon to Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on March 9.

Mr. W. G. Bligh, app. to offic. as exec. engr., Bulandshahr div., during abs. of Mr. Brind on furl., is cancelled.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 17.)

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, offic. mag. and coll., Maldah, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. Porch, offic. mag. and coll. Noakholly, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. J. Kelleher, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagulpore, is app. to act temp. as mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. A. Manson, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Noakholly.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, joint mag. and dep. coll. Jessore, is posted to dist. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Nuddea, is transfd. to Jessore.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Balasore, is transfd. to Nuddea.

Mr. R. H. Renny, offic. asst. comr. Manbhoom, is app. to act temp. as dep. comr. of Singbhoom.

Mr. P. Nolan, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dinagepore, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs during absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Souttar.

Mr. R. Davis is app. a member of Maldah dist. road cess committee.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, sec. to Govt. of Bengal, is app. a member of the Council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations, v. Reynolds, resigned.

Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, dist. supt. of police, who reported his return from furl. on March 30, is allowed subsidy leave for eighteen days, and posted to Howrah.

Mr. E. M. Showers, offic. dist. supt. of police, Howrah, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Nuddea.

Mr. A. Blair, offic. dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Bogra.

Surg. W. E. Webb, attached to 40th regt., is app. to medical charge of Lock Hospital, Dum Dum.

Hon. H. T. Prinsep is app. chairman of central committee of management for Calcutta Economic Museum, v. Cockerell.

Mr. F. Webster, chief officer, R.S.V. Clyde, is app. port officer of Chandbally and Balasore, v. Bovey, deceased.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, April 13.)

Surg. W. H. Cadge, whose services have been placed temp. at disp. of Govt., to offic. as civil surg., Bijnor.

Lieut. H. A. Yorke, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to Agra dist., Agra Provincial div., which he joined on March 5.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Rohilkhand to Agra Provincial div., to relieve Lieut. col. F. Brine, about to proceed on furl.

Mr. W. C. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Budaun dist. to temp. charge of Rohilkhand Provincial div.

The following postings are made to Lucknow Local Railway Survey div. :—

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, exec. engr., 3rd grade, in charge.

Mr. A. R. Sutherland, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined Lucknow Provincial div. on March 9.

Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., received charge of workshops div. from Mr. W. R. S. Jones, exec. engr., on Jan. 19.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 11.)

Mr. D. Garrick is app. to offic. as principal of School of Art, Lahore, from March 9, v. Mr. J. L. Kipling, proc. on furl.

Surg. W. A. C. Roe, offic. civil surg., Jullundur, is app. supt. of jail.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, asst. comr., is transfd. from Peshawar to Hazara dist., temp.

Mr. G. L. Smith, asst. comr., is transfd. from Pind Dadan Khan, Jhelum dist., to Kangra dist., and is app. to charge of Kulla sub div., v. Mr. R. Clarke, and is invested with powers of court of dep. comr., Kulla sub div.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, dep. comr., reported his arrival on April 3, on return from furl.

Mr. R. L. Harris, asst. comr., is transfd. from Amritsar to Sirsa dist., which he joined on April 4.

Surg. H. Malins is app. civil surg., Mardan, from Nov. 13.

Hon. Surg. major J. R. Deane, civil surg., Gujranwalla, is app. supt. of jail.

Capt. R. Bartholomew, asst. comr., Pind Dadan Khan sub div., Jhelum dist., is invested with appellate powers of court of dep. comr., and with power to hear appeals from orders of mags. of 2nd and 3rd class.

Mr. G. Smyth, offic. dep. comr., is transfd. from Sialkot to Delhi dist., v. T. W. Smyth, proc. on furl., and is invested with powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, judicial asst., Kangra, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Sialkot, v. Mr. G. Smyth, and is invested with powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Capt. C. McNeile, judicial asst., is transfd. from Umballa to Kangra, v. Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, and is invested with powers of court of dep. comr., Kangra dist., and with power to hear appeals from orders of mags. of 2nd and 3rd class.

Mr. H. J. G. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Amritsar to Peshawar.

Mr. W. G. Goldney, offic. as dist. supt. of police on duty in Central Police Office, is transfd. as asst. dist. supt. of police, Simla dist.

Mr. D. N. Turnbull, dist. supt. of police, on special duty, is transfd. from Rohtak to Gujrat.

The following orders are confd. :—

Capt. B. E. Gowan, wing comdr. 4th Sikh inf., to be station staff officer, v. Major E. C. Codrington, 2nd Punjab inf., proceeding with regt. to Kohat.

Major R. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab cav., 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.

Capt. J. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab cav., squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.

Capt. T. Shepherd, 4th Punjab cav., 2nd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com. from March 2, consequent on departure of Major R. C. R. Clifford, offic. 2nd in com., to rejoin the 2nd Punjab cav.

Capt. A. F. Lambe, 1st Sikh inf., wing officer and offic. wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in command, consequent on departure on furl. of Capt. C. C. Brownlow, wing comdr. and offic. 2nd in comd.

Lieut. F. R. Begbie, 1st Sikh inf., wing officer and qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., consequent on departure on furl. of Capt. C. C. Brownlow, wing comdr., and offic. 2nd in comd.

Capt. A. I. Shepherd, 4th Punjab inf., wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., consequent on departure of Lieut. E. B. Nixon, qrmr., to join Punjab police.

Capt. J. Phelps, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, A Company, resignation of commission is accepted.

The following proms. in Engineer Estab., Public Works Dept., Punjab, will have effect from dates specified :—

Capt. E. Harvey, exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. rank), to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. S. F. Cox, exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. E. Farrant, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy. rank), to asst. engr., 1st grade, from Jan. 16, consequent on retirement of Mr. J. G. Clarkson, exec. engr.

Capt. J. W. Ottley, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. to offic. as asst. secy., Irrigation branch, during absence of Capt. Broadfoot, and took over charge from Capt. Broadfoot on April 3.

Mr. H. T. Tanner, exec. engr., 3rd grade, attached to 5th div., Sirhind Canal, is allowed subsidy leave for twenty days from April 15.

Major E. C. Garstin, staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade (tempy. rank), is transferred from 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, which he joined on March 26.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 13.)

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., asst. comr., Nimar, is transferred to Jubbulpore dist.

Mr. J. Jones, headquarter inspr., received charge of Mandla police from A. Marriott, dist. supt. of police, Mandla, on April 3.

Mr. T. Drysdale, offic. asst. comr., Saugor, made over charge of duties on March 20.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, offic. conservator of forests, received charge from Capt. J. C. Doveton, conservator of forests, Central Provinces, who availed himself on April 6 of three months' priv. leave.

Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, supt. school of industry, Jubbulpore, is app. a mag., 1st class, Jubbulpore dist.

Mr. C. W. Imrie, C.S., asst. comr., Saugor, received charge of office on March 26.

Mr. R. Logan, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, surrendered charge of office on April 6.

### MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 20.)

BRUCE, Major A., Bengal staff corps, on being relieved of his duties of offic. cantonment mag. at Sialkot, is directed to do gen. duty at that station.

SMITH.—With reference to Insp.-Gen. Mily. Works' notific. No. 39, dated 3rd April, Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Lucknow div., Mily. Works, reported his departure on 11th April, to join the Rawalpindi Comd., Mily. Works.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corp from the dates specified; subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. A. E. Jones, 70th foot, wing officer 4th regt. N.I., Oct. 13, 1876.

Lieut. L. J. Browne, 54th foot, wing officer 33rd (The Allahabad) regt. N.I., Oct. 18, 1876.

Lieut. H. G. Ryland, 1st batt. 11th foot, offic. wing officer 40th (The Shahjeharporo) regt. N.I., Feb. 1, 1877.

Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., director of army remount operations, to the divisional staff of the army, temp., v. Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., proceeding on furl.

The Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following apps. on H.E.'s personal staff :—

Lieut. col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, grendr. guards, A.D.C., to be milly. secy., v. Col. G. Pomeroy-Colley, C.B., being app. private secy.

Lieut. A. A. Liddell, R.A., extra A.D.C., to be A.D.C., v. Lieut. col. Villiers.

Lieut. H. R. Rose, 34th foot, extra A.D.C., to offic. as A.D.C., v. Major G. C. Jackson, offic. as comdt. of the Gov. gen.'s body-guard.

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, wing officer and qrmr. 3rd Punjab inf. (on furl.), to be adjt.

Capt. J. E. P. Mosley will continue to offic. as adjt. during the absence of Lieut. Gaitskell.

Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, wing officer, to be qrmr., v. Lieut. Gaitskell.

Capt. J. J. Kennedy, wing officer 2nd inf., and offic. asst. adjt. gen., to be asst. adjt. gen., v. Lieut. col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, whose tour of staff service has expired.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla*, April 16.)

ARMSTRONG—VANKENEN—KINLOCH.—Regtl. orders confirmed, dated March 8, app. Capt. M. Armstrong, squad. officer 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as squad. comr., v. Major R. B. Graham, on furl., consequent on the return to duty of Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C. Dated March 18, making the following apps. :—Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Major R. B. Graham, on furl.; and Lieut. F. G. Kinloch, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. P. D. Vaurenen.

BANON—JONES.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 28, making the following apps., consequent on the transfer of Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, to the 3rd N.I. :—Lieut. A. T. Banon, wing officer 39th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr. and qrmr., in addition to his own duties, no other officer being available; and Capt. A. F. Jones, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

BAYLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 9, app. Lieut. H. Bayly to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a med. board, from the above date. Detach-

ment order confd., dated Benares, March 26, app. Lieut. H. Bayly to offic. as paymr. and qrmr. of the half battalion 92nd foot, from March 18, v. Lieut. W. A. Scott.

BELL, Capt. J. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rawalpindi for duty with the R.A. at that station.

BINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, app. Capt. E. H. Bingham to offic. as wing comdr. 13th N.I. on his return from famine relief duty, with effect from that date, during the absence of Capt. G. B. Stevens, on furl.

BURNABY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 2, app. Lieut. R. B. Burnaby to offic. as adjt. 70th foot, with effect from that date, v. Lieut. and Adj. F. F. Roupell, proceeded on leave.

COLLINS, Lieut. J. S., to be adjt. to 1st batt. 2nd regt., v. Beale, prom.; dated March 28.

DENNYS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 16, app. Lieut. C. J. Dennys, wing officer, to offic. as adjt. to 28th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. R. Porter, on furl.

DUNSFORD, Lieut. W. G., wing officer, is confd. in the app. of adjt. to 34th N.I.

EGAN.—The six months' leave of absence granted to Capt. C. Egan, 12th Bengal cav., is cancelled at his own request.

ELIOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 2, app. Capt. H. E. Eliot, wing officer, to offic. as wing comr. and adjt. 4th N.I., in addition to his other duties, consequent on the transfer of Lieut. A. E. Jones to the 23rd N.I., no other officer being available.

FISHE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 29, app. Capt. A. F. F. Fisher, wing officer and qrmr. 8th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Capt. C. J. Walter.

FORBES.—Left half batt. regtl. order confd., dated April 2, app. Lieut. St. J. W. Forbes to offic. as adjt. to the left half batt. 92nd foot from March 25, v. Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngham, proceeding on leave.

GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, app. Lieut. R. Gordon, wing officer, to offic. as qrmr. 22nd N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. S. McKee, consequent on the app. of Lieut. E. W. Dun to the 34th N.I.

GRAHAM.—Fort William garrison order confd., dated April 5, app. Major G. F. Graham, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 7th idem, during the abs. on inspection duty, of the dep. asst. adjt. gen.

HAMILTON, Lieut. J. S. M., to be interpreter to 92nd Highlanders, v. Capt. Robertson, there being no fully qualified subalt. available, dated March 29.

HAMILTON, Lieut. col. Sir W., Bart., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Jubbulpore, for duty with the R.A. in the Saugor dist.

HARRIS, Lieut. W. O., wing officer, to be qrmr. 20th N.I., in succession to Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, who vacates on completion of his five years' tenure of office, dated March 4.

HAYES.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25, app. Capt. M. H. Hayes, wing officer 35th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Capt. R. T. Hawkes.

HODGSON, Capt. C. N., general list, inf., is attached to the 13th N.I. for duty, and directed to join.

KING.—Agra brig. order confd., dated April 4, directing Col. H. King, 15th N.I., to assume com. of the station, during the abs. of the brig. gen. on inspection duty.

MCALL—EYRE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 27, making the following appointments consequent on the app. of Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler to the judge advocate gen.'s dept., and during the absence on furl. of Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce :—Capt. G. MacCall, attached, to offic. as squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., v. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler; and Lieut. T. H. Eyre, attached, to offic. as squad. officer, v. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce.

MAGEE—WILLIAMS—HODGSON.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. Magee, 12th regt. to be major; Lieut. Williams to be capt.; Capt. C. N. Hodgson, inf., is attached to the 13th N.I. for duty, and directed to join.

MILLER, Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 26, app. Capt. and Local major J. J. C. Miller, 70th foot, to be a member of the committee of paymastership, v. Capt. H. W. R. de Coetlogon.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. E. H., wing officer 13th N.I., to be qrmr.

MONEY, Lieut. G. A., squadron officer 18th Bengal cav., to be adjt., in succession to Capt. Richardson, vacated on prom.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. A. W. T., 14th N.I., supernum. on the estab. to be wing officer to 4th N.I., v. Lieut. A. E. Jones, transfd. to 23rd N.I.

READ.—Regtl. order confirmed, 5th N.I., dated April 3, app. Lieut. H. Read, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. C. H. Stoddart, on furl.

ROBERTSON—WAY.—Major R. S. Robertson, 2nd in com. 4th N.I., to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. of Col. Anderson; and Major G. A. Way, staff corps, to offic. for Major Robertson.

RUSSELL, Lieut. H. H., to be instr. of musketry to 1st batt. 8th foot, v. Kelly, app. adjt.; dated Jan. 17.

SCHALCH, Lieut. V. A., staff corps, to be wing officer 11th N.I.

SMITH, Capt. R. W., R.U.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Rawalpindi for duty with the R.A.

SMITH—WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 21, making the following apps. in 8th N.I., v. Col. G. A. Williams, on furl. :—Major R. Smith, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. C. J. Walter, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. E. H. Webb, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

TERNAN, Lieut., 51st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 7th N.I., on prob.

THISTLETHWAYTE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 2, directing Capt. and Brevet major A. R. Thistlethwayte to perform the duties of paymr. to 1-5th foot on the responsibility of Paymr. (hon. major)



F. B. Forster during the absence of that officer on sick leave, with effect from March 1.

THRING, Lieut. W. P., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meen Meer to Secunderabad, and join B baty. B brig. R.A., into which he has been appointed.

TRAFFORD—GALL.—Lieut. Trafford to be adjt. 5th fus., and Lieut. Gall to be instr. of musketry.

WALKER, Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. W. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Dalhousie to Allahabad, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

WAVELL, Major L., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 39th N.I.

WEBB.—The following order is confd. as a temp. measure:—Regtl. order, dated March 25, app. Lieut. H. N. Webb, squad. officer, to offic. as squad comdr. 3rd Bengal cav., v. Capt. G. W. Willock, on furl., from the 22nd idem, consequent on the arrival of Capt. H. B. Hanna.

WEBSTER—TOKE—WOODHOUSE—WELLER—CLUTTERBUCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 6, making the following apps., v. Col. W. H. Hawes, on furl.:—Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 9th N.I.; Major F. F. J. Toke, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., no other qualified officer being available; Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties; Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to offic. as qrmr., no subalt. officer being available.

WEIR, Surg. P. A., to the offic. med. charge of 5th Bengal cav.

YATE.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated April 3, directing Lieut. W. G. Yate, 25th Punjab N.I., to offic. as interp. to the 6th dragoon guards, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

YOUNG, Capt. H. L., attached to 9th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major F. F. J. Toke.

## LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—  
Lieut. S. L. Jacob, R.E., to be capt., from Dec. 22 last.  
Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, 2nd batt. 9th regt., to be major from March 27.  
Capt. J. Laing, 1st batt. 14th regt., to be major from March 27.  
Capt. G. E. Borradaile, 63rd regt., to be major from June 10, 1874.  
Capt. W. J. Tibbs, 70th regt., to be major from March 16.

## COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, appg. the following Committee of Paymastership, consequent on the departure on leave of Paymr. and Hon. Major F. N. Young, with effect from April 1:—  
Col. D. Hastings, President.  
Capt. R. N. Gream and K. R. B. Wodehouse, Members.  
Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse will offic. as Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.  
Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, app. the following Committee of Paymastership, from April 1, consequent on the departure of Capt. A. Wilkinson, on leave:—  
Lieut. col. W. D. Shipley, President.  
Capt. T. Kelly, and Lieut. (local capt.) C. Linton, Members.  
Capt. T. Kelly to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

## MEDICAL.

LEWTAS.—Surg. J., to the offic. med. charge of the 29th N.I.  
MORAN.—Surg. J., M.D., to be in med. charge of the Estab. attached to all the Govt. Offices coming up to Simla with the Govt. of India. Dr. Moran joined his app. on the 30th ult.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. A. Wilkins reported his departure from India on March 22. Mr. A. T. Maclean having reported his return from furl. on March 27, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to April 2. Mr. T. Jones, offic. fifth judge and clerk, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, for eighteen months, with subsidiary leave for twelve days. Mr. W. M. Souttar, offic. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, for three months, from April 18. Mr. C. Raban, asst. supt. of police, reported his departure from India, on April 2. Mr. T. W. Smyth, dep. comr., Delhi, for ten months, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from April 15. Capt. G. C. Caldecourt, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, B company, for one year, from Nov. 18. Lieut. col. C. M. Browne, R.E., supt. engr., 1st Circle, prep. leave for one month, in add. to furl. for eighteen months, from April 8. Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, asst. engr., Hill Roads div., from March 25. Mr. J. Stewart, exec. engr., 4th grade, for two years, in extension. Capt. W. Broadfoot, R.E., asst. secy., Irrigation Branch, from April 3. Major W. Jeffreys, R.E., supt. engr., 4th Circle, priv. leave for six weeks, from April 10. Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., asst. engr., Meerut div., Ganges Canal, priv. leave for three months, from April 13. Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., asst. engr., Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, priv. leave for three months, from April 7. Mr. A. W. Brind, availed himself of subsidiary leave on March 5. Dr. M. Thomson, chemical examr., N.W.P. and Oude, for twenty months, from April 1, together with usual subsidiary leave. Mr. S. S. Melville, judge, Meerut, for seven months, from April 15, together with usual subsidiary leave. Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., asst. comr., Nimar, reported his departure on March 18 on six months' special leave. Lieut. col. Newmarch, dep. comr., Balaghot, reported his departure on leave, on April 8. Mr. H. Crawford, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to Public Works Dept., for nine months, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, from April 10. Mr. G. J. Cawley, dist. supt. of police, who reported his departure on furl. on April 2. Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, dist. supt. of police, who reported his return from furl. on March 30, is allowed subsidiary leave for eighteen days, and posted to Howrah. Mr. J. Gregory, exec. engr. temporary 2nd grade, attached to Rajpootana Province, priv. leave for

three months from April 8, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. T. W. Miles, exec. engr., Jeypore, availed himself of the three months' priv. leave granted on Mar. 23 on April 8. Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, asst. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it. The priv. leave for three months' granted to Maj. J. T. Bushby, offic. depy. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad, assigned dists., on March 8, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. G. Cairns, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for two years and subsidy leave for eighteen days from March 18. The orders of the Bombay Govt. granting Mr. J. B. Chalmers, asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, leave for twenty months, from March 29, are confd. Mr. G. A. Anderson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to Jaora div., leave for two months and fifteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. The orders of the Bombay Govt. granting Mr. E. F. Jacob, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, leave for eight months, from March 18, are confd. Mr. Supt. E. J. D. Walker, for one year and six months from Oct. 20, 1877. Mr. R. F. Dallas, a supt. of the 3rd grade, priv. leave for three months from April 1. Mr. J. Ellis, asst. engr. 1st grade, Sutlej Bridge div., one month's leave, from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E. Paymaster and Hon. major F. B. Forster, 1-5th foot. Capt. W. W. Chard, 2-7th foot. Lieut. W. Seton, 33rd foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. and Local Capt. W. Roberts, 66th foot. Paymr. and Hon. major T. Bryson, 66th foot. Paymr. and Hon. major C. F. Heatly, 68th foot. Major H. D'O. Farrington, 73rd foot. Capt. C. J. Walter, 8th N.I., to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from April 1 to Oct. 1. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, 12th N.I., to Naini Tal, from April 12 to Oct. 12.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 24.)

BARLOW—HAYTER.—H. Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. R. W. Barlow, acting comr. of the Nilgiris, and Major C. Hayter, offic. cantonment mag., Wellington, to be Govt. members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee.  
COLE, P. A., dep. coll., Coimbatore, to be marriage registrar for the dist. of Coimbatore.  
FIRTH, J. G., to be temp. dep. coll. and mag. Bellary.  
GORDON, H. P., to act as coll. and dist. mag., Bellary, during the abs. of Mr. J. A. Master on leave.  
KIDD, Rev. D. W., chaplain of Vizagapatam, to be chaplain of Mercara, but to act as chaplain of Vepery during the abs. of the Rev. A. C. Taylor on priv. leave.  
PUCKLE, F. G., uncovenanted dep. supt., Revenue Survey, Madras, has been perm. by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 24.)

CAULFELD.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Major St. C. Caulfield, staff corps, comdt. Nair brig., arrived at Colachel (Trevandrum) on Feb 25.  
HOOPER.—The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Major brevet:—Cadby, 7th regt. L. C.—Capt. W. Hooper, from the 20th April.  
MAC DONNELL, Lieut. A. C. MacDonnell, of the R. E., is admitted on the Madras Estab. from the 30th March, the date of his arrival at Bombay.  
SKINNER—FOORD.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Capt. E. S. Skinner, staff corps, wing officer and adjt. 31st regt. L.I. and A. W. Foord, staff corps, wing officer and adjt., 14th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on the 13th April.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, April 13.)

ANDERSON.—Under instructions from army head-quarters in India, Capt. A. D. Anderson, R.H.A., is directed to proceed to Simla at an early date to take up his app. of brig. major to the insp. gen. of R.A. for India.  
ARBUTHNOT, Capt. (brev. major) A. E., from offic. squadron comdr. 1st L.C., to gen. duty, Secunderabad.  
HADAWAY—TROLOPE.—Under instructions from army head-quarters in India, an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned provisionally between Lieut. G. K. Hadaway, II baty. C brig., and Lieut. E. C. Trollope, B baty. B brig. R.A.  
LOCKYER.—The services of Lieut. W. N. Lockyer, F baty. 6th brig. R.A., having been placed at the disposal of the C. in C., he is directed to rejoin his baty. at Secunderabad without delay.  
MURRAY, Capt. A. H., B baty. B brig. R.H.A., is app. dist. adjt. to the R.A., Mysore div., v. Anderson, app. to the gen. staff, to join.  
PAYNE.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being removed to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Lieut. Payne, 1st batt. 13th foot.  
POLLOCK.—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being posted on his recent promotion to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Capt. Pollock, 1st batt. 21st foot.  
POWLETT, Capt. N., supernum. list, doing duty with 12-8th R.A., is posted to C baty. 3rd brig. R.A., and will proceed from Fort St. George to Jullundur to join his baty.

SMYTH, Lieut. S. G., B baty. B brig. R.H.A., is prom. capt. into D baty. 4th brig. R.A., and will proceed from Secunderabad to Benares to join.

SYMONS, Major H. G., staff corps, from offic. wing comdr. 11th N.I., to gen. duty, Madras.

THORNTON.—The Horse Guards order notified in G.O.C.C. of Nov. 6 last, app. Col. C. M. J. Thornton to the com. of the R.A., Madras, is to be considered as app. him to the com. of the R.A., Centre dist.

WALTERS.—The following prom. is made in the Madras staff corps :—Major R. A. Walters, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from April 11.

WESTLAKE, Sub lieut. A. P., probatr., staff corps, from offic. wing officer 28th N.I., to squad. officer 4th regt. L.C.

#### MEDICAL.

BOUTON, Surg. G. C., posted in G.O.C.C. of March 15 to do duty with wing 2nd regt. N.I. at Sumbulpore, is directed to join by the most expeditious mode at the public expense.

FORRESTER, Surg. J. S., A.M.D., from gen. duty, Burmah Circle, to doing duty wing 44th regt., Toghoo.

KIRWAN, Surg. A., A.M.D., from tempy. med. charge wing 44th regt., Toghoo, to do duty 89th regt., Raugoon, expeditiously, at the public expense.

NANNEY—McVITTIE.—Surgs. I. C. Nanney and C.E. McVittie, F.R.C.S.I., are prom. to be surgs. major, having completed twelve years' service, from March 31.

WARD, Surg. R., from doing duty General Hospital, Madras, to attached 8th regt. N.I.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Vet. surg. W. D. Sartin, doing duty with K baty. 1st brigade R.A., from April 1, to Madras. Major L'Estrange, 1-21st foot, from May 5 to May 31, on private affairs. Brigdr. gen. F. G. Kempster, com. Ceded Districts, priv. leave for thirty days, from April 25. Surg. major G. E. Whitton, M.B., Indian Medical Dept., for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Surg. F. H. Pedroza, A.B., Indian Med. Dept., furl. to the Eastern Coast and Sea, until Aug. 7.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 18).

ACWORTH, H. A., to act as extra 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, collector of Stamp Revenue, and agent to the Governor in the Panch Mahals until Mr. W. Woodward takes over charge of the appt. on the expiry of his three mos. priv. leave.

GIBBS, H. M., to be cotton inspr. for Khandesh on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, with travelling allowance, v. Mr. Wilkinson, dec.

HOLLAND, W. J., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaira dist., during the abs. of Major LaTouche on priv. leave.

MAURY, A. G., on special duty, Salt Dept. in Siud, is invested with the powers of a coll. under the said Act.

WALCOTT—PELLEY.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty :—Capt. E. S. Walcott, inf., and Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., staff corps.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 25.)

GELL, H. G., is app. to act as supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist., during the abs. of Mr. W. B. Prescott on furl.

GUERIN, J. A., dist. dep. coll. in the dist. of Belgaum, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Belgaum.

KIELHORN—FORREST—BARRETT.—The following appts. are made from the date of Mr. G. Oxenham proceeding on furl. :—Dr. F. Kielhorn to act in the 2nd grade, as Principal of the Deccan College and Professor of Oriental Languages; Mr. G. W. Forrest to act in the 4th grade, as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College; Mr. A. Barrett to act in the 4th grade, as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College.

LELY, F. S. P., on special duty at Surat, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Surat.

#### COLLECTORATE APPOINTMENTS.

In superseesion of Govt. notific. dated Oct. 19 last, regarding the appts. of asst. colls. of Salt Revenue, published in *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated Oct. 25 last, H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Mr. G. B. Spring to be 3rd class asst. coll.

Mr. R. Thom to be 4th class asst. coll.

Mr. M. C. Leckie to be supernum. asst. coll.

These appts. are to have effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. F. Pratt, viz., March 1, 1877.

Mr. A. G. Maury to be 1st class asst. coll.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to be 2nd class asst. coll.

Mr. R. N. Coghlan to be 3rd class asst. coll.

Mr. M. C. Leckie to be 4th class asst. coll.

These appts. are to have effect from the date of retirement of Mr. A. Faulkner, viz., Oct. 1, 1877.

Mr. C. Pogson to be supernumerary asst. coll. with effect from Dec. 1, 1877.

The following acting appts. are made consequent on the deputation on special duty of Mr. A. G. Maury, 1st class asst. coll.; to have effect from Jan. 6, 1878 :—

Capt. D. C. Pedder to act as 1st class asst. coll.

Mr. N. R. Oliver to act as 2nd class asst. coll.

Mr. R. Thom to act as 3rd class asst. coll.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, offic. dep. supt., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, is prom. to the grade of 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, with effect from Feb. 11, 1878.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. J. D. Ferguson, M.I.C.E., to be exec. engr. for irrigation, Nasik, and Mr. P. Reynolds, A.I.C.E., to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandesh.

Messrs. H. M. Thompson, C.E., and F. R. Griffith, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the exec. engr., Fuleli div., and supt. of works, Eastern Indus, on April 3.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. J. Young to act as exec. engr., Desert Canal, from the date of departure of Mr. J. A. Coghlan on furl.

Mr. J. B. Richey delivered over and Mr. H. A. Acworth received charge of the office of extra first asst. coll. in charge Panch Mahals, on the 15th inst.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, April 20.)

ASHBY.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 28, directing Sub lieut. J. S. Ashby to offic. as wing officer on probation to 10th N.L.I.

CASTELL—GRANT.—Lieut. col. J. H. Castell, wing comdr. 27th N.L.I., to be 2nd in com. 13th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Lord, retired. Major Grant, offic. wing comdr., is confd. in that app., v. Lieut. col. Mignon, who vacates on app. to the F.A.G.'s Dept.

CUST.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, app. Lieut. Cust to offic. as instr. of musketry to 2nd foot, with effect from April 6, v. Hughes, proceeded on leave to England.

DURAND—BLOWERS.—Major A. Durand, wing comdr. 10th N.L.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Col. Pierce, transfd. to the 16th N.I. Major C. E. Blowers, offic. wing comdr., is confd. in that app., v. Major Durand.

HAY, Capt. C., staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Dharwar, returned to duty on April 15.

MEIN, Lieut. A. B., 22nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 1st N.I. (grenadiers). This cancels so much of G.O.C. of April 6 as relates to this officer.

MOORES, Lieut. S., 2-17th foot, to be staff officer to Colaba Dept., v. Capt. Murray, proc. on furl.

NEWPORT—KECHEN—SINGLETON—REILLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 29, directing Lieut. col. Newport, offic. 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. Ketchen, offic. wing comr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. Singleton, adjt., to offic. as wing comr.; and Lieut. Reilly, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Nimmon, proc. on leave.

PASSY, Lieut. H. E., offic. wing officer 26th N.I., is confd. in that app.

PECKHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Lieut. T. H. Peckham to perform the duties of paymr. to 3rd hussars on the responsibility of Paymr. Lukin during the abs. of the latter, and with effect from April 1.

RADFORD—ROBINSON—MERCER.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. A. Radford, R.A., has been prom. to capt., and exchanged into D-2 R.A.; Capt. F. M. Robinson has been posted to C baty. 4th brigade R.A.; and Lieut. H. F. Mercer has been transfd. from No. 16 to No. 15 baty. 8th brigade R.A.

SCALLON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 8, directing Sub lieut. Scallan, offic. wing officer, to offic. as adjt. to 23rd N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Watling.

UTTERSON—TREVELYAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, directing Lieut. col. Uttersson, 2nd in com. 15th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; and Major Trevelyan, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., with effect from April 10, in succession to Col. Morris, proc. on m.c.

#### MEDICAL.

JERVIS, Surg. H. P., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estab. from April 3.

MARTIN, Surg. major T. E. P., has been allowed to retire from the service from June 1.

THORP, Surg. major R. C., to offic. in med. charge 3rd N.L.I., v. Surg. Macgregor, app. acting civil surg., Aden.

#### MEDICAL CHARGE.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surg. E. W. Young is attached to the 1st L.C. for duty.

Surg. R. H. Batt, in med. charge of the 7th N.I., is transfd. to the med. charge of the 9th N.I.

Surg. O. H. Channer will remain attached to 9th N.I., for duty.

Surg. J. W. Clarkson is attached to 26th N.I. for duty.

Surg. A. H. C. Dane is attached to the sappers and miners for duty.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. Griffiths, decorative artist in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, for one year, from such date in May next as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. E. Werge, staff corps, 11th regt N.I., for one year. Capt. W. Osborn, R.E., exec. engr., Jacobabad, for eighteen months. Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, 14th Bengal lancers, in anticipation.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 10.

*Brigade Depot.*—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, c.b., is placed on half-pay on app. to the staff.

*1st Foot.*—Gentleman cadet the Hon. H. J. Anson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet D. S. Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. M. N. O'Connor, prom.; Gentleman cadet D. C. Da Costa, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

*5th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet G. M. Harding, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet F. C. Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Queen's (India) cadet W. E. Hill, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Queen's cadet T. J. O'Dell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

*6th Foot.*—Lieut. F. L. Grundy to be capt., v. H. B. Adcock, retired on a pension; Gentleman cadet C. de C. Etheridge, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet H. B. B. Watkis, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet W. J. Newell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet C. J. Cockburn, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

*11th Foot.*—Lieut. T. S. Coppinger to be capt., v. W. P. Mortimer, retired on a pension.

*12th Foot.*—Second Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, from the 67th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet A. Major Brabazon, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. T. Baker, promoted.

*13th Foot.*—Capt. A. McG. Denney retires on a pension; Queen's (India) cadet G. H. H. Couchman, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Ambrose, retired; Gentleman cadet W. P. Cunningham, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. H. Thurlow, promoted.

*14th Foot.*—Capt. A. Cook retires on a pension; Gentleman cadet G. Wynns, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Queen's (India) cadet G. W. Mitchell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet W. Fry, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet C. P. Barchard, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

*15th Foot.*—Lieut. L. L. Steele, to be adjt., v. Lieut. F. S. Allen, promoted.

*16th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet E. C. F. Hore, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, v. H. S. Barlow, transd to the 78th foot.

*17th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet P. M. Carpendale, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. H. C. Michel, prom.; Queen's (India) cadet A. M. Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. L. Field, retired.

*18th Foot.*—Hony. Queen's cadet C. M. Edwards, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. M. Hicks, resigned.

*22nd Foot.*—The app. as adjt. of Lieut. W. H. Kerr is antedated to March 29; Gentleman cadet C. R. H. Hardy, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Hall, promoted.

*25th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet J. C. Drummond, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. N. Adams, prom.; Gentleman cadet H. R. Wigram, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to H. H. Mulcahy, prom.

*33rd Foot.*—Gentleman cadet H. M. Twynam, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*39th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet H. H. F. Fagan, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. P. Egerton, seconded.

*48th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet D. S. Lewis, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, v. A. Crawley, app. qrmr.

*51st Foot.*—Gentleman cadet P. W. A. A. Miltou, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet P. A. V. Agnew, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. E. Preston, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

*57th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet H. James, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. E. Crompton, retired; Gentleman cadet L. W. Bode, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. W. E. Massey, resigned.

*60th Foot.*—Second Lieut. A. T. Boulbee, from the 20th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. S. Marsham, prom.; Second Lieut. A. P. Crawley, from the 107th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. P. Vaughan, resigned; Lieut. A. C. B. Mynors, from the Oxford Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, seconded.

*62nd Foot.*—Lieut. A. Goding to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. H. M. Carter, who resigns his app.

*63rd Foot.*—Gentleman cadet D. McL. H. Farrington, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. T. Reay, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

*67th Foot.*—The undermentioned lieuts. have been app. probatrs. for the Indian staff corps:—W. H. Young and J. P. Sparling. Gentleman cadet E. L. Night, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. P. Sparling, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*70th Foot.*—Lieut. R. B. Shawe has been app. a probatr. for the Indian

staff corps; Gentleman cadet H. R. Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. W. Pearse a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet H. L. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. F. M. Campbell, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Queen's (India) cadet R. D. C. Davies, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. B. Shawe, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*71st Foot.*—Lieut. F. M. Reid to be captain, v. A. C. Addison, retired; Gentleman cadet G. S. C. Swinton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. H. S. Craigie, promoted.

*72nd Foot.*—Lieut. S. D. Gordon has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*78th Foot.*—Lieut. P. S. Harvey to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. J. Knight, prom.; Second Lieut. G. R. V. Hume, from the 49th foot, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet G. Mackintosh, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. H. Ewart, seconded; Gentleman cadet R. A. Fraser, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant; Gentleman cadet A. C. Christopher, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

*83rd Foot.*—Lieut. H. C. Bond to be capt., v. W. Cooke-Collis, seconded for service on the staff.

*85th Foot.*—Lieut. H. Godfray has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*100th Foot.*—Gentleman cadet R. C. Broome, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. A. Denys, promoted.

*109th Foot.*—Lieut. T. Lay, who has ceased to be a probatr. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieutenant, v. F. H. R. Drummond, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*Rifle Brigade.*—Major Lord E. W. Pelham Clinton to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. M. Dillon, retired on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major C. T. Bunbury to be major, v. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton; Lieut. J. A. Ferguson to be capt., v. Brevet major C. T. Bunbury.

*Staff College.*—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, c.b., half-pay, late brig. depot, to be comdt., v. Major gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., k.c.b., app. dep. qrmr. gen. at headquarters (Intelligence branch).

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major C. W. Poulton, m.d., retires on half-pay.

#### BREVEIT.

Lieut. col. G. E. Francis, 20th foot, to have the hony. rank of col. upon retiring on a pension.

Major and brevet lieut. col. J. Anderson, 19th foot, to have the hony. rank of col. upon retiring on a pension.

Major C. Butler, 9th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieutenant col. upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. A. M'G. Denny, 13th foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. A. Cook, 14th foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Paymr. E. Roberts, of the Army Pay Dept., to have the hon. rank of capt.

For Second Comdt. and Brevet col. J. W. A. Kennedy, Royal Marine L.L., to have the hon. rank of major gen. on retirement, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 18, read Col. and Second Comdt. J. W. A. Kennedy, &c. The temp. rank of capt. in the army confd. on Adj. R. D. Upton, of the Northumberland Yeomanry cav. in the *Gazette* of Aug. 14, 1877, is antedated to Feb. 25, 1874.

Surg. major C. W. Poulton, m.d., to have the hon. rank of dep. surg. gen. upon retiring upon half-pay.

#### MEMORANDA.

Hon. Lieut. col. F. E. Biddulph, late capt. 9th foot, has been perm. to commute his pension.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets app. to commissions in the *Gazette* of the 30th ult., should have been described as hon. Queen's cadets:—

L. G. Russell, 11th foot.

D. Carey, 30th foot.

C. J. Napier, 31st foot.

J. Eardley-Wilmott, 39th foot.

May 14.

*Royal Engineers.*—For Lieut. col. L. A. Hale, removed from the corps on app. as a professor at the Staff College, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 15, read Lieut. col. L. A. Hale is placed upon half-pay on app. as a professor at the Staff College; Capt. W. J. Galwey to be instr. of musketry, v. Major W. Salmund, whose period of service in that appt. has expired.

*Brigade Depot.*—Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. L. Bell, from half-pay, late 6th foot, to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, c.b., placed upon half-pay.

#### ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymr. E. Roberts, from the 51st foot, to be paymr., dated April 1, and to stand between Paymrs. W. Dawes and H. F. Luke.

#### BREVEIT.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. Mould, R.E., to have the hony. rank of major gen. upon retirement on a pension, dated Dec. 5, 1877.

Lieut. col. F. E. B. Beaumont, R.E., to have the hony. rank of col. upon retirement on a pension, dated Oct. 27, 1877.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 14th inst. states that, according to advices received from Peking, the *Official Chinese Gazette* announces the complete re-conquest of Kashgar.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

- ANDERSON—At Nowgong, April 9, wife of C. A. B. Anderson, daughter.  
 BLAKE—At Bareilly, April 16, wife of A. E. Blake, A.S.R., daughter.  
 COLLINGWOOD—At Morar, East Indies, April 15, wife of Major Collingwood, R.A., son.  
 DELANTY—At Badnera, April 21, wife of P. DeLanty, insp. G.I.P. Railway police, Berar, son.  
 DUMAINE—At Chandernagore, April 18, wife of C. Dumaine, son.  
 FORBES—At Calcutta, April 19, wife of W. A. B. Forbes, son.  
 HUTCHISON—At Coimbatore, April 21, wife of Rev. Henry A. Hutchison, London Missionary Society, son.  
 KING—At Madras, April 17, wife of W. King, Mysore Forest Dept., son.  
 LAND—At Upper Colaba, April 26, wife of Surg. major J. Land, M.D., R.A., Army Medical Dept., son.  
 LEMESURIER—At Ranikhet, April 16, wife of Major A. A. LeMesurier, H.M.'s 14th (P.W.O.) regt., son.  
 LUGARD—At Chupara, April 17, wife of Major H. J. Lugard, dep. comr., daughter.  
 MACPHERSON—At Ootacamund, April 16, wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., son.  
 MEARES—At Moradabad, April 16, wife of W. E. Meares, dist. engr., son.  
 MUIRHEAD—At Shahjahanpur, April 6, wife of J. R. Muirhead, traushipment insp. O. and R. Railway, Benares, daughter.  
 PAXTON—At Jutogh, April 21, wife of Surg. major J. Paxton, M.D., A.M.D., son.  
 SACHE—At Umballa, April 12, wife of Alfred Sache, daughter.  
 SCOTT—At Gondal, April 21, wife of Major W. Scott, asst. polit. agent, son.  
 SKINNER—At Lahore, April 13, wife of W. Skinner, P.N.S. Railway, son.  
 STAFFORD—At Ahmednugger, April 18th, wife of G. Stafford, son.  
 THOMSON—At Calcutta, wife of A. Thomson, daughter.  
 TURNER—At Kodikanal, April 19, wife of E. Turner, C.S., daughter.  
 WAIT—At Coonoor, April 14, wife of W. G. Wait, son.  
 WILLIAMSON—At Debrooghur, Assam, April 11, wife of W. P. William, son, Manager, Wilton Tea Estate, son.  
 WILLIAMS—At Calcutta, April 14, wife of W. R. Williams, daughter.  
 WILLS—At Howrah, April 19, wife of G. Wills, son.  
 WINCE—At Calcutta, April 21, wife of J. Wince, son.  
 YONGE—At Allahabad, April 19, wife of Sergt.-Major Yonge, son.

### MARRIAGES.

- GUINNESS—WOODWARD.—At Bombay, April 25, Henry Guinness, Public Works Department, to Agnes Woodward.  
 KEITH—DOWNES.—At Simla, April 17, Capt. Keith, R.A., to Julia, daughter of the late Rev. R. Downes, vicar of Sundon, Bedfordshire.  
 MARTEN—HEATH.—At Madras, April 17, Ellison T. C. N. Marten, Lieut. 43rd L.L., to Florence M., daughter of G. J. D. Heath, col. Madras staff corps.  
 MOUT—MATHEWS.—At Madras, May 9, George B. Mout, M.D., surg. major, R.M., to Florence, daughter of John Mathews, and grand daughter of the late Lieut. col. Mathews, H.M.'s 91st foot.  
 PEDLER—SCHMIDT.—At Calcutta, May 2, Alex. Pedler, of the Bengal Educational Dept., to Elizabeth M. Schmidt.  
 VERRIER—DUNTZE.—At Chinsurah, April 10, M. Joseph Verrier, Procureur de la Republique a Chandernagor, to Isabel Duntze, daughter of the late J. Turner, of Calcutta.  
 WHITTY—STEWART.—At Raneeungee, April 18, I. J. Whitty, C.E., East Indian Railway, Giridi, to Jessy, daughter of G. Stewart, of Hanau, Gloucestershire.

### DEATHS.

- CASE—At Ferozepore, April 17, Emily M., child of Major Charles Case, aged 1 year.  
 CLARK—At Lahore, April 15, Constance F. A., daughter of Mr. J. Clark, infant.  
 COX—At Coonoor, April 15, Mabel F., infant daughter of A. F. Cox, C.S.  
 CUTHELL—At Lucknow, April 19, Mildred, daughter of Capt. Cuthell, 13th hussars, aged 2½ years.  
 FIRTH—At Ahmedabad, April 20, Alice U., child of L. E. St. John Firth, B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 1 year.  
 GALLOWAY—At Calcutta, April 12, Archibald G. Galloway, aged 28 years.  
 GREY—At Bhawalpur, April 20, Helen, child of Major Grey.  
 JEWETT—At Dinapore, on Good Friday, T. H. Jewett, late Captain in H.M.'s Inland Steam Service, aged 64.  
 JONES—At Sydapett, April 17, E. Jones, aged 74.  
 MACFARLANE—At Bangalore, April 14, Sarah, wife of W. F. MacFarlane, asst. engr., P.W.D.  
 REWCASTLE—At Calcutta, April 17, J. R. Rewcastle, chief engr. of the E. B. Railway steamer *Prince of Wales*, aged 50.  
 SCOTT—At Meerut, April 21, Mabel Irene, child of Charles H. Scott, R.H.A.  
 SKINNER—At Mozufferpore, April 16, Mary (Minnie) Constance, child of Major R. M. Skinner, aged 3 years.  
 STALKARTT—At Mussoorie, April 15, John Stalkartt, late of Sugrampore Factory, Bhaugulpore, aged 63.  
 THEOBALDS—At Kamptee, Central Provinces, April 14, Charlotte, wife of Dep. surg. gen. Theobalds, M.A.  
 TOOLEY—At Bandikui, April 15, Elizabeth, wife of G. E. Tooley, station master, aged 38.

## Home.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The committee met on Thursday, the 16th inst., Lord George Hamilton in the chair, when Sir George Campbell gave evidence for the second time. The examination-in-chief lasted nearly the whole of the day, and the witness detailed at great length his personal experience of the progress of the irrigation works in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Oudh, Madras, the Central Provinces, &c. In the Punjab the system of irrigation by means of wells obtains; it is an old resource of the cultivators, and is still kept up and encouraged by the Government. The thirty years' settlement, under which in modern times irrigation works have become sources of revenue, has proved highly favourable to the development of the ancient modes of irrigation in India.

Sir George Campbell described at length the native modes of agriculture in the Punjab and the dryer lands of the North-Western Provinces. The system, he stated, would be found fully described in Sir H. Mayne's work on Indian agriculture. The witness gave an epitome of the contents of the book, in the chapters which treat of irrigation, cultivation of soils on the in-field and out-field system, the mode of obtaining natural and artificial manures, &c.

Sir G. Campbell's further explanations referred to the methods of canal irrigation, and he went over the various works in existence in different parts of India, pointing out where they were of utility, and in what cases and under what circumstances the canal system had proved a costly failure, with little prospect of the works ever becoming remunerative projects.

At the close of his examination Sir G. Campbell submitted his opinions with regard to obviating famines. He advocated improved interior communications by land and water, a larger extension of the railway system, a greater development of every means of irrigation, taking into consideration what modes of irrigation were best suited to particular districts and soils. Before concluding his evidence Sir G. Campbell put in papers, compiled in the India Office, being a record of famines in India from the earliest periods down to the present time. In reference to this document he expressed his belief that the famines of the last few years might have been more successfully contended with, had it not been for the private trade in grain, which monopolised the railways when they were urgently required to carry the grain to the famine-stricken people in Madras and Bombay. In respect to the old famines—in Bengal and Madras—those of the last century,—he considered that, with such improved communications as now existed in India, those past famines could have been checked and prevented from recurring. The recent famine in Madras was a more serious occurrence than any that had preceded it. What we had to do now was to prepare for any future droughts and resultant famine by pushing on every available means of constructing public works in districts where they were most needed.

## Miscellaneous.

TRADING COMPANY.—Manila papers allege that an English trading Company, in accord with the Sultan of Borneo, has planted the British flag on the island of Sanda Kan. The Spanish Press expresses displeasure at this proceeding.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.—A private telegram from Shanghai states that large quantities of grain are being conveyed by the natives into the famine districts. There is no immediate prospect of a cessation of the distress. The entire receipts of the famine relief fund in Shanghai amounts to 100,000 taels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. Allen will publish shortly a volume of "Natural History, Sport, and Travel," by Edward Lockwood, Bengal Civil Service, late magistrate of Monghyr. The same publishers announce as nearly ready, an edition of Milton's Poetical Works, by John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Hydaspes* has left with £200,108, £28,000 being in gold, and £4,000 in silver coin for Malta, £58,500 in bar silver for Bombay, and £48,000, also in silver, for Galle. Of the £29,508 for Hong Kong, £14,050 is in bar silver and £15,458 in dollars, and £32,100 is in dollars for Shanghai.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on May 15 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £358,700, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d.; to Bombay, £30,300, at an average rate of 1s. 8¾d.; and to Madras, £11,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8¾d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 10 per cent.; all above in full. With the exception of the average rates being rather higher than they were last week, there is practically no alteration in the present allotment. During the ten weeks (March 6 to May 8) that tenders were received for a nominal weekly amount of £500,000, the Council were able to sell bills to the value



of £5,000,000, and for that period obtained an average of 1s. 8½d., so that the reduction in this week's allotment has not been productive of any increase in the price.

**HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.**—The *Academy* has summarised some important geographical work performed on our northern Trans-Indus frontier by one of the trained explorers attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The Mulla, the explorer in question, has made a survey of the course of the river Indus, from the point where it enters the plains above Attok to that where it is joined by the river of Gilgit, which portion has hitherto remained unexplored. Here the great river traverses a distance of some 220 miles, descending from a height of about 5,000 feet to 1,200 feet above the sea-level, and its course winds tortuously through great mountain ranges, whose peaks are rarely less than 15,000 feet high, and culminate in the Nanga Parbat, the well-known mountain, whose height (26,650 feet) is only exceeded by a very few of the great Himalayan peaks. No European has ever yet penetrated into this region, which is very difficult of access from all sides, and is inhabited by hill tribes, independent and suspicious of one another. Each community elects its own ruler, and has little intercourse with its neighbours, and with the outer world it only communicates through a few individuals who are privileged to travel over the country as traders. The Mulla possesses this privilege, and thus, in the double capacity of trader and explorer, was able to travel along the Indus and through some of the lateral valleys, leaving the rest for future exploration. He afterwards proceeded, as directed, to Yassin, through the Gilgit Valley, which has been already surveyed. From Yassin he surveyed the southern route to Mastuj, through the Ghizar and Sar Laspur valleys, and has furnished an important rectification of a route hitherto very erroneously laid down from conjecture. From Mastuj the explorer proceeded along the route leading towards the Baroghil Pass, as far as the junction of the Gazan with the Yarkhun river, and then along the northern road from Mastuj to Yassin. This road turns up the Gazan Valley, crosses the Tui or Moshabar Pass, which is thought to be not less than 16,000 feet above the sea, and, after traversing a deep crevassed glacier for some eight miles, reaches the point where the Tui river issues in great volume from the glacier; the road then follows the course of the river down to its junction with the Warchagan near Yassin. Returning to Sar Laspur, the Mulla next surveyed the route to the south-west, up the valley leading to the Tal Pass, which is situated on a plateau of the range connecting the mountains on the west of the Indus Valley with those on the east of the valley of Chitral, a region generally known by the people of the country as the Kohistan. The Swat and Panjkora rivers, and most of their principal affluents, are found to take their rise here. The most commanding peaks of the range have already been fixed, but of the general lie of the valleys relatively to the peaks nothing was known before the Mulla's visit, and he has done much to elucidate the geography of this region. After crossing the Tal plateau he descended into the valley of the Panjkora, and traversed its entire length down to Dodbah at the junction of the Dir river. He was prevented from following the Panjkora to its junction with the Swat river, and therefore travelled along the Havildar's 1868 route to Miankalai. Thence he surveyed the road to Nawagai and on to Pashat in the valley of Kunar; and, last of all, he surveyed the road from Nawagai down to the British fort of Abazai. The explorations of the Mulla have thus filled up a considerable gap in the map of the country on our northern Trans-Indus frontier, where the Survey propose to carry out further explorations as soon as possible.

## India in Parliament.

### INDIAN TROOPS.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, May 13.**—Lord GRANVILLE gave notice that next Thursday Lord Selborne would call attention to the question whether the Indian troops excepted from the vote recited in the preamble to the Mutiny Act could, consistently with constitutional law, be employed in time of peace elsewhere than in the Indian Possessions of her Majesty without the previous consent of Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 13.**—In reply to a question from Sir H. JAMES,\* the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Native troops were not, and never had been, reckoned in the number mentioned in the Mutiny Act, and the Establishment was now 715 above the figure sanctioned by Parliament, viz., 136,167 men, not including the Reserves of 35,000 which, under the Act, were added to the Establishment; and in reply to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK,\* Colonel STANLEY made the following statement:—Officers commanding Indian cavalry and infantry regiments at Malta would receive about £1,836 a year and £1,716 respectively. The pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonels of English regiments would be about £564 for the infantry and £698 for the cavalry. The number of English officers in those Indian regiments had been

increased to the same extent as in the case of the Abyssinian expedition—namely, by a combatant officer and one doctor. Assuming that the junior officer of an Indian regiment was a subaltern—which was not necessarily the case—he would draw £396 as against £564, the amount which he had stated as about the pay of an infantry colonel of an English regiment.

In reply to the Marquis of HARTINGTON, who wished to know when the estimates would be proposed to Parliament, and gave notice of a coming resolution that no forces be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, in any part of her Majesty's dominions, except such forces as may be actively serving in her Majesty's Indian possessions—the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed Monday, the 27th, for the discussion and the resolution, too, if convenient; or an earlier day might be named if desired. When the right hon. gentleman further replied to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN\* and Captain PIM, that it would not be possible to afford facilities for other motions also, Lord HARTINGTON remarked that his case differed from Mr. Chamberlain's so far, that he expressed no opinion on the policy of the Government, but solely on the manner in which their policy had been carried out.

The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Budget Bill was resumed by Mr. VIVIAN, who considered that a slight had been put on Parliament by the action recently taken, and condemned the movement of troops from India as illegal and unconstitutional. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must have known that it was intended to bring over "foreign troops," and he should have told Parliament when he brought in the Budget. But the Government had behaved throughout with a want of candour, and among other things he charged them with sending the fleet into the Mediterranean with a lie in its mouth, and with obtaining the Vote of Credit by stating that none of it would be spent.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave this charge an emphatic denial, and while pointing out that this was not the occasion on which to discuss the legality of the measure, admitted its gravity, and the right and duty of Parliament to scrutinise it. Dealing solely with the question whether it ought to have been communicated to Parliament, he assured the House that it was not in his power to have mentioned the subject in his Budget Speech, for it was only four days before that it was decided on by the Cabinet, and not until a week after that the first order was sent to India sanctioning expenditure. The official changes which occurred on Lord Derby's resignation and the necessary communications with India led to delay, and the Government, holding that they were under no obligation to communicate the measure to Parliament, were strongly of opinion that secrecy was expedient and necessary for the success of the expedition. The constitutional control of Parliament would be untouched, because if this should unhappily prove to be a war measure, the Government would have to come forward with further financial proposals, and if it should be merely a measure of precaution it would not lead to any special disturbance of the Budget arrangements. The mere expense of bringing 7,000 troops from India to Malta was an item which he was not then able to state precisely in figures; but it was an expense which would be of moderate dimensions, provided the troops were only brought there for a short time, and that further necessity did not arise for their employment on active service.—Mr. DONOX insisted that the Government could and should have communicated their intention to Parliament when the Budget was before the House, and enlarged on the violation of all sound principles of finance in concealing from Parliament such an important item of expenditure and in deliberately increasing the deficit. He could not understand the importance of secrecy in the mere bringing of 7,000 men from India to add to the garrison in Malta. If they wished to produce an effect in the mind of Europe, their policy should have been to show what their military resources were—that there was this force available in India, and more behind it, and that these forces would be brought over, if necessary.

Mr. A. MILLS denied that the employment of Hanoverian troops in 1775 was any precedent, and argued that the oath taken by the Indian troops placed them on exactly the same footing as the British regiments. He cordially approved the measure, and the action of the Government in removing these Indian troops had, in his judgment, contributed more than anything which had been done for a long series of years to bind to ourselves upwards of 200,000,000 of British subjects who were our fellow-subjects in the Indian Empire.—Mr. HENRY complained of the love of mystery and theatrical surprise which had of late marked the Ministerial proceedings.—Mr. RYLANDS contended that the course taken in this instance was destructive of all Parliamentary control over the finances.—Mr. NEWDEGATE was of opinion that it was illegal and unconstitutional, and would deprive the House of all power over the standing Army; and Mr. LAING argued that owing to the keeping back of this expenditure the House had never been in a position fully to consider the financial arrangements of the year.—Mr. E. JENKINS denied that any emergency had been shown sufficient to justify the Government, and complained of the want of vigour in the leading of the front Opposition Bench.—Mr. PEASE and Mr. BIGGAR also spoke, and a division being challenged on the third reading of the Bill, it was carried by 111 to 19.

\* Denotes that the questions or notices of them, will be found in the previous number of *Allen's Indian Mail*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, May 14.—Lord HARTINGTON will move the following resolution on May 20 :—"Military Forces of the Crown—That, by the Constitution of this realm, no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, within any part of the dominions of the Crown, excepting only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 16.—THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.—Sir A. GORDON asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Articles of War made by the Indian Government for the government of the native Indian forces, and those portions of the Indian Penal Code which formed part of those Articles of War, had any force within the Island of Malta.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: Yes, Sir. They will apply to the Indian troops at Malta.

INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL SALARIES.—Mr. BAXTER asked the Under-Secretary for India when the return regarding ecclesiastical salaries in India, for which an address was moved last session, would be laid upon the table of the House.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: The Financial Department in India has been directed by the Government of India to prepare this return, but it must necessarily take a considerable time, and I cannot at present say when it will be received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 17.—INDIAN TROOPS.—Sir M. HICKS-BEACH: I beg to give notice that on Monday next, on the motion of the noble marquis opposite, relating to the military forces of the Crown, I shall move the following amendment. "That this House, being of opinion that the constitutional control of Parliament over the raising and employment of the military forces of the Crown is fully secured by the provisions of the law, and by the undoubted power of this House to grant or refuse supplies, considers it to be unnecessary and inexpedient to affirm any resolution tending to weaken the hands of her Majesty's Government in the present state of foreign affairs.—Mr. E. JENKINS asked the noble marquis whether it was his fixed intention to go to a division with his motion.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON, who was received with cheers, said: I believe the question of my hon. friend, although perfectly regular in form, is somewhat unusual in detail. I presume that the action any member of this House may take in pressing or refraining from pressing a motion to a division must always depend upon what takes place in debate, and I may say that much of my intention may depend upon the support which I receive from him—(laughter). I imagine, at all events, it would be only regular to suppose that it is possible that I may be converted by the arguments to the other side, or that the other side may be converted by my arguments, and that therefore it may not be necessary to take a division. However, I can only assure my hon. friend that, as at present advised, it is my most undoubted intention to press the motion of which I have given notice to a division.

## India Office.

May 16, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. D. La Touche, R. W. Trafford, W. Kaye, T. Smith, A. Macmillan, W. A. Russell (Uncov.), J. L. Kipling (Uncov.), J. O. N. James (Uncov.), F. Holmwood (Uncov.), T. W. Patten (Uncov.), and A. H. Hildebrand (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. K. Puckle, and R. Davidson.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. H. D. Wilson, C. J. Candy, A. R. King (Uncov.), H. M. Chatfield (Uncov.), and E. W. L. Morant (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Brownlow, Staff Corps; Major F. H. Conolly, Staff Corps; Col. J. M. Cripps, Staff Corps; Major J. C. G. Daunt, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, Staff Corps; Major R. C. Money, Staff Corps; Major H. C. P. Rice, Staff Corps; Capt. C. H. Stoddart, Staff Corps; Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E.; Major D. J. Welsh, R.A.; and Lieut. W. H. E. Wyllie, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major A. O. H. Clay, Staff Corps; and Surg. major J. S. Ridings.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. B. Penny, R.E.; Surg. major C. J. Sylvestor; and Major S. Rimington, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. Wehlisch (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; H. W. Steel, 6 mo. s.c.; R. E. Wright (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; G. Palmer, 1 mo., furl.; and A. J. W. Paezold (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, 3 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. J. H. Henderson (Uncov.) 3 mo., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Yule, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major R. H. Hudleston, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; and Lieut. E. C. Money, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, Inf., 6 mo.; and Col. T. D. Ker, Inf., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. Ireland.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. P. Cooper (Uncov.), and H. L. Holland (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. L. Samuells, Staff Corps; and Capt. J. A. Little, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. M. Hailes, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. W. Field, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### MARRIAGES.

BEGBIE—FOSBERY.—Rev. Alfred John, son of A. W. Begbie, B.C.S., to Mary C. Fosbery, at Old Milverton Church, Warwickshire, May 8.

JOHNSON—BROWN.—William Henry Johnson, B.C.S., to Agnes Morton Brown, at Cheltenham, May 7.

LUDLOW—SANDYS.—Edmund Emilius Parsons, son of Capt. Ludlow, late B.N.I.; to Annie Harriett, daughter of the late Edwin Sandys, B.C.S., at Parnell, New Zealand, March 19.

#### DEATHS.

FRASER—Jessie, widow of Hugh Fraser of Calcutta, at Greenhill, Harrow, May 4, aged 62.

HOWDEN—Margaret Paterson, widow of Lieut. Gen. J. A. Howden, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Kensington, aged 73.

LAWFORD—Henry B. Lawford, B.C.S., at The Terrace, Kensington Gardens-square, W., aged 49 years.

LESLIE—Walter A. Leslie, Surg. major, M.A. (retired), at Hampstead, May 5, aged 57.

PATRICKSON—Major John Patrickson of the Retired List, Madras Artillery, at Jersey, May 10, aged 68.

RICKETT—John Rickett, H.E.I.C.S., late of Hong Kong, at Croydon, May 11, aged 77 years.

WELCHMAN—Arthur Frederick, son of Major A. J. I. Welchman, 7th Bengal cavalry, at Rochester, May 13, aged 6 months.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 10. Str. Homer, Bombay; str. Pekin, Calcutta.—11. Jane Law, Calcutta; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; str. Strathleven, Bombay.—12. Elieser, Mauritius; Hartfield, Mauritius; Eurydice, Calcutta.—13. Chola, Calcutta.—14. Paradise, Singapore; Prince Arthur, Gopaulpore; Ada Stott, Sourabaya; Ashgrove, Maulmain.—15. Str. Chyebassa, Calcutta; str. Ajax, Colombo; str. Warwick Castle, Cape Town.—16. Str. Alethea, Maulmain.

#### DEPARTURES.

May 9. W. H. Harkness, Mauritius.—10. Queen of the North, Madras.—11. Str. City of Carthage, Calcutta; str. Olympia, Bombay.—13. Star of Russia, Calcutta.—16. City of Paris, Calcutta; str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; str. European, Bombay; Natant, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, May 16.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mr. Trimmings, and Mr. R. D. Hurst. For GIBRALTAR.—Miss Campbell, Mr. Livingstone, and Surg. major J. Will. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. D. Young, Mr. Booth, Mr. H. F. Price, and Mr. F. M. Blake. For Hong Kong.—Mr. J. C. Henley, and Lieut. Oldfield. For MALTA.—Rev. J. Lingham. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mrs. Doveton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Warry, Mr. Trotman, Mr. L. W. Henley, and Mr. Hauser. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Cording. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Kuckler, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thomson, Miss Shaw, and Mr. Ritchie.

Per str. —, May 16.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. Z. Mayne, and Mr. Melita.

Per str. —, May 16.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Kingsmill.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Shappers, for Calcutta, March 23, 30 S., 27 W.  
Baculus, for Rangoon, April 10.  
Westridge, for Calcutta, May 10, off the Eddystone.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### MAY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. A. B. Martin, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Charlton, Mr. H. Cook, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Norman and family, Mr. Craven, Mr. Stunner, and Miss Turner.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Dainant, and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Newcome and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Parlbay, and Mr. Brown.

##### MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. C. Fleming.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Finch, and Mr. and Miss Greening.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Glen, and Mr. Piesent.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Suise.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Burbridge.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. O. L. Chapman, Dr. Bensley, and Mrs. and Miss Bensley.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. T. Cooper, and Capt. C. E. Yates.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. D. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Mackenzie, and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. Wrightson.

BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Izard.

VENICE to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEK.—Mr. W. Bromley.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Brown.

##### JUNE 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. Spens.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Fildayson, Mr. T. W. Miles, and Col. W. Goodfellow.

##### JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowbotham.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, and Major and Mrs. Bloomfield.

**THE LATE MR. COCHRANE.**—The recent death of Mr. John Cochrane and the retirement of Judge Kemp have deprived Calcutta of two of its oldest inhabitants. John Cochrane was one of the most famous Calcutta lawyers of his day. Twenty or thirty years ago, whenever it was known that John Cochrane was going to address a jury, the old Supreme Court would be thronged by people to listen and wonder at his marvellous eloquence. In olden time he was the universal referee in all that pertained to the dueller; and in those days there was scarcely a barrister at the Calcutta Bar who had not, at one time or other, either challenged or received a challenge. One of the last public appearances of John Cochrane was at a great dinner given to Sir Hugh Rose on his departure from this country.—Calcutta Correspondent of *Pioneer*.

**A SIMPLE TEST FOR MILK.**—A correspondent sends us the following as the readiest and perhaps the best test for good milk in India, which is known to every native milk dealer, and affords proof instantaneously of the presence or not of water:—"Dip a finger in the milk and allow a drop to fall from it on the thumb nail. If pure, the milk will stand on the nail as a globular bead, but if it contains water, it will immediately spread over the nail. I have applied this test in many parts of India with invariable success, and have never known it fail."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.**—No one can complain that the Bishop of Colombo is an idle man. His lordship has been away for some weeks now paying pastoral visits to different places in the North Western Province, holding Confirmations, addressing Buddhist audiences, preaching in English and Tamil, and even attending a kind of vestry meeting. The Bishop will return to Colombo for Holy Week and Easter; will go to Dimbula and Kandy at the end of the month, to Rakwana and Galle early in May; and about the third week in May will leave for England to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, and to enjoy a well-earned holiday of three months' duration.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—At a General Court-Martial, held at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 5th day of March, 1878, No. 1,779, Jemadar Vengoojee Row, 10th Regiment M.N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—Having at Madras, on the 8th February, 1878, been intoxicated on parade, when paraded prior to inspection, by the Major-General commanding the district. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for three months. The Court afterwards passed the following revised sentence:—The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and now sentence the prisoner to be dismissed the service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has approved and confirmed the sentence.

**FRENCH INDIA.**—MM. Joubart and La Barbe, the Commissioners appointed by the French Government to inquire into the general administration of the French Possessions in India, have arrived at Pondicherry.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:

Via Southampton, on Thursday, May 23.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, May 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking	80 1/2
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4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	2100.	83 1/2 83
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

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Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
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Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.
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	India 2 per cent. ... ..		81
	India 1 per cent. ... ..		80
	India 5 per cent. Enface 1 Paper, 1872 ... ..		
	India Stock, Enface 1 Paper, 54 per cent., 1870 ... ..		
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 ... ..		
	" " " 1859 ... ..		
	" " " 1863 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..		
	India Debentures (1878) ... ..		101 1/2 to 101 1/2
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ... ..		100 to 100 1/2
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	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		
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Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	121 to 131
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	123 to 130
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	120
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	122 to 124
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	12	
20	Ditto ... ..	6	
Stock	South of India, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	100	113 to 115
Stock	Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	112
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	
Stock	Oude and Rohilund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	114 to 113
Stock	Ditto Debentures (4) ... ..	100	103 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ... ..	100	113 to 115
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	114 to 115
20	Ditto ... ..	22. 8s.	106 to 108
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	101 to 103
	Nizam's State Railway ... ..		
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	27
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	99 to 101
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	33 to 30
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	19 1/2 to 19 1/2
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10	Red Sea 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	8 1/2 to 9 x.d.
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..		17 1/2
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehant Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 6s.	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3 1/2 to 3 1/2
50	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	61 to 67
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	4 1/2
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10 1/2
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
6	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	7 1/2
20	Do. New ... ..	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	
Stock	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	24
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
1	Serubbud Coal ... ..	8s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
60	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	41
20	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
25	National of India Land ... ..	12 1/2	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21 1/2
	Sarungore Jute ... ..		5 to 7



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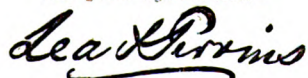
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, May 6; Allahabad and Madras, May 4; Calcutta, May 3; Ceylon, May 2.

WE learn from the *Times of India* that the Expeditionary Force had left Bombay in two detachments, the first conveyed in four steamers and five sailing vessels, starting on the 29th and 30th April, and the second carried in eight steamers; ten sailing-vessels, and a *bagla*, or native craft, on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th May. It had been intended that the whole of the second detachment should start on the 1st of May, but a delay had arisen owing to some of the tanks remaining unfinished, and the water being supplied in insufficient quantities. All the troops left in the best of spirits, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm they showed from first to last. The Viceroy had telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay the cordial thanks of the Government of India to Sir R. Temple and his advisers, for the manner in which the arrangements for the embarkation had been carried out. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has offered the whole available force of the Bhopal State for foreign service. And from Madras we learn that active preparations are being made, in several departments, for the equipment of more troops if required.

IN last night's debate the proceedings of Government in the matter of the Indian troops were again brought under review. The adjourned debate on Lord Hartington's Resolution was resumed by Mr. Cross, who was followed by many others, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Forster, the Solicitor-General, Sir Henry James, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At the close, the Marquis of Hartington briefly replied, and the House divided, when Ministers had a majority of 121. The much-discussed year, 1775, was exhumed anew by an honourable member; this time, however, not with reference to the illegality of employing native troops out of India, but to show that a charge of faction had been then unjustly made by a Minister against Mr. Burke.

IN republishing last week the substance of the *Times* telegram regarding the demonstration of May 1, at the Apollo Bandar in Bombay, on the occasion of the embarkation of the

9th Regiment N.I., we omitted to state that his Excellency the Governor, who had personally superintended the preparations for the Expedition, went down to see the *Sipahis* depart; and that the affair had been promoted by the Volunteer Corps. This information we are now enabled to give from the papers just received.

THREE telegrams, dated Port Said, yesterday, announce the following movements of steamers with detachments of the Indian contingent:—The *St. Osyth*, towing the *Clydesdale*, had arrived at Suez, but gone on with the *Scott* (*Helen Scott*?) through the Canal. The *Clydesdale* remained at Suez in quarantine. The *Nankin* and *Kilkerran* had started for Malta.

THERE is comparatively little news to record on the progress or decline of the famine in the last week's Indian budget. According to the *Friend of India*, prices still continue high in the North-West, notwithstanding the in-gathering of the *rubi*, and additional relief works are still being planned in the Madras Presidency, where also more or less distress must continue till the next harvest.

SIR MICHAEL KENNEDY's estimate of fifty lakhs for additional Famine Expenditure in Madras was sanctioned some time since by the Government of India. The *Pioneer* of the 4th May notices that, up to date, the actual figures for the money spent are much below those of the estimate, and attributes the existence of such a surplus to the favourable rains that had fallen in the Presidency.

A TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State to his Excellency the Viceroy, published in the Bombay papers, repeats the purport of a previous telegram received from the Prince of Wales in Paris. His Royal Highness conveys to the Minister the following information, which cannot but be highly gratifying to all concerned in the arrangements for the Indian section of the great building, now attracting our country-people across the water:—"As the Paris International Exhibition is opened to-day I am anxious to announce to you how satisfactory in every respect is the display made by the products and manufactures of the Indian Empire."

WE regret much to hear that cholera of a virulent type had broken out at Bombay, two days before the departure of the mail, in a house inhabited by a number of Goanese, on the Esplanade Cross Road. Thirteen men had been attacked, but it was only at 5 P.M. that any intimation of the occurrence was given, and after two of the number had died. Nine cases were then admitted into the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, of which one proved fatal the same day, and seven died the day following; the other patient is progressing favourably. Two cases were sent to the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital; two of the inmates being removed for safety to Kalbadavie—but on arriving there they were also attacked, and died within a few hours. Mr. Brunton, the Assistant Health Officer, visited the infected house on the morning of the 5th May, and had the place fumigated. Besides these, there were six deaths from cholera reported on the 5th May in Dabool, and three in the Chira Bazaar on the Girgaum Road.

THERE is a sad account given of mortality among the high officials at Goa. We learn that the Governor-General, Viscount



Sergio Souza, expired on Friday, on the 3rd inst., of typhoid fever, and that the Secretary and Chief Justice had died on the 28th and 29th ultimo.

THE *Pioneer* states that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the expenditure of fifteen lakhs during the current financial year on Colonel Fraser's scheme of light railways for the North-West Provinces.

THE *Ceylon Times* tells us of an envoy from the King of Birmah who had brought over some sacred writings for deposit in the island, and was to make a pilgrimage to Adam's Peak. This distinguished visitor is said to have expressed himself pleased with Ceylon, but afraid that its inhabitants were "very wicked." In the same paper we read of the death of a Mohammedan merchant known in Galle as "Allie Deedio" (whatever may be the true transliteration), who had left two widows and a large fortune behind him. The deceased appears to have been a man of singular intelligence and business enterprise, although originally a Maldivian islander. It is stated that he was the uncle of the Sultan of the Maldives; but that he left our ally in the Indian Ocean some years ago, and has since devoted his energies to the amassing of wealth at Galle, where he was the owner of considerable property. His estate is estimated at Rs. 200,000.

THE *Times of India* gives the following extract from the examination paper of a Bengali medical student, of whom some description of the action of the heart was, amongst other matters, required:—"The action is just like the firing of the gun. When trigger being touched, down comes the flint, strikes against steel, elicits sparks, which falling upon the powder, it is ignited, flame enters the barrel, causes explosion, propels the ball, and the mark is aimed at. All these events are performed within twinkling of an eye. So when the ventricles contract, the blood passes through the arteries to the capillaries, and returns to the heart through the veins. This happens within the twinkling of an eye."

In the *Times* of this morning is a telegram from St. Petersburg announcing the arrival there yesterday of the Shah of Persia. His Majesty, we are told, "was received at the railway station by several members of the Imperial family. From the station he drove to the Palace with the Emperor in an open carriage, accompanied by a large escort of Circassian horsemen, some of whom were dressed in bright-coloured costumes. The houses along the route were profusely decorated with flags, and the whole scene, lit up as it was with bright sunshine, was very picturesque. The crowd of spectators was considerable, but the interest was much less intense than on the last occasion of the kind." The sojourn will not, we believe, be a long one, Wednesday next being the day named for departure. As to the statement or suggestion that the visit has a political signification, it discloses no more than Lord Burleigh's celebrated shake of the head, interpreted by Mr. Puff, in the *Critic*.

THE *Friend of India* is not so hopeful as its contemporaries in reporting on the famine. In its issue of the 26th April we are told that the number of distressed persons at Agra continues to increase; that the mortuary returns for the North-West Provinces and Oudh show, from November and March, about 800,000 deaths from causes "which, in unofficial language, means starvation;" and that the result of the nearly completed harvest in the Central Provinces is very unsatisfactory. According to the Agra returns for the 19th April there were 994 in the poor-houses and 4,669 on the relief works.

THE *Pioneer* has much to say in favour of the employment of native troops out of India. Cost it esteems as trifling compared to the moral advantage gained. "The transports which would bring their few thousands of fresh troops every year would merely have to be proportionably multiplied to bring tens or hundreds of thousands." But it sees in the whole scheme a means of educating the Indian army which though original enough to raise a smile on the lips of many an old *sipahi* officer, may not be wholly unattainable or unavailable. "In a score of ways the intelligence of Indian soldiers who had served in Europe would be brightened, their views of life widened,

their susceptibility to false impressions about the action of Government here diminished. And in process of time they would all be passed through the educational process, the consequences of which appear to be wholly good and desirable, no matter from what point of view it is regarded." Of course we have to look at two sides of the picture, and assuredly this is the fair side. The first thing to be done to realise the bright vision would be to give authoritative sanction to efforts of European officers in the direction required, taking for granted that these are of the proper stuff to deal with *sipahis*.

THE Monday telegram of the *Times*, via Tebran, states that orders had been issued for the immediate construction of coast defences. Madras was to be protected by five batteries, armed with 68-pounder rifled guns. Batteries would also be erected at various ports on the eastern coast. Another battery for the defence of Calcutta was being constructed at Fultah, one of the narrowest points on the Hooghly. This would be armed with ten 9-inch rifled muzzle-loaders, and would cover the torpedo defences. Bombay and Rangoon were to be similarly defended.

FROM the same source we extract the following:—"Another case of a sensational character has lately formed the subject of a judicial investigation. Some natives were bathing at a ghaut on the Hooghly, when a body was seen floating down the river and tossing its arms. A cry immediately arose that the body was possessed by a ghost. A native doctor who was present appealed in vain to the bystanders to render assistance, but even the watermen refused the use of their boats. With great courage he plunged into the current and with much difficulty brought the body to land. It was found to be a young woman about twenty-four years of age. After restoratives had been applied, she stated that she had been for some time an invalid, that her relatives had brought her, stupefied, but sensible, to a burning ghaut; that fire had been applied to her mouth as to that of a corpse; and that she had then been thrust into the river as if dead. The unfortunate woman was taken to an hospital, where, after lingering fifteen days, she died. Her relatives were prosecuted, but have been acquitted."

THE *Madras Times* explains how the 25th Madras Native Infantry had the honour of selection for the Malta expedition. This regiment was the first that petitioned his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be sent to the seat of war, and every man in its ranks signed the paper. While Sir Neville Chamberlain was disposing of the petitions he received instructions to nominate a native regiment for service, and here was one immediately available. The 25th, or *Kenney Paltan*, as it is called, from the officer who raised it, was formerly the 1st Battalion of the 13th Regiment, and was formed at Trichinopoly in 1794. Though without any distinguishing names of bygone actions, such as belong to the 24th, 26th, and many other Madras corps, it has long had a good reputation, and will doubtless do credit to the service of which it is an honoured representative.

THE Newspaper Press Fund dinner at Willis's Rooms on the 18th inst. was a great success. The Marquis of Salisbury was an excellent Chairman, and made excellent speeches; and he was well supported by other speakers. Lord Napier of Magdala returned thanks for the Army, and his allusion to the Indian *Sipahis* who had come so readily Westward on the Government call was received with loud cheering. No question of illegality or breach of Parliamentary precedent, no foreboding of heavy cost, in fact, no doubts or apprehensions whatever as to the wisdom of the recent movement seemed to disturb the minds of any present as they applauded Lord Napier.

SO MANY reports are spread about the Amir of Kabul, chiefly relating to his health and temper, that it is impossible to know which or what to believe. We notice two that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ult.; the one, "it is confidently stated that the Amir of Kabul is ill again, this time seriously so;" the other, "the news is confirmed that the Amir of Kabul has now a most friendly feeling towards the British." Time will show whether there is truth in either report. In the meanwhile, let us hope that reliance can be placed in the second only. It is satisfactory to learn that the telegraph line to Khetta is much used by the natives, some of

whom come from some distance in the Amir's territory, to communicate by wire with their relatives in Hindustan, and even as far South as Bangalor and Cochin.

THE *Times of India* understands that a Commission, consisting of an Assistant Political Agent and a Dewan of one of the First Class Chiefs of Kattywar, would be held at Verawal in this month of May, to inquire into certain charges brought against the Sheikh of Mangrol, in connection with the long-pending case in which the said Sheikh claimed certain rights and jurisdiction from the Nawab of Joonaghur.

CAN it be that the local law enforces the employment of a pilot for ships within the port of Calcutta, but allows them to run into each other elsewhere in the Hugli, a river of tortuous channels? We gather from the *Pioneer* that the question has arisen in India with reference to a recent collision; but as we are also informed it is within the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to set the matter right, it is probable that, as this is the first, so it is the last we shall hear of the anomaly.

Few but those who have experienced the miseries of a passage up or down the Indus in any month from February to August, with a broiling sun above, a blinding or parching wind about, and a snag and sand bank teaming-river below, can appreciate the boon to mere individuals which will be obtained by the opening of the Indus Valley Railway from Multan to Kotri. The *Indian Daily News* learns that there is every prospect of completion by the 1st of June, although there was much still to be done at the Lakki Pass. The Adam-wahan Bridge over the Sutlej was also to be ready about the same time. There is a temporary bridge which answers all purposes of traffic, but the river is not to be trusted. We are told that the recent heavy rains brought down all the Panjab rivers in flood, and broke several of the boat bridges, and as there were unusually heavy snowstorms on the hills during the winter, it is only too probable that whether there is a heavy rainy season or not, the first snow-melting will be of uncommon force.

THE accounts that reach us from Kashgar, however gratifying to the Imperial Government at Peking, are not assuring to civilised States. On one side we read that the Western Chinese army, under General Tso, is overrunning Kashgaria, and annihilating the inhabitants indiscriminately; that ten of the local chiefs have been sent "in cages" to China; that multitudes of fugitives are flying for protection to the Russian outposts; and that famine and consequent distress continued, while enormous tracts of country remain desolated by long drought. On the other side it appears that the Russian Governor of Ush, or Takht-i-Sulaiman, on the Eastern frontier of Khokand, has kindly received and succoured 2,000 of the refugees from Kashgar. According to Vambéry, Ush is a great resort of Muhammadan pilgrims, the local of pilgrimage being a hill in the city, where, "amidst the ruins of an old edifice built of large stones and ornamented by columns, the visitor is first shown, not only a throne hewn out of marble, but the place where Adam . . . tilled the ground."

WE observe it stated that in case of future outbreaks of plague in Turkish Arabia it is the intention of the Government of Bombay to establish at Bombay and other ports a system of inspecting ships arriving from places in communication with the Persian Gulf, at or near which outbreaks have occurred. The importation of rags will be prohibited, and care will be taken to keep the port towns free from unhealthy conditions. It is added that the Secretary of State entirely concurs in the principle laid down by the Bombay Government on the subject, and will support any steps that may seem necessary to secure the object in view. We do not hear of sickness now at Baghdad or Basrah, but the Arab tribes between these two places appear to be at war with each other; and when Colonel Nixon, the Political Agent, was moving up the river recently, the belligerents are said to have dodged along the bank to get the cover of his steamer, while bullets were being exchanged across the Tigris. The Arabs would naturally become lawless and independent on the occurrence of any sensible shock to Turkish rule, their little affection for which has been constantly illustrated by resistance and revolt.

In an article headed "Emigration to Mauritius and South

Africa," the *Madras Times* furnishes some useful information on the subject of two Recruiting Agencies for procuring emigrants from India, one of which, that on behalf of the Natal Colony, has only been established for about a year. If the following extract could be made to apply to all Colonies, British or foreign, whither our Indian labourers are sent, emigration from Madras might be encouraged to a much greater extent than at present; and there would be so many less mouths to provide for in the event of a future scarcity:—

The idea has become common that emigrant coolies are subjected to constant ill-treatment, and that their condition is but a shade better than slavery. We are inclined to think that these coolies are far better off by emigration than they would be by staying in their villages. On "recruiting" they are sent, first, to the Protector, where they are examined by a competent medical officer, who pronounces them fit or unfit to proceed as labourers. They are then comfortably fed and clothed in the depots at Cassemode until the vessel which is chartered is ready to receive and convey them to their destination. There, besides rations according to a scale laid down, they receive for the first year so many rupees per mensem, for the second an increase, and so on for five years; women are paid half the wages of men, and children according to their capacity for employment. They have to work for six days in each week and for nine hours daily, Sundays and holidays excepted. The labour assigned to the emigrants is according to the ability or profession of each. While some work on the sugar, coffee, and other estates, others again find employment as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, cart-drivers, or, as we stated a day or two ago, as ostrich nurses. Each family, or single individual, is provided with a dwelling, free of rent, with a piece of ground attached to it for cultivation, besides other comforts. It does not appear, therefore, that the coolies suffer any considerable amount of discomfort by emigrating.

We have italicised a passage which appears to us to contain a proviso well worthy of attention.

SOME interesting and instructive letters have appeared, and continue to appear, in the *Times of India* (from the pen, we believe, of Mr. Geary), descriptive of a homeward journey from India via Basrah, or, as custom and the "Arabian Nights" have it, "Bussorah." The writer's description of Maskat will be found in our issue of the 6th inst., and we to-day transfer to our columns his experiences of the Persian Gulf. At Bushahr he parted with his travelling companion, Captain Jourdan, who took the Persian in preference to the Turkish route. The road to Shiraz was reported safe, owing to the vigilance and severe discipline of the Prince Governor. But here is what Mr. Geary says on that score:—"He walls up robbers inexorably when he catches them, and if he does not catch them, walls up somebody else to show that he does not mean to stand any nonsense. That is at all events the prevailing impression. Sometimes he crops off hands or feet. Imprisonment is a form of punishment rarely resorted to, unless the criminal has friends who are willing to pay for his keep in jail. If a villain is very rich, he is fined until he is ruined, and then bastinadoed. All this wholesome severity reassures the good and makes the wicked tremble. Robbery is at a discount, while trade improves."

"WHOLESOME" is a word of doubtful propriety when applied in the above sense; we prefer "efficacious," and are a little doubtful about that also. The severities of the Prince Governor of Shiraz are ultra severe, and the measures which he adopts for repressing crime may themselves fall into the category of crimes; but the custom of the country is such that his acts are regarded with favour, and tend to his local exaltation. Nevertheless, it is impossible to approve or hold them up for imitation, as we should do did we consider them morally and politically "wholesome." Could not his Royal Highness turn his attention to the improvement of the Bushahr-Shiraz road, which in its present state appears to be no road at all? When the traveller of whom we now speak says "every box, bale and bundle has to be carried all the way into the remote interior on the back of an ass or mule," and that carts are out of the question because "there is not a yard of road on which vehicles could run," we think he should take into account that the physical difficulties are enormous, and that very much has been done to make a practicable line of traffic of some kind over the Kothal Dukhtar, and Pirzin Passes. But the Prince, Governor might improve matters by his personal influence and energy; and if he could turn his malefactors into labourers, and make them break stones and macadamise, instead of planting them head foremost into the earth or building them up for destruction and example, he would merit the thanks of the civilised world.

## Odds and Ends.

It is stated that Mr. Cooper, the Political Agent at Bhamo, was murdered by one of his guard, whom he had fined for misconduct, and that the affair seems devoid of political significance.

THE Appellate Court have dismissed the appeal of the Rajah of Puri, no reasonable doubt being entertained as to his guilt.

MR. A. O. HUME has reassumed charge of the Agricultural and Revenue Department.

It is said that Baboo Gourdas Bysack, Deputy Magistrate, is likely to be appointed to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council for the ensuing sessions.

WE understand that Mr. Rivers Thompson, the new Member of Council, will take over special charge of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

MR. H. L. ST. BARBE, U.S., has passed the prescribed examination in the Shan language.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TWEEDIE has been appointed to officiate for Colonel Watson as Political Resident at Gwalior.

MR. SHAW, the new Resident at Mandalay, arrived there on the 31st of March, and was received with due honours by the King's officials. Colonel Duncan left on the 6th April for Rangoon.

MR. WRIGHT, from the Muir College at Allahabad, will officiate as Principal of the Banaras College until the arrival of Mr. Nesfield, who was one of the passengers in the wrecked *Childwall Hall*.

MR. W. H. WRIGHT, Professor of History and Philosophy at the Muir Central College, temporarily succeeds Mr. Gough as Principal of the Banaras College.

MR. A. C. LYALL has been appointed Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Order of the Indian Empire.

SURGEON S. BRERETON, of the Maiwar Bhil Corps, has been attached to the 9th Bengal Lancers for duty during the Malta expedition.

MR. W. R. BROOKE officiates as Director of Construction in the Telegraph Department during the absence on leave of Major Mallock.

MAJOR JOHN WATTS, at present Brigade Major at Aden, is to be attached to the Malta expedition in the same capacity.

CAPTAIN M. CLEMENTI, from Allahabad, accompanies the Malta expedition as Judge Advocate General.

It has been decided that Mr. Stewart Bayley is to succeed Colonel Keatinge as Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. C. Bernard will take charge of the Home Office.

MAJOR J. D. MACPHERSON, officiating Squadron Commander of the 3rd Panjab Cavalry, accompanies Brigadier General Macpherson with the Malta expedition as aide-de-camp.

It is rumoured that Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, of the 4th Sikh Infantry, will be appointed to succeed Brigadier General Macpherson in the command of the Rawalpindi Brigade.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL, hearing of the despatch of troops from India on foreign service, has offered the whole available force of the Bhopal State for foreign service.

THE title of Raja, granted as a personal distinction to the late Raja Hardeo Baksh, in recognition of his services to the State, has been continued as a personal distinction to his brother, Kunwar Tilok Sing, of Katari.

ABOUT forty people had been burnt to death, and many others seriously injured at Ahmadnagar, in endeavouring to escape from the theatre when on fire.

THE report of the trade of British India for the financial year 1877-78 shows a gross import duty of 44,771,925 rupees, against 41,709,470 rupees last year, and a gross export duty of 5,647,439 rupees, against 6,050,799 rupees last year.

ABUNDANT rains in the Punjab have swollen the Indus, which is now unusually high. Floods are also doing damage in Karachi and Shikarpore.

THE proposed Railway Conference, if ever held at all, will not take place before November next.

VOLUNTEERING is progressing rapidly at Singapur, upwards of one hundred men having been enrolled in a few days, which is a large contingent from so small a community.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 18th of April was Rs. 1,59,23,097.

THE East Indian Railway Company has decided to open a school for the children of its employes at Masuri. This will prove a great boon to the Company's servants.

ALL military officers of the Madras Presidency have received notice to keep within easy reach of telegraphic communication, and to be ready to rejoin at forty-eight hours' notice.

FOUR inches of snow fell at Simla on the night of the 13th April, and the hills near Almora are also reported to be covered with snow, a most unusual thing so late in the season.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Delhi Gazette* that in a hailstorm at Fatigarh on the 13th inst. hailstones "from a quarter to two pounds' weight fell," and that larger stones fell at Kasimbagh, Nonanganj and other villages, causing the loss of many lives.

A SPECIAL telegram from Junaghar on the 16th April to the

*Times of India* says:—"The famine-stricken poor have plundered three villages in the Junaghar State, and it is impossible to say how many more will be plundered. The police arrangements are not sufficient for present requirements."

ORDERS will shortly be issued for all native infantry regiments to be recruited up to a strength of seven hundred men, and all native cavalry regiments up to four hundred.

THE BURMESE ENVOY.—"I have met," writes a Galle correspondent of the *Ceylon Gazette*, "some of the Burmese who recently arrived here." Those that have put in an appearance are of the party of the Shway Gyeen Sayah-daw. He is a Chief Priest from Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burmah, where he is the abbot of a large Buddhist Monastery. Whatever may be the reason why some of the others have come, his object in visiting Ceylon is to worship at the sacred relics, and for this purpose he will soon be going up-country. He is a kind-hearted, benevolent man. He has great influence with the King of Burmah, and this he has always used for good—once, notably, in helping the Rev. J. E. Marks, then Missionary in Mandalay, to save the life of a Prince who for some sort of rebellion had been condemned to death. He comes commended by letters from Mr. Marks, of Rangoon; and from Mr. R. Hope Pilcher, the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

### OFFICIAL MISMANAGEMENT.

The Government of the North-West has passed the following resolution upon the mismanagement of the Lucknow district by Mr. W. F. Male, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade:—

Resolution.—The report first submitted against Mr. Male showed in very strong terms his inefficiency, his utter disregard of his work, his neglect of projects, the unsatisfactory state of his accounts, and, in short, an entire neglect and mismanagement of his district.

The further report showed large and unnecessary excess over estimate for Government House, and several other excesses and irregularities in the Lucknow district. The Superintending Engineer considered such excesses to be due to mismanagement.

Mr. Male was informed of the Chief Engineer's grave dissatisfaction at this state of things, and called upon for an explanation. He gave none, but proceeded on furlough to Europe.

In a further report the Executive Engineer reiterates all that he previously said of Mr. Male's inefficiency; and the Superintending Engineer, in forwarding this report, remarked:—"This report is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a fair and candid statement of the facts; they require no comment from me, and the Chief Engineer having called for them, they must go up to him to form his own opinion of Mr. Male's administration of the Lucknow district. I can say nothing in extenuation of Mr. Male's shortcomings, and have repeatedly warned him myself that his continued mismanagement and want of attention to his duties would inevitably result in trouble to himself."

The Lieutenant-Governor has read these papers, and in the absence of any satisfactory explanation, the conclusion has been forced upon him that Mr. Male is unfitted for the position he holds, and accordingly directs that he be reduced to an Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of this Resolution, until he can show by proper attention to his work, and by greater energy and zeal in the interests of the public service and in the administration of a district, that he is fitted for the grade of Executive Engineer.

Mr. Male's name will stand below that of Assistant Engineer, Mr. J. T. Brown, in the Classified List, as per digest, chapter III., section V., para. 25.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hynes, Mrs. Babington and four children, Miss Dennis DeVitre, Mrs. Maconachie and two children, Mrs. R. F. Frere, Miss Sherer, Mrs. Hunter and child, Major and Mrs. La Touche and five children, Mr. H. D. Pender, Mrs. Braidwood and infant, Dr. and Mrs. James H. G. Hill and two infants, Mr. C. W. Jackson, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. F. Turner, Lieut. Col. Bolton, Mrs. W. H. Climo and two infants, Mrs. Thompson and two child en, Master Langley, Mr. A. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and four children, Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Strutt and two infants, Mrs. Larming and child, Mrs. Johnson and two infants, Mr. Oloff, Mr. and Mrs. Vernelle, Capt. Brooks, Capt. Hackett, Mrs. Medley and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lake and four children, Mrs. Thomson and two infants, Mrs. Owen and two children, Mrs. Elton, a lady and three children, Capt. Keith, Mrs. Hunt and two children, Master Hunt, Mrs. Portman, Mr. C. Musgrave, Mr. J. Hayhurst, Mr. D. Jeffrey, Mrs. King, Mrs. Rammell, Col. Pottinger's infant, Mr. and Mrs. Norges and two children, Miss Bristol, Mr. E. A. Wheeler, Lieut. LeQuenne, Col. J. M. Macintyre, Mr. E. J. Horfasse, a gentleman, Capt. E. Palford, Mr. Rough, and Mr. Shurrock.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. L. S. Renard, Mr. L. S. Saunders, Dr. Knapp, Mr. Benn, Dr. Reinhardt, Mr. C. T. Moili, Mrs. Portman, Mr. and Miss Ramsay, the Hon. Mr. Melvill, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. H. Dear, Dr. MacGregor, Mr. A. V. Palmer, Mr. H. H. Risley, Mr. F. D. Reighton, Mr. R. F. S. Collier, Mr. B. C. Christie, Dr. and Mrs. Barr, Mr. G. H. Master, Mr. Craik, Mr. B. Lang.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Col. Fegan, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. R. G. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Whitty, Mrs. Collett and friend, Dr. Wall, Mr. G. Hughes.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—John Ripley MacMurray, Esq., of Roxborough, county Limerick, late 5th Dragoon Guards, at Lucknow, April 22. BANGAL.—Lieut. R. B. Place, R.H.A., in camp, near Morar, May 17. P. Hankin, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, at Chindwara, April 25. H. W. H. Mackenzie, Esq., assistant commissioner, Govindpore, Maunbhoom, April 19. C. J. Nuttall, Esq., Government Telegraph Department, at Calcutta, April 28. Mr. Ollman, Pensioned Sub-Engineer, D.P.W., at Perampore, April 22. John Stalkarth, of Sugrampore, Bhaugulpore, at Mussoorie, April 25. MADRAS.—Col. P. M. Francis, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, at 1, Old Burlington-street, May 22.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T's" letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, May 24, 1878.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY'S debate in the House of Commons, for the brief report of which in our columns we are mainly indebted to the *Times*—but which we recommend serious politicians to study *in extenso*—affords a very good instance of a certain adherence to form in the English Parliament which might be improved upon by introducing less conventionality and more practical patriotism. What we mean by "conventionality" is the persistence in saying something when that something has really no effect upon the minds of the hearers or on the result of the debate; and what we mean by "practical patriotism" is the sense of a passing exigency, to meet which union is absolutely essential, and which might be evinced more notably than it is at present.

One of the main arguments of the Opposition is the instance before us, and the apt expression of which in words caused both cheers and laughter to be credited to the speaker, arose on the question of concealment of the Government plans. It had been alleged on the Ministerial side that the arrangements for the despatch of Indian troops required secrecy, but it had not been explained why. The noble leader of the Liberal critics could understand perfectly well that when we were engaged in war it might be desirable to make no disclosures of detail in reference to a proposed expedition; but then we were *not* at war. He was therefore inclined "to call the step taken by Government one of a series of military demonstrations;" and when the object was manifestly to procure peace, he could not see how such was to be accomplished, if the military demonstration were kept an absolute secret. Then follows the apparent truism, that "If a demonstration is to produce any effect at all the sooner and more widely it is known the better." But surely there are demonstrations and demonstrations. A meeting in Hyde Park is one thing, and a call for British Indian forces is another. Everyone knows what thousands may be obtained by sounding a popular note in the ears of a multitude never wanting in willingness to come together, and the longer that note is sounded, the greater number will be attracted by it; on the other hand, few are aware of the stuff of which our Native Army in India is composed, and, upon the whole, the world has not cared to become instructed in the matter. As things now are, the first gains strength by time, and grows in importance with expecta-

tation; the second acquires power and prestige in suddenness. It is not every man, nor is it the best man, either morally or physically, who cares to talk of his latent strength. Half its use—perhaps all its merit—is in being latent.

And what a deal of retrospect has been indulged in at a time when our best Parliamentary minds and energies are needed, and should be engaged, in dealing with a present complication! Are the proceedings of legislators who argued over a political crisis, more than a century ago, really relevant to the questions of how to face the difficulty of the hour? We venture to think that the year 1775 has been made more of, in Monday's debate in both Houses, than occasion demanded, and it seems to us that, while, mainly cited by the Opposition, the result of each citation was a success scored to the Ministerial argument.

In the Upper House, Lord Selborne states that at the outbreak of the American war, in the above-named year, Parliament was informed in the King's Speech, on the opening of the Session, that his Majesty had "sent to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of his Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom might be applied to the maintenance of its authority" in America. This was done while Parliament was not sitting; and the proceeding, though defended on the plea of necessity, invoked clamour and objection on the part of many eminent men of the day, some of whom were for passing a vote of censure on the Government. The Lord Chancellor points out that the King certainly garrisoned Gibraltar and an adjacent island with his Hanoverian troops; but the fact that his Majesty was Elector of Hanover as well as the Sovereign of this country did not alter the circumstance that they were *foreign*—as much foreign as would have been the troops of France. It was in this light, as not being soldiers of the Crown, that the question arose; and in no way with regard to their transfer from one place to another. In the Lower House, the Marquis of Hartington, still harping on the same year and the same occurrence, dwells upon the fact that Lord North thought it necessary to introduce a Bill of Indemnity for his unconstitutional act; but the Colonial Secretary finds a sufficient answer to the reference in the majority which in those days approved the conduct of Ministers, when the matter was brought formally before the Houses. Sir William Harcourt, much later in the debate, reverts to the still favoured period, and in quoting his exact words, we seem to recognise in them an unintentional justification of the late movement of Indian troops, even supposing it unwarranted by rule or precedent, or contrary to legitimate practice:—"The Government relied upon the fact that in 1775 the motion against the employment of foreign troops in British territory was rejected by a large majority. But those were bad times, and there was no Government who in bad times might not command a majority in Parliament. We had now to face the novel policy of using our Indian army for general purposes." Singularly enough, India was prominently in Parliament in the midst of the discussions on the American War, as it is now. It is recorded in the annals of the period that the Minister explained a drawback of ninepence in the pound weight of tea to have been allowed "because the great quantity of teas in the warehouses of the East India Company made it necessary to do something for the benefit of the Company;" but the assertion that it was *to serve them* that the arrangement had been made, called forth an indignant refutation from "a gentleman of great weight in the East India Company, long celebrated for his knowledge in its affairs."

But this particular retrospect was not confined to Monday night's proceedings. Again on Tuesday it underlies the whole debate. The Attorney-General asks what in the name of wonder the incident of 1775 has to do with the question before the



House, but he does not scorn to handle and examine, before he rejects it. Mr. Gladstone uses it with that power and facility of speech in which he has few if any rivals, as the means of an onslaught on the Attorney-General. Mr. Balfour keeps the ball going, and comes to the conclusion that "Lord North's Government had undoubtedly infringed the Constitution, but there had been no indemnity and no resolution." As regards Lord Bathurst and Lord Camden, whose utterances had been especially dwelt on by previous speakers, he thought "there was some reason to doubt the value of their opinions." We shall draw our remarks to a close with the few but pregnant words which explain this latter statement, wondering whether, a century hence, any retrospective criticism will apply the same qualification to speeches of our own time:—"Lord Camden was at the time violently hostile to the colonial measures of Lord North, and the violence of his politics tended somewhat to impair the accuracy of his law, while as to Lord Bathurst, his legal knowledge was not very profound."

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The despatch of the Indian Contingent to Malta is an admirable measure on its own merits, to say nothing of the possibilities of war with Russia. Nothing else Government could do would be so effectual in bringing this country into real union with the rest of the Empire. With a free circulation of native troops through the veins of the Queen's dominions at large, we should have a state of things established in which the presence of European troops here would no longer be a symbol of conquest. The Queen's subjects—some born in England, some in Canada, some in India—would be visibly a homogeneous section of mankind, keeping on foot for general purposes an army drawn in proper proportion from each of its sub-sections; but none the less a solid patriotic force, each part of which would be available for employment here, there, and everywhere. We wrote, a week or so ago, of the advantage to be gained, in this way, by putting the various regiments of the Indian army on a regular roster for service abroad, just as English regiments are on a roster for service in England. May the despatch of the present contingent prove the first step towards the accomplishment of this good end. For the moment, of course, the object of the English Government has simply been to show Russia that, if war comes on, Great Britain will make full use of her vast Asiatic resources to supplement those of her central population. And if it had not been for the existing crisis through which politics are now passing, the present step would probably not have been taken. But once taken, it may be hoped that the good sense of keeping some regiments of the Indian army in constant circulation through the Mediterranean stations will force itself on the attention of the War Office. Abstract theorists might have preached for ever on the wisdom of doing this, without getting the home authorities to move out of their usual groove; but once this has been abandoned, it is possible that properly encouraged common sense may prevail. Army reformers, however, should strike while the iron is hot. With eight Indian regiments actually serving on the European side of the Isthmus of Suez there will no longer be room for contending that caste prejudice makes it impossible to move Indian troops out of their own country. Caste prejudices are curious things, and not to be foolishly disregarded; but, like nettles, they are most dangerous to a timid touch. The highly variegated force now to be sent over-sea will found a precedent for almost any further plans of that sort. And the nature of the service on which it is to be employed, the nature of the crisis which has suggested its employment, will show all native troops that orders to cross the sea do not mean exile, but, on the contrary, a closer union with the heart of the great nation of which they form a part. It is hardly possible that the troops chosen to go can fail to feel their selection an honour; their service in Europe an occasion for pride and satisfaction. When the time comes for their return, and for other regiments, perhaps, to take their place, these will be all the more ready to go, for realising in this way that they in their turn will be brought back to their own country. As we have said already, the departure of the force now setting out should mark the dawn of a new era for the Indian army—one in the course of which mistrust will die away on all sides, and suspicion of Government among Indian soldiers become as impossible as disloyalty. All this should be represented to the home public in the strongest way. The War Office authorities are tenacious of established customs, and there may be fear of their falling back on these—in spite of having been pushed for the moment out of their usual grooves—unless good counsellors at home are energetic. The public at large

should not be allowed to fancy that any violent or dangerous wrench has been given to native prejudices by the step now taken. There will inevitably be some foolish talk to this effect from old-fashioned members on the subject, tempted perhaps to show off a little personal knowledge of the subject by exaggerating the difficulties of providing for Indian troops beyond the reach of their own bazaars and familiar *entourage*. There will be some dull opposition to the proper development of the new system from the anti-warlike, insular, domestic party, reluctant to see Great Britain taking, in any way, a more prominent position among the military powers. Now is the time—or, when the Indian contingent is actually serving in the Mediterranean, the time will be still more opportune—for combating all these obstacles. The notion that Indian troops, on account of prejudice, cannot be got to serve abroad, should not be very hard to kill when four or five thousand of them are actually at Malta, or wherever else circumstances may drift them. But the other feeling, which will oppose itself to the idea of supporting English influence in Europe by the help of hordes from Asia, will be difficult to overcome. One can easily imagine Mr. Gladstone taking up these sentiments as a theme for eloquent tirades against the Ministry. A retrogressive Tory Cabinet forsaking the paths of conciliation and moral influence to rest its policy upon brute strength, derived from the employment of semi-barbarous auxiliaries, would be a topic to fit Mr. Gladstone all round. And the more the employment of the Indian contingent is defended, simply on the ground that England wants its services, the more will factitious opposition be stimulated. The sentimentalists will argue,—so much the worse for the policy that can have rendered such help needful. The proper line for sensible writers at home to take up will be this. The employment of Indian troops in Europe is one admirable measure *per se*. It would have been urged long ago on the British Government, but that experts, comprehending the matter, have also comprehended that the *vis inertiae* of the War Office would be too great to bear down during a period of profound peace. Moreover, at such a period the native army itself might not have understood the arrangement so thoroughly as now. But once the ice has been broken, it will be the greatest pity imaginable if the splendid reform so inaugurated be allowed to drop.—*Pioneer*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### SNAKE POISON.

The researches of Sir Joseph Fayrer into the nature of snake-poison have lately been supplemented by Mr. Pedler, the Bengal chemist, who has been able to furnish the Royal Society with some valuable facts. The whole subject is a long one, but full of interest. The chief objects of all investigation, of course, have been to find out what snake-poison is, and how it can be counteracted. The poison itself can easily be examined; it may be kept two or three months without alteration, but after that it dries up and becomes insoluble. Dried poison looks like dried gum, and indeed consists of about 60 per cent. of albumen, and 40 per cent. only of the poisonous matter. Attempts to extract a soluble crystalline principle have failed; even after dialysis through parchment paper, the product on either side remained poisonous. Ammonia, strange to say, had no neutralising effect when mixed with the virus; indeed, the mixture injected into a living animal produced death rather more rapidly than did the poison by itself. It does not follow, of course, that the administration of ammonia as a stimulant may not be useful in cases of snake-poisoning. Besides trying ammonia, Mr. Pedler made some other experiments. Remembering the results obtained by altering the chemical constitution of strychnia, he tried similar experiments with snake-poison; and among other things he found that platinum chloride had a powerful effect, combining with cobra virus to form an insoluble substance, which had little or no active poisonous property. But the hope thus raised of a really effective antidote proved illusory; it is impossible to inject platinum chloride into the patient so as to counteract the poison of a bite inflicted previously. The injection seems only, as it were, to drive the poison before it; when both were injected simultaneously (the chloride being more deeply injected) a good effect was observed, but an interval of even two minutes renders the chloride ineffectual. The only remedy at present known for any snakebites seems to be the application of a tight ligature above the wound, the excision of the bitten part, and the cauterising of the wound as quickly as possible. Ammonia or brandy should be given internally. Sir Joseph Fayrer, while recommending that police-stations should be furnished with a supply of ammonia, whipcord for ligatures, a sharp knife, and an iron for cauterising, &c., thinks that we cannot expect the successful application of all this by ignorant peasants, and that the precautions already noticed should be supplemented by some diffusion of knowledge. Pictures of the poisonous snakes as distinguished from harmless ones should be circulated, and judicious rewards offered for the destruction of snakes. Considering that the beautiful illustrations in Sir Joseph's *Thanatophidia*—some of which are marvels of accuracy and delicate colouring—are nearly all of them

the work of native artists, it should not be difficult to produce the necessary drawings, and they might be displayed at police-stations, tahsils, schools, &c. Sir Joseph also thinks that the destruction of dangerous snakes should be placed systematically under some central superintendence, such as controls the Thuggee and Dacoity Department; and he thinks that "in a few years the result would be as good in the case of noxious animals as it has been in that of noxious men, thugs, and dacoits."—*Pioneer*.

## Miscellaneous.

**TIGERS.**—A Mussoorie correspondent writes that a Shikar party that started some time ago from the Doon for the Nepaul Terai have returned with a bag of twelve tigers, and no end of other game.

**MOULMEIN.**—Shipmasters will be glad to know that there is some prospect of getting good drinking-water in future at Moulmein, as a local townsman, Mr. Duncan, contemplates employing a special water-boat for the shipping.—*Indian Daily News*.

**COFFEE AT RANGOON.**—There is a thriving plantation of Mocha coffee in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Rangoon. Coffee, as a rule, generally succeeds best on high ground, but in this instance the contrary has been proved.

**LOANS.**—In the present critical position of the Eastern Question, and the possible depression of stocks, the Bank of Bengal management has added one per cent. to the margin on loans on Four and Four and-a-Half per Cent. Government paper.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Baboo Kali Narain Raha, First Grade Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools of the Dacca district, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, on a charge of embezzlement of Government money and forging documents. The case was heard in appeal last Saturday week. Judgment has been reserved.

**SPECIAL COMMISSION.**—We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the Special Ordnance Commission, under the presidency of Colonel Campbell, now sitting in Calcutta, after having adopted certain new forms of accounts for introduction into the Ordnance Department, is, at present, engaged in preparing a code of regulations for the equipment of troops in the Bengal Presidency.

**TELEGRAPH CABLE.**—We (*Times of India*) learn from Rangoon that the telegraph steamer the other day tried to raise that portion of the cable near the Spit shoal for some repairs, but found that it could not be done, owing to its having sunk deeply in the quicksand. The line had therefore to be cut close in shore, and a new piece spliced on. About £1,200 worth of the cable had thus to be abandoned.

**RAILWAY COLLISION.**—A collision took place on the Lucknow railway on the 18th April, at Bhagowli station, near Hardoi, between the down mixed train at 3 p.m. and a special goods train, through the neglect of the pointsman, who omitted to lock the points. The station-master and pointsman both decamped. The traffic superintendent went to the spot as well as the district superintendent of police, and a magistrate of the district. A jemadar has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the other two. The station-master was led to believe that, as he was in charge of the station, the blame lay with him.

**EURASIAN ENTERPRISE.**—Among the passengers in the P. and O. s.s. *Cuthay* are two young Eurasian gentlemen, whose progress in England will be watched with interest by the major portion of the Eurasian community of Calcutta. They are the sons of Mr. D. Panioty, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, who has, by his quiet, unassuming manners and high abilities, won the respect and esteem of every one with whom he has come in contact. Mr. G. W. Kellner, c.s.i., who retires from the service, has kindly taken charge of the young men. It is a pleasure to see young Eurasian students going to England to fight for the much-coveted appointments in the higher branches of the service.—*Calcutta Statesman*, April 19.

**BISHOPRIC OF LAHOR.**—Arrangements for the complete separation of the new diocese of Lahor from that of Calcutta are proceeding as fast as the circumstances will permit; an intricate organisation such as that of a great diocese cannot, indeed, be severed at one blow, and there are many interests to be considered. During the time of transition the clergy may suffer some temporary inconvenience; but this is not, however, likely to be widely felt, and will be removed before long by the united action of the two Bishops. Dr. Johnson intends to visit, during the rains, some of the stations of the North-West Provinces, which have enjoyed no episcopal visitation since 1874, and he will afterwards proceed to make a tour in Central India and the Central Provinces.

**THE DEPOSED RAJAH.**—The Suket Rajah is now at Lahor, and had an interview the other day with the Lieutenant-Governor. The Rajah's deposition, after a very short reign, is due entirely to his own folly, and neglect of the advice given him by the British Government; the gross mismanagement of his country, and the oppression of his subjects at the hands of officials introduced from without. There is no prospect of his case being in any way re-con-

sidered, and the only question remaining is about his successor; the eldest son is neither intelligent nor educated, while he is physically weak and almost paralytic. It is doubtful upon whom the choice of Government will fall. There is no intention, so far as is known at present, of placing a European officer in the State, the Regency of which will be conducted by the old family officials.—*Pioneer*.

**MR. HENVEY.**—On the occasion of Mr. Henvey being promoted from the Nepal Residency to an appointment on special duty in Kashmere, he was received on the 23rd March by the Maharajah Dhiraj, and also on the same day by Sir Ranadip Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal. Dr. Scully, Officiating Residency Surgeon, was also present at the interview. The Maharajah Dhiraj spoke in terms of the most cordial friendship towards the British Government, and referred with pride to the services performed by his Generals in the war of the mutinies. The Prime Minister also laid stress on the friendliness of his Excellency's policy and intentions. To the above were added by both the Sovereign and his Minister expressions of personal regret at Mr. Henvey's approaching departure. On the 24th the Prime Minister also called privately at the Residency for the purpose of bidding Mr. Henvey farewell.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—The number of births registered in the town of Calcutta in March rose to 611, a number exceeding all the figures of the decade—exceeding by 81 that of the previous month, and by 23 and 194 respectively that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, and the average of the decade. The death-rate of March, viz., 45.2 per 1,000 of population, was very high. From the extraordinarily high figure in December last, viz., 52.5 per 1,000, a gradual fall took place in January and February, but an increase in all the principal diseases of the zymotic class took place in the month of March. Cholera, which caused 98 deaths in the previous month, was fatal to 312 persons in this, which is one of the highest numbers of the decade. Small-pox was more prevalent than in any corresponding month. It caused no less than 287 deaths, against 33, the average of the decade. Fever, which had taken a favourable course in the last two preceding months, was again unusually severe in March. The increase in deaths registered as due to "other causes" was mainly due to infant mortality, which showed 62 deaths in excess of that of the corresponding month of the previous year. Infant mortality was extremely high among the East Indian and native population. Reckoned on estimated births, the rates per 1,000 of population are as follow:—Hindus, 361; Mahomedans, 399; mixed races, 336.8; other Asiatic races, 82.5; non-Asiatics, 59.2. The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 13th April, was 351, giving a ratio per thousand per annum of 42.6, as compared with the ratio of 44.7 in the previous week. There were last week 86 deaths from small-pox, 77 from fevers, and 81 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 255 Hindoos, 84 Mahomedans, and 1 other class.

**QUETTA.**—The latest report from the Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan shows that large quantities of supplies and fodder have been pouring into the British quarters at Quetta from the neighbouring villages of the Ameer of Cabul's territory. It is publicly rumoured there that the Ameer's officials when speaking to the people and headmen of the Ameer's border villages warned them not to molest us in any way, as our presence here has his Highness's full approval, and is a strength and support to himself and a security to his trade, &c. Reports from the Bolan Pass, dating from the 14th to the 31st December last, show that 103 caravans, numbering 1,445 camels, 53 ponies, and 600 donkeys, valued at Rs. 2,41,814, passed through the Bolan Pass, Rs. 4,534 were realised on account of customs dues, and Rs. 1,248 on account of escort fees. The total value of the caravans passed through the Bolan, and the total amount realised on account of custom dues and escort fees, from the 1st January to 21st December, 1877, are as follows:—

Value of caravans	...	...	...	Rs. 13,68,648	11 0
Customs dues	...	...	...	34,945	8 0
Escort fees	...	...	...	10,579	3 0
Camels	...	...	...	8,815	0 0
Ponies	...	...	...	3,048	0 0
Donkeys	...	...	...	4,644	0 0

During the week ending 20th February, 1878, supplies of all sorts, wheat, flour, Indian corn, barley, &c., have been pouring in from Peshin and the other villages in the Ameer's territory in the neighbourhood of Quetta. This is believed at Quetta to be the strongest proof that could be adduced that the Ameer and his officials are becoming reconciled to the presence of British troops there. In consequence the following prices: wheat 13 seers per rupee, barley, 19 seers per rupee, Indian corn-flour 11 seers per rupee, have fallen to wheat 18 seers per rupee, barley 28 seers per rupee, Indian corn-flour 16 seers per rupee, and they are still falling.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 25. Str. Euphrates, Moulmein; str. Conmulla, Rangoon; Edward Kidder, Boston.—26. Norna, London.—27. Str. Moray, Hong Kong; str. Malva, Southampton; str. Pleiades, Colombo; Schleswig, Bride, Moulmein.—28. Str. Algha, Bombay; str. Arratoon Apcar, Hong Kong; str. Rajpootana, Bombay.—29. Balka-

mah, London.—30. Str. City of Venice, Liverpool; British Duke, London; Akbar, Chandbally.—May 1. Star of France, Belfast.

## DEPARTURES.

April 25. Str. Sir John Lawrence; Willie Read and Thirlmere.—26. Samarkand.—27. Str. Hi nalaya; Ellora and James Service.—29. Strs. Racilla and Commilla.—30. Str. Baghdad; Benares.—May 1. Str. Nepal; Rossdhu.

## Commercial.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 8 to 93 12
4 1/2 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 10 to 93 14
5 1/2 per Cent., 1869-8 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 2

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894)	...	Rs. 111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895)	...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1896)	...	112 8 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1897)	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	...	115 0 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	115 8 to 116 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1898)	...	101 0 to —

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 6 1/2d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/2d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200 ...	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	700 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	120 to 121
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	120 to —
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	200 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	138 to 139
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	292 to 293
East India Tea Company ...	0 ...	50 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	298 to 290
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	187 1/2 to 189
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1100 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	250 ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	190 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2 ...	109 1/2 to 110
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Sinla Bank ...	500 ...	500 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£20 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£20 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 10 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0 ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

We cannot express our complete satisfaction with the Famine Commission, the appointment of which has so long been in abeyance. Our chief objection to it is that the great non-official world of India is unrepresented. If there is one thing more than another upon which the majority of Indian journals have been unanimous since the idea of the Commission was started, it is that the non-officials of the Empire should have at least one seat at the Board of Inquiry. This was before the non-official community was selected to bear the entire burden of famines through all years to come. Now that the burden has been laid upon them, to deny them a seat in the Famine Commission is to add insult to injury. We hope a strong demonstration of the feeling that must assuredly exist will take place. There is the more occasion for annoyance because Mr. Justice Cunningham has been appointed. We question if there is one man in Southern India who will believe that merit had anything whatever to do with that appointment, and those who remember that, whilst in Madras, the greatest of his many failings was an absolute shirking the dry, hard drudgery of Committee work, will see in his nomination occasion for grave dissatisfaction with the commission and the object for which it has been formed. Mr. Cunningham's action in London with regard to the Mansion-House Committee was in keeping with his Madras career. There are three names, however, which will command confidence. We allude to Mr. Caird—though the special work he is expected to do will, we greatly fear, be perfunctory; Mr. Ballard and Mr. Elliott, the Secretary. These are appointments which redeem the Commission from mediocrity. We are inclined to look with some satisfaction on Mr. Ballard's nomination, as in

January last, when considering who, among officials in the Madras Presidency, would be best fitted for a seat on the Commission, we could find no name to put in rivalry with Mr. Ballard's. So far as he is concerned we are more than satisfied with the Commission. Our chief objection to the body, as a whole, is the slight on the non-official community which is involved in its composition. To have to meet the whole cost of Famines and not to be allowed a single representative upon a body which is to endeavour to make such seasons of disaster impossible is treatment which even the long-enduring non-official community of India did not deserve at the hands of the Government. An administration which acts with blindness or prejudice has always occasion to regret such acts as that just displayed in the composition of the Commission.—*Madras Times*.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.**—The Volunteer fever is spreading far and wide. The good people of Calicut have taken the matter up, and it is said that a representation will be made to Government for the formation of a company of Volunteers, consisting of seventy or eighty men. Nothing further has been heard of the Volunteer movement set on foot at Utakamand.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**DEATH RESULTING FROM THE BITE OF A SHARK.**—On the evening of the 28th April, while a marine boat was receiving cargo from the *City of Cambridge*, a boatman named Ponon, observing a loaf of bread floating in the water, made to it, and on his return was attacked by a shark, which bit him on his thigh. He died immediately after he was rescued, and was brought to shore and laid on the beach opposite Lippert's Hotel with the police in charge over his body.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**PRODUCTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**—French as well as British India is represented at the Paris Exhibition. A central committee was some time ago appointed at Pondicherry, with sub-committees at Karikal, Yanaon, Chandernagore, and Mahe. The natural history collections, drugs, barks, spices, fibres, and specimens of cotton, the botanical specimens, models, painted models of fruits, &c., were selected in Pondicherry. The specimens from the other settlements are not of importance, and include Trichinopoly and Karikal cigars, arrack, and arrowroot, cocoa, and samples of agricultural implements. Oils of very fair quality are manufactured in and about Pondicherry, and the committee have not excluded them from the contributions. Some time ago hornware and cotton cloths were to be had in the settlement in large quantities. With the large supply of imported goods available at very cheap rates, the manufactured cottons of Pondicherry and the adjacent districts have been driven out of the market.

**A VICIOUS ELEPHANT.**—During the Suphasthanam festival at Tanjore three of the palace elephants formed a part of the procession. One of them in a fit of sudden excitement became unmanageable, and disposed to attack the others. The mahout, alarmed for his own safety, managed to escape, when the huge beast rushed through the crowd towards his stable. The alarm and hurried attempt to clear away resulted in accidents to some of the crowd. One poor native, after running for a short distance before the animal, took shelter behind a pile of dhall stalks which lay heaped in a corner of the road; something in the man's demeanour or dress appears to have attracted the beast's ire. It rushed up to the pile, scattered the stalks right and left, seized the poor fellow in its trunk, and after beating him about and crushing him under its foot, it left him almost lifeless. The man was conveyed to the hospital in a hopeless condition, and expired shortly after.

**THE LATE MR. J. JONES.**—We have to announce the death in Madras of Mr. John Jones, head partner of Messrs. Parry and Co., Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Bank of Madras, &c. He had been ill two and a-half months, but only recently did symptoms of hepatitis appear, and as his condition improved sufficiently three weeks ago to allow him to go to Ennore for change of air, it was hoped that he would be able to leave for England by the next P. and O. steamer, in which his passage had been secured. He came out to Madras some twenty years ago, and eventually joined Messrs. Parry's firm. His conscientious and straightforward way of doing business, and his good nature and wide experience, secured for him a deservedly high reputation in the local mercantile community, as well as among the planters of the Wynaad, who often saw him in their midst. He had, on two or three occasions, suffered from jungle fever, contracted while travelling in the Wynaad, but otherwise he enjoyed excellent health, and his love of equestrian exercise, and his active abstemious habits, seemed to render it peculiarly unlikely that he would fall a victim to "liver." He was but forty-four years of age.—*Madras Mail*.

**THREATENING TO TAKE AWAY THE LIVES OF POLICE OFFICERS.**—Before Mr. Campbell, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, on the 26th April, one Nanjoondappah was charged with criminal intimidation by threatening to take away the lives of Mr. W. Titness, Inspector, and Seevajee Row, Sub-Inspector of Police. It would appear that the prisoner on the morning of the 15th inst. went to the Central Station at Black Town with a sharp pointed spear and threatened to take the lives of Inspector Titness and Sub-

**Inspector Seevjee Row.** The evidence showed that so far back as 1872 the prisoner had preferred a complaint against another man, and because the police had seen no grounds to interfere the prisoner considered they had not acted properly. On being arrested the prisoner was very violent and used most ill language towards Inspector Titness and Sub-Inspector Seevjee Row. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months, at the end of which period he is to find sureties to keep the peace, failing which he is to undergo six months further rigorous imprisonment.

**THE SURVEY OF MADRAS ROADSTEAD.**—The survey of the Madras Roadstead was an elaborate examination by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., of the Indian Marine service, projected on a base line measured by the Harbour Works Engineers, and plotted on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, extending one mile and a-quarter north and south of the screw pile pier, and carried seaward to a depth of ten fathoms. The soundings have been sectionally taken in lines 250 feet apart, and can be used for engineering purposes. Great difficulties appear to have been experienced by Lieutenant Jarrad in the erection and maintenance of a tide-gauge, which were, however, eventually overcome, and tidal observations were recorded every fifteen minutes, day and night, during the whole time the survey was in progress. The coast to a distance of about two miles to the north and south of Lieutenant Jarrad's survey was conducted by Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., who also appears to have had his trials in regard to the tide-gauge, and in addition to difficulties with his steam cutter, the report says:—"The steam cutter caused considerable anxiety, as the tubes being old were continually bursting, and none were obtainable at Madras." Eventually this decayed boat was given up, and the remainder of the sounding was executed in an open pulling boat.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 26. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—27. Dartagnan, Coast.—29. Str. Busheer, Bombay; str. Telford, Negapatnam; Dunphail Castle, Calcutt.—May 1. Str. India, Rangoon.—2. Rosedale, Negapatnam.

### DEPARTURES.

April 27. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay.—28. Chrysomene, Bassin; Dulcimer, Pooree.—29. B. Webster, Coast; str. Busheer, Calcutta.—May 2. Str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. India, Negapatnam.—3. Str. Hobart, Coconada; str. Salisbury, Coconada.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 4, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 13-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	36½ prem.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3 to 3½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	1 to 1½ prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	6½ to 6½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	0½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-5
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

**SIR RICHARD TEMPLE** has accepted the position of Patron of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. His Excellency has been a (non-resident) Member of the Society since 1866.

**QUININE.**—It is stated that all the quinine in the market is being bought up by the Bombay Government, who are giving Rs. 112 per pound for it, and that the allowances of quinine to hospitals are being cut down.

**SURAT.**—In consequence of the riotous conduct of the inhabitants of the town of Surat, Government has deemed it expedient to quarter policemen therein in addition to the police force of the district. The increase is as follows:—Fifty armed police, fifty unarmed police, ten mounted police.

**GOA.**—We learn that the delay in carrying out the proposed sanitary measures for the improvement of Pangim (the city of Goa) is already producing its effects. Typhoid fever has broken out with violence, and we have to record the death last week of two of the principal Government officials—the Chief Justice and the Chief Secretary to Government.

**RUBATTINO STEAMERS.**—Chevalier Charles Grondona, the Italian Consul and Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, leaves

Bombay for Italy on four months' leave, per Italian mail steamer *Arabia*, on the 1st May. During his temporary absence the office of Italian Consulate will be in charge of Signor Francisco Muraglia. This latter gentleman, assisted by Signor Grondona's First Assistant, Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee, have been nominated joint Acting Agents of Rubattino S. N. Company.

**THE VOLUNTEERS.**—A contemporary has called attention, unwisely, we think, to the zealous efforts Dr. Weir is making to persuade a number of Bombay volunteers to offer themselves for foreign service. Dr. Weir's zeal is praiseworthy; but, whatever may be the case in England, it is certain that as regards India English volunteers are wanted in the country, and that the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles can do much better service by remaining here than by going abroad.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.**—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of April 22 was Rs. 2,03,51,810, add silver received during the week Rs. 18,71,438. The sum of Rs. 12,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,10,23,248. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 19,95,427 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

**MAHABLESHWUR.**—There is quite a sensation here, owing to the fact that officers who were on leave have been ordered to rejoin without delay their regiments ordered for foreign service. Several officers belonging to the Staff have already left the station, and all are following as fast as they can hasten their departure. The phae-ton-wallahs are having a brisk time of it. Everyone is thinking of the war, and many Indian officers will have to go and leave their families behind.—*Deccan Herald*, April 18.

**ACCIDENT.**—On the 24th April the Callian local train, which leaves Bombay for Callian at seven o'clock, met with an accident between Bhandoop and Tanna. It seems that a number of new carriages were attached to the train, in addition to those occupied by the passengers, with the view of testing their efficiency. About four miles beyond Bhandoop it is believed that one of the carriages ran off the line, and half-a-dozen more were smashed. None of the passengers sustained any injury beyond a good shaking.

**QUETTA.**—A detachment of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under Major Campbell arrived lately at Quetta, relieving the 4th Punjab Cavalry, which left a few days after, under Captain Money, for Derah Ismail Khan. Two officers of the Sappers, Lieutenants Hill and Blunt, arrived on April 11. A party of twelve sepoy sappers (all Pathans) and a European corporal left on the 12th for the construction of the telegraph line to Khelat, which, it is expected, will be completed about the end of April. Mr. Pitman, the Telegraph Superintendent, left on the 13th. The line runs *via* Mustang, about ninety miles, and there are no serious difficulties to overcome in construction.

**TRANSPORTS.**—Khan Bahadoor M. C. Marzban, Acting Executive Engineer, has been appointed on special duty in the fitting up of the transports and other preparations which are being made. The Government have also availed themselves of the services of Mr. Hejeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia for aiding the fitting up of the transport ships and steamers engaged for the expedition. This gentleman served the local Government as Assistant Master Builder in H.M.'s Dockyard for nearly thirty-two years, and upon the abolition of the Indian Navy in 1863 retired on a pension. By the request of the late Captain Young, the then Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, he assisted in the preparation of the Abyssinian expedition.—*Times of India*.

**TROOPS AT MHOW.**—The news published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th inst., of Native troops being ordered to Malta, became known at Mhow, in the lines of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, at a late hour on the evening of the 18th. The next morning at an early hour, almost immediately after "roll-call," the native officers waited on the commanding officer, Colonel Bates, to express on behalf of the Regiment their keen desire to proceed on active service. Directly it was known that the native officers had gone to the Colonel, the men collected in crowds round the Colonel's bungalow, and on the Colonel coming out with the native officers, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm took place, the men with loud cheers confirming the representations that had been made by their native officers.

**MORTUARY RETURNS.**—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th April, was 548, being 49 more than in the preceding week, 341 less than the total of the week ending 1st May, 1877, and 63 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42.92. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, which are 7 more than the previous week and 157 less than the same period last year. There were 41 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 22 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, and dysentery were last week 46, 15, and 23, respectively, as compared with 81, 43, and 40 last year.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.**—Miss Temple distributed the prizes at the annual meeting of the Parsee Girls' School Association on the



23rd April, and H.E. the Governor of Bombay delivered a short speech, in which he said it was most satisfactory to find that very many Parsee girls of the middle class, instead of aspiring to learn English, were content with the vernacular of their native land. He assured the Parsees present that among the promising circumstances of their social and political position there was no circumstance more hopeful, more pregnant with future blessings to them all than the interest which they took in female education. If they persevered in the course which they were now pursuing in that respect they would benefit not only themselves, but their fellow-countrymen and fellow subjects of all classes in Western India; and it might be hoped that the good example which they were getting might, with the blessing of Providence, extend to their Mahomedan and Hindu brethren.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 28. Str. Thessaly, Glasgow and Liverpool.—29. Str. Cader, Glasgow; str. Mahratta, Negapatam; str. Cocanada, Bussorah; str. Helios, Calcutta; Serica, Liverpool.—30. Str. Geelong, Shanghai; Comoria, Sunderland; Hope, Sunderland; Munster, Liverpool.—May 1. Str. China, Venice; str. Puttialla, Calcutta; str. J. C. Stevenson, Rangoon; Khimjee Odhowjee, Liverpool; Anglo-India, Liverpool.—2. Str. Pachumbi, Kurrachee; str. Cella, Liverpool.—3. Sandhurst, Glasgow; Alexandrovna, Liverpool.—4. Str. Good Hope, Moulmein; H.M.S. Sparton, Muscat; H.M.S. May Frere, Coast.—5. Str. Austin Friars, Calcutta; str. Palmyra, Teotucorin; Rajpoot, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. E. Tully, Surg. D. C. Davidson, Surg. W. F. Sargent, Sub-Lieut. Robson, 2nd Lieut. A. F. P. Hudson, Capt. Welsh, Mr. Biemerhassett, 2nd Lieut. W. Dubbin, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan and infant, Mr. F. A. Thatcher, Mr. F. Brickwell, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. I. F. Palmer, and Mr. Kider Box. From BRINDISI.—Mr. A. M. Saunders, Col. C. H. Hall, Major Smalley, Col. C. M. Macgregor, and Mr. W. C. Bailey. From VENICE.—Mr. T. J. Seppinge and Mr. J. Lumsdaine. From ADEN.—Capt. Campbell.

### DEPARTURES.

April 29. Str. Thibet, China; str. Kliva, Aden and Suez; str. Mahratta, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Shadwan, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Malja, Malta; str. Madura, Malta; str. St. Oysta, Malta; str. Bengal, Malta; Maraval, Malta; Hospodar, Malta; Hellen Scott, Malta; Clydesdale, Malta; Oriflamme, Suez.—30. Str. Cocanada, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—May 1. Str. Arabia, Genoa, &c.; Tamora, Amsterdam; Scottish Chief, London; str. Bangalore, Malta; Baron Colonsay, Malta; str. St. Mildred, Malta; str. Canara, Malta.—2. Str. Albulia, Liverpool; Keerata Roodrin, Coochin; Alexander Yeats, St. Francisco; Hesperia, Colombo; str. Puttialla, Persian Gulf; str. Marina, Malta; str. Naukiu, Malta; str. Suez, Malta; Narcissus, Malta; Kalkerran, Malta; Brambley, Malta.—3. Str. Palm, Havre; str. Macedonia, Malta; str. Trinacria, Malta; Aros Bay, Malta; Citadel, Malta; Seaforth, Malta.—4. Str. Pacaumba, Coast and Calcutta; Southern Queen, Batavia; Merceneth, Liverpool; Isabella, St. Nazaire; H.M.S. Sparton, Aden.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. and Mrs. G. J. Hynes, Mrs. Babington and four children, Miss Dennis DeVitro, Mrs. Maconachie and two children, Mrs. R. F. Frere, Miss Shorer, Mrs. Hunter and child, Major and Mrs. La Touche and five children, Mr. H. D. Pender, Mrs. Braidwood and infant, Dr. and Mrs. James H. G. Hill and two infants, Mr. O. W. Jackson, Mr. R. Clarke, Mrs. F. Turner, Lieut. Col. Bolton, Mrs. W. H. Climo and two infants, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Master Langley, Mr. A. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wale and four children, Mr. Crawshaw, Mrs. Strutt and two infants, Mrs. Laming and child, Mrs. Johnson and two infants, Mr. Oloff, Mr. and Mrs. Vernele, Capt. Brooks, Capt. Hackett, Mrs. Medley and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lake and four children, Mrs. Thomson and two infants, Mrs. Owen and two children, Mrs. Elton, a lady and three children, Capt. Keith, Mrs. Hunt and two children, Master Hunt, Mrs. Portman, Mr. C. Musgrave, Mr. J. Hayhurst, Mr. D. Jeffery, Mrs. King, Mrs. Rumell, Col. Pottinger's infant, Mr. and Mrs. Norges and two children, Miss Bristow, Mr. E. A. Wheeler, Lieut. LeQueens, Col. J. M. Macintyre, Mr. E. J. Herofase, a gentleman, Capt. R. Palford, Mr. Rough, and Mr. Shurrock. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Dear, Dr. J. MacGregor, the Hon. Maxwell Melville, Mr. P. Benn, Mr. Renard, Dr. Knapp, Mr. L. Saunders, Mr. Collett and friend, Mr. Risley, Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S., Mr. J. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Lang, Dr. Reichardt, Mr. C. T. Melli, Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. W. H. Smith, B.C.S., Mr. and Miss Anderson, and Mr. Craven. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whitty, Major W. G. Sharp, Mr. A. V. Palmer, Mr. J. Fachiri, Mr. C. B. Saunders, c.s., Mrs. Beatty, Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot. For MALTA.—Col. F. Brine, R.E. For SUEZ.—Mr. Watson and Mr. J. Hughes.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Kliva.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. R. Plowden, Dr. C. G. Kilkelly, Mr. J. S. Porter, Major Malden, Mr. J. P. Harrison, Mr. P. Rough, Mr. Culbard, and Mr. D. Ganullett. For BRINDISI.—Dr. Simmonds. For VENICE.—Mr. Homer. For SUEZ.—Mr. Tobin.

## Commercial.

Bombay, May 6, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8 13-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 9d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	128
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 70
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,000)	...	...	530
Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	680
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 945
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	825
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 500
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 990 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1350 per share old

Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1250
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	109
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1685
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (Rs. 20 paid up)	...	...	280
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	930
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	882½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	480
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	720
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	...	82½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	83½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	102½
Gold Leaf	...	...	per Rupee 18-14-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	" 18-13-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	" 18-10-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 11-15-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	108-0-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	180

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**DEATH OF THE MALDIVE AMBASSADOR.**—Ali Deedee, Ambassador from the King of the Maldives, died at his residence at Dangedere, of fever. He had purchased a good deal of property in the neighbourhood of Galle, and was commonly supposed to be wealthy. He also carried on a large trade in rice and produce from the Maldives, and had recently begun extensive improvements to his property at Dangedere.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint F. R. Ellis, Esq., to be Acting Commissioner of Requests, Police Magistrate, and Coroner for the Districts of Kandy and Upper and Lower Dumbare, with effect from the 24th April; G. W. Templar, Esq., to be Acting Police Magistrate of Matara and Coroner for the district of Matara; H. J. Deslandes, Esq., to be a member of the Municipal Council of Galle, vice W. G. Hall, Esq.; and F. Mortimer, Esq., to be Acting Assistant Collector and Land-Surveyor, Customs, Jaffna.—*Gazette.*

**NEW WAY OF WORKING COFFEE ESTATES.**—Mr. Montclair, of Trevandrum, has, it is said, patented a new method of working coffee estates, whereby the many evils now attendant on the coffee berries while in blossom will also be done away with, and it is said that a company is shortly to be formed to carry out this project, which, it is expected, will revolutionise the present method of working the estates. How far Mr. Montclair's patented method will work remains to be seen, but if the plan should succeed, it will, indeed, be a boon to the "Model State."

**COFFEE.**—According to the *Ceylon Times* of the 25th April, advices from the coffee districts continue very favourable as regards the prospects for the ensuing season. The weather remains very fine, and as more wood on the trees becomes mature, a further blossom puts in an appearance which, although somewhat struggling and unequal, will, it is believed, help the out-turn of the coming crop. From some districts the probability of a May blossom is reported; and from Ouvah a very abundant spring blossom is talked of, as leaf disease has apparently disappeared. The *Times*, however, thinks it too early to venture on any estimates of the new crop, as a good deal must depend on how these late blossoms set, and there is as yet some uncertainty about the setting of the last. But, in any case, it considers prospects undoubtedly good.

**PROPOSED COMMISSION.**—So great is the loss annually experienced by planters through coffee diseases that it is not surprising that it is proposed that an application should be formally made to the Government for a Commission to inquire into the whole subject. The movement has been initiated by the Dimbula Association, at the last meeting of which it was stated that since the leaf disease first appeared to a serious extent, in 1871, the exports showed a decrease of 1·65 per cent. on the whole shipment from the island, representing a loss to the coffee cultivators of £1,400,000, and a proportionate loss to the general revenue. Besides leaf disease, it is suggested that the Commission, if appointed, should also inquire into the grub, bug, and fungus pests. The matter, of course, will have to be discussed by the central authority at Kandy before any decisive step is taken; but it is tolerably clear that planters will almost unanimously agree with the proposal of the Dimbula district.—*Ceylon Times.*



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 24.)

**COLLEY.**—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Col. G. P. Colley, C.B., to be private sec. to H.E.  
**FAULDER, C. J. S.**, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Gopalgunge div. of the Sarun dist., is vested with the powers of a coll.  
**FISHER.**—The services of Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, Dacca, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India.  
**FOLEY, Lieut. A. C., R.E.**, asst. engr., is posted to the Arrah div.  
**LESLIE, W. W. H.**, supervisor, is posted to the Cossye div.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

**BARNES—GRAY—DOUGLAS—JOHNSON—MARTEN.**—The following proms. are ordered in the Superior Accounts Estab. of the Public Works Dept.:—Messrs. H. C. Barnes, asst. examiner, 2nd grade, and W. B. Gray, asst. examiner, 3rd grade (temp. rank), are permanently app. in their respective grades. Mr. J. Douglas, asst. examiner, 1st grade (dep. examiner temp. rank), is prom. to dep. examiner. Mr. S. M. Johnson (temp. dep. examiner), asst. examiner, 2nd grade, is prom. to asst. examiner, 1st grade. Mr. W. H. Marten (temp. dep. examiner), asst. examiner, 3rd grade, is prom. to asst. examiner, 2nd grade.  
**BROOKE, W. R.**, supt., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as director of Construction.  
**BURNELL, G.**, sub engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from British Burmah, Railway Branch, to the Central System of State Railways.  
**CARNELL, N. M.**, is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Rajputana State Railway.  
**FORSYTH, J. H. P.**, asst. engr., Hyderabad, is transfd. to the N.W. Provinces for employment on Provincial Railways.  
**HAIG.**—The services of Mr. W. S. Haig, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.  
**HOLMES, Major W. B., R.E.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, is prom. temp. to suptg. engr., 3rd grade. Mr. G. Innes is app. to the P. W. D. as a temp. asst. examiner, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the office of the examiner of telegraph accounts.  
**KNOLLES, Mr. A. S.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade.  
**MARTIN, Mr. E. J.**, engr-in-chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is app. ex-officio manager of the open line, in addition to his other duties.  
**MENZIES—LAUGHTON—NICHOLETTIS—HARE.**—The following proms. and app. in the Berar Commission are made;—Lieut. col. H. C. Menzies, asst. comr., 1st class, to be dep. comr. 3rd class, v. Mr. Hordern. Major D. W. Laughton, asst. comr. 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class. Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, asst. comr. 3rd class, to be asst. comr. 2nd class. Mr. R. D. Hare is confirmed in the grade of asst. comr. 3rd class.  
**PARKER, J. L.**, suptg. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Pension Estab.  
**PILKINGTON.**—The services of Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E., having been placed by the Bombay Govt. in the Military Dept. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., that officer is app. an asst. engr., 1st grade, and his services are placed temp. at the disposal of the Bombay Govt. for employment as a temp. deputy consulting engr. for railways.  
**SHERMAN—GWYTHER.**—The undermentioned officers are posted to the Western Rajputana Railway:—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, exec. engr., and Mr. H. J. Gwyther, asst. engr.  
**WILLIAMSON, W.**, asst. supt., 1st grade, will offic. as supt., 3rd grade.

#### SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st instant:—Capt. W. Barron, depy. supt. of the 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade. Capt. J. Hill, asst. supt. of the 1st grade, to offic. as depy. supt. of the 3rd grade. Mr. E. C. Barrett, asst. supt. of the 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.  
 Mr. H. B. Condon, offic. asst. conservr. of forests of the 3rd grade in Assam, is confd. in that grade.  
 Mr. H. B. Wards, offic. sub-asst. conservr. of forest in British Burma, is confd. in that grade.  
 Mr. A. J. Dunlop, asst. comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is app. to offic. as secretary for Berar to the Resident.  
 Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. to the Political Officer in charge of the Naga Hills.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 24.)

The Rev. W. H. Bray, senior chaplain of St. John's Church, and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, having reported his return

on the 12th inst., the unexpired portion of the three months' priv. leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. R. Carstairs, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Tipperah, is transfd. to Furreedpore, and is app. to have charge of the Goalundo div. of that dist.

The services of Mr. T. Maclean, offic. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of the 24-Per-gunnahs.

Mr. T. T. Allen is app. to act as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. O'Kinealy.

The services of Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, Dacca, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., 2nd resident surg., Presy. General Hospital, is app., in addition to his duties as supt. of the Presy. Jail, to act as 1st resident surg. Presy. General Hospital, during the abs., on leave, of Surg. D. O'Connell Raye, from the date on which he received charge.

Dr. C. H. Joubert, M.B., offic. health officer, Port of Calcutta, is app. to act as 2nd resident surg., Presy. General Hospital, during the abs., on deputation, of Dr. F. C. Nicholson.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, exec. engr., 2nd grade, took over charge of the Gunduk div. from Mr. R. H. Rhind on April 10.

Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, who reported his return from Madras Relief Works on the 12th inst., is posted to the Arrah div., which he joined on the 15th idem.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, April 20.)

Mr. A. H. Davis, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Madras, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Azamgarh.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas.

The app. of Insp. H. A. Emile to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. P. B. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Karwi, Banda dist., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Basti, during the absence on leave of Mr. McMullen.

Mr. H. Blunt, dep. coll., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Farukhabad to Cawnpore, as a temp. measure, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Cline.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Dehra to Cawnpore.

Mr. W. Holmes, offic. joint mag. 2nd grade, is transfd. from Muttra to Dehra.

Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Mainpuri to Muttra.

Mr. W. Smith, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, to the Northern div., Ganges Canal.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 18.)

Capt. W. H. Browne, 3rd Punjab cav., has been declared to have passed the prescribed exam. in Pashtu, at a special examination held on March 5.

Mr. E. A. Down, offic. asst. conservr. of forests, reported his arrival at Lahore, and joined Plantation div. on March 30.

Col. S. A. Madden, H.M.'s 51st regt., com. at Sabathu, is invested with powers of a mag., 3rd class.

Mr. A. R. Bulman, offic. dep. comr., is transfd. from Gujranwala to Hazara dist., which he joined on April 9, relieving Capt. C. F. Massy; and is invested with powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. E. B. Francis, asst. comr., in charge of Rupar sub div. of Umballa dist., is invested with appellate powers of court of dep. comr.; and has power to hear appeals from orders of mags. of 2nd and 3rd class.

Mr. P. D. L. H. Johnstone, asst. comr., having forfeited app. by having overstayed furl., is reapp. to Punjab Commission from Feb. 13.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, asst. comr., having obtained leave without pay and retention of app., is reapp. to Punjab Commission from March 2.

Mr. F. Field, extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Delhi to Jhelum dist., which he joined on April 10.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, 3rd Sikh inf., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Capt. W. C. Ramsden, proc. on furl. to Europe.

Lieut. A. Daniell, 2nd Punjab inf., offic. wing officer, to offic. tempy. as qmr., v. Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, on furl.

The following promotions in the Engineer Estab., Public Works Dept., Punjab, are made from Jan. 16, consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. G. Clarkson, exec. engr.:—

Capt. E. Harvey, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade (temp.), to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. S. F. Cox, exec. engr., 4th grade (temp.), to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. E. Farrant, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp.), to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Major G. Swinton, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from Hansi div., which he left on March 23, to Karnal div., which he joined on March 28.

Mr. H. J. Daniell, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. during the abs. of Major Swinton, and took over charge of Hansi div. on March 28.

Mr. T. Martin, C.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. during the abs. of Col. Fulton, and took over charge of circle on same date.

Mr. L. M. Jacob, asst. evgr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, to office of suptg. engr., Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on March 30.

Mr. J. Benton, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank), is transfd. from 1st div., Bari Doab Canal, and tempy. attached to office of suptg. engr., Sirhind Canal, from March 15.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 20.)

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, offic. canton. mag., Jubbulpore, is app. a mag. of the 1st class, Jubbulpore dist.

Mr. J. L. Huddleston, sub asst. conservator of forests, rejoined from famine duty, Madras Presidency, and received charge of Nimar Forests div. on March 21.

Mr. C. Thipthorpe, apoth., in civil med. charge of Wardha dist., is transfd. to Bhandara dist.

Surg. H. G. Hall, civil surg., Bhandara, is transfd. to Wardha.

The following officers received and surrendered charge of their offices on dates noted below:—

Mr. C. W. Imrie, C.S., asst. comr., Saugor, received charge of his office on April 4.

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, received charge of office from Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., on April 15.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, April 20.)

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. S., attached to 3rd N.I., is transfd. to the 26th N.I., and will join forthwith.

BROWNE, Lieut. gen. Sir S. J., K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps, director of Army Remount Operations to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temp., v. Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., proc. on furl.

COLVIN—HEATH.—Major W. B. Colvin, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., is app. to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen.; and Lieut. P. C. Heath, 5th N.L.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. during the abs. of Major Adams.

HARRISON, Lieut. D. C. W., attached to 21st N.I., on probation, is transfd. to the 9th N.I.

HUGHES, Sub lieut., 22nd foot, attached to the 20th N.I. on probation, is transfd. to the 7th N.I., and will join the wing at Tannah.

LECKIE—MELLIS.—The undermentioned officers are attached temp. to the Qrmr. gen.'s Dept. as dep. assts. qrmr. gen.:—Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 8th N.I., from April 16; and Capt. H. Mellis, sappers and miners, from April 21.

NASH, Capt. E. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Be. ares, for duty with D baty. 4th brigade R.A. at that station.

WALTON, Col. B., C.I.E., Bengal staff corps (Hony. aide-de-camp to the Governor General), military store keeper, Calcutta, to offic. as supt. and agent for army clothing, Bengal, v. Col. J. K. Couper, app. to offic. as director of Army Remount Operations.

WATSON, Col. J., C.B., V.C. (aide-de-camp to the Queen), Bombay staff corps, to have the rank of brig. gen. while employed on special service.

(Gazette of India, April 27.)

BRAINE—WORTHY.—Capt. O. W. Braine, Bengal staff corps, and Capt. F. P. Worthy, Bombay staff corps, are perm. to exchange.

BUTLIN—HOLMES—JOHNSTON.—The services of Capt. Butlin and Lieuts. Holmes and Johnston, 22nd foot, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

CLIFFORD—BISHOP.—Major R. C. R. Clifford, squad. comdr., and offic. 2nd in com. 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav., v. Major F. Lance on furl.; Capt. L. T. Bishop, squad. officer, who has vacated the app. of adjt., on prom., to offic. as adjt., there being no qualified subalt. available in the regt.

COUPER, Col. J. K., supt. and agent for army clothing, Bengal, to offic. as director of army remount operations.

DRURY.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. Drury, April 14.

FITZGERALD, Capt. A., wing comdr. 26th N.I., to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, whose tour of staff service has expired.

FULTON—WELCHMAN.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. R. Fulton, 2nd foot, officg. wing officer 33rd N.I., Jan. 22. Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 48th foot, wing officer 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, Feb. 16.

LINDSAY, Lieut. C. C. I., 1st subalt., No. 4 (Hazara) mountain baty., to offic. as comdt., v. Capt. E. J. de Lantour, proceeding on furl.

OSBORN.—The services of Major R. D. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

RADFORD, Lieut. O. C., officg. wing officer 3rd Sikh inf., to be wing officer and qrmr. 4th Punjab inf., v. Lieut. E. B. Nixon, app. to the Punjab police.

SHEPHERD, Capt. T., squad. comdr. 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as 2nd in command during the period Major T. O. Underwood may offic. as comdt.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. T. T., R.A., to offic. as comdt. No. 5 garrison baty., v. Capt. H. R. L. Morgan, proceeding on furl.

## THE INDIAN GRADATION LIST.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 28 last the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the list of lieut. cols. on the Indian Gradation List from Oct. 1:—

Major (lieut. col. in Madras staff corps) M. Swanston, in succession to Col. E. C. Beale (since deceased), Bombay inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Madras staff corps) T. H. Way, in succession to Col. A. C. Silver, Madras inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bombay staff corps) C. M. Ducat, in succession to Col. J. P. Coode, Madras inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps) W. W. Boddam, in succession to Col. E. D. Watson, Bengal inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps) E. A. C. Lambert, in succession to Col. J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bombay staff corps) A. Utterson, in succession to Col. D. Hamilton, Madras inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bombay staff corps) H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, in succession to Col. J. S. Gell, Bombay inf., prom.

Major (lieut. col. in Bombay staff corps) C. F. Boulton, in succession to Col. D. Brown, Madras inf., prom.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 28, the following proms. and alterations of rank are made, from Oct. 1, 1877:—

Major T. C. Graham, Bengal cav., prom. to lieut. col., in succession to Col. G. Caufield, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Capt. H. A. Yates, Madras cav., prom. to major, in succession to Col. G. Caufield, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Major J. L. Loch, Bengal cav., prom. to lieut. col., in succession to Col. F. F. Warden, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Capt. F. M. Newbery, Bengal gen. list, inf., prom. to major, in succession to Col. F. F. Warden, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Captain W. D. B. Ketchon, Madras cav., prom. to major, in succession to Col. D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

Captain E. G. Hastings, Bengal gen. list cav., prom. to major, in succession to Col. E. C. Beale (since deceased), Bombay inf., prom. to major gen.

Major G. S. Hooper, Madras cav., prom. to lieut.-col., in succession to Col. W. H. Freese, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Captain H. Y. Murray, Bengal cav., prom. to major, in succession to Col. W. H. Freese, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Captain R. M. Jennings, Bengal gen. list cav., prom. to major, in succession to Col. A. C. Silver, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Captain A. W. Graham, Bengal gen. list, inf., prom. to major, in succession to Col. J. P. Coode, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Capt. G. T. Halliday, Bengal cav., promoted to major, in succession to Col. E. D. Watson, Bengal inf., promoted to major gen.

Capt. W. H. Beckett, Bengal gen. list, inf., prom. to major in succession to Col. J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay inf., prom. to major gen.

Capt. T. J. Quin, Bengal gen. list, inf., prom. to major, in succession to Col. D. Hamilton, Madras inf., promoted to major gen.

Capt. N. F. Parker, Bengal gen. list, inf., prom. to major, in succession to Col. J. S. Gell, Bombay inf., prom. to major gen.

Capt. C. N. Hodgson, Bengal gen. list, inf. prom. to major, in succession to Col. D. Brown, Madras inf., prom. to major gen.

Alteration of rank.—Lieut. col. C. Martin, Bengal cav., to rank from 1st Oct. 1877, in the room of Col. D. S. Dodgson, Bengal inf., prom. to major gen.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, April 18.)

BRAINE, Capt. O. W. 18th N.I., staff corps, to be wing officer.  
GORDON, Lieut. S. D., 72nd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to the 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated 8th April.

GOWER—CHALMERS—TROTTER—WOOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated 30th March, making the following appts. in the 17th Ben. Cav. with effect from the 24th idem, consequent on the departure on furl. of Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie:—Capt. B. H. S. Gower, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., vice Lieut.-Col. T. J. Watson. Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addn. to his other other duties, vice Capt. E. G. Newnham. Lieut. R. F. Trotter, squad. officer and adjt., to offic. as squad. comdr., vice Capt. B. H. S. Gower; Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, officg. squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., vice Lieut. R. F. Trotter.

HARRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated the 6th April, app. Lieut. R. H. W. Harris to offic. as Interpreter to 70th foot, with effect from the 2nd idem, v. Lieut. R. B. Burnaby, who resigns.

HILL—BALDERSTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated the 6th April, app. the following committee of paymastership to 34th foot, consequent on the transfer of Paymr. (Hony. Major) H. Manning to the 56th Foot:—Brevet major A. Hill, President; Capt. P. Walker, and A. Balderston, Members. Brevet-major A. Hill will officiate as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

KELLIE, Lt. E. C., wing officer, officg. adjt. 7th N.I., to offic. as adjt. to 23rd N.I.

KETCHEN—INGLETON—BARCLAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, directing Capt. Ketchen, officg. 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. Singleton, officg. wing comdr. to offic. as second in comdt.; and Lieut. Barclay, wing officer and officg. qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties, in succ. to Col. Newport.

MOLESWORTH.—Regtl. order confd. as a temp. measure, dated March 29, app. Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, wing officer and officg. qrmr., 13th N.I., to offic. as wing comdt., in addition to his duties as officg. qrmr., vice Capt. G. B. Stevens, on furl., no other officer being available.

READ.—Bhaugulpore Station order confd., dated April 3, app. Lieut. H. Read, wing officer and officg. adjt. 5th N.I., to be station staff officer, vice Capt. C. H. Stoddart, on furl.

SPARLING, Lieut. J. P., 67th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be officg. wing officer to 8th N.I., on probation, dated 6th April.

WISH, Capt. J. T., wing officer, 16th N.I., to retain the app. of qrmr. on completion of his five years' tenure of office, no subaltern officer being available.

YOUNG.—Presidency District order confd., dated the 1st April, directing Lieut.-Col. W. S. Young, Bengal staff corps, on return from furlough, to do general duty at Fort William.

## 14TH BENGAL LANCERS.

Lieut. col. T. G. Ross to offic. as comdt. during absence on furl. of Lieut. col. R. Chalmers.

Major R. C. W. Mitford, squad. comdr., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. R. Chalmers promoted.

Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot to be squad. comdr., v. Major R. C. W. Mitford.

Capt. C. S. Morrison, squad. officer, to be squad. comdr., v. Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot.

Lieut. L. S. Peyton, officg. squad. officer, 5th Bengal cav., to be squad. officer, v. Capt. C. S. Morrison.

## COMMISSARIAT.

The following necessary promotions in the comy. dept. are ordered, to have effect from the 15th inst., vice Major Keays :—

Capt. W. Luckhardt, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Major T. W. Sanders, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. L. Fagan, actg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be actg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. W. B. Seton, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following promotions and reversions in the commissariat dept. are ordered from 18th April.

Capt. W. B. Seton, sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. W. Luckhardt, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major T. W. Sanders, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. J. L. Fagan, actg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of actg. sub-asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

## MEDICAL.

BATTY.—So much of G.O.C. of April 20 as relates to Surg. R. H. Batty is cancelled.

BEATSON, Surg. W., offic. med. officer in charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is appointed to med. charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

BRERETON, Surg. S., Meywar Bheel corps, is attached for duty to the 9th Bengal Cav.

CONSTANT, 1st class Vet. surg. F. F. S., attached to the 1st regt. L.C., will accompany the regt. on service.

DAPHTARY, Surg. G. R., m.b., in med. charge Doaba outposts, to the offic. med. charge of the 3rd N.I., v. Surg. M. D. Moriarty, placed tempy. at the disposal of the N. W. Provs. govt.

DAWSON, Surg. L. R., to offic. as civil surg. of Prome, in British Burma.

ROGERS, Surg. Major A. M., from the 6th N.I., to med. charge of 21st N.I., v. Surg. Major Davey, who vacates.

PARUKH, Surg. D. N., to the med. charge 6th N.I., v. Surg. Major Rogers, transfd. to the 21st N.I.

SUTHERLAND, Surg.-Major G. S., offic. as officer in med. charge of the Rajputana Agency, and supt. of Raj Dispensaries, is confirmed in those appts.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. H. H. Risley, B.A., Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Depts., for three months, from May 3. Mr. F. J. Marsden, chief Presy. mag., Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on March 22. Mr. W. Campbell, dist. supt. of police, reported his departure from India on March 22. Mr. H. W. Ellis, dep. shipping master, Calcutta, for eighteen months, together with subsidiary leave for fourteen days. Col. J. Fulton, R.A., suptdg. engr., Western Jumna Canal Circle, priv. leave for one month and fifteen days, from April 6. Mr. R. Sadler, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals, priv. leave for two months, from May 1. Surg. major W. R. Rice, m.d., civil surg., Jubbulpore, availed himself on April 5 of subsidiary leave granted, making over charge of his duties to Surg. major J. Brake, offic. civil surg. Mr. R. Logan, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, reported his departure on April 5. Lieut. col. T. E. Vandergucht, dist. supt. of police, Jubbulpore, availed himself on April 10 of three mos.' priv. leave, making over charge of Jubbulpore Police to Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt. Major A. Bloomfield, dep. comr., Chanda, availed himself on April 12 of the three mos.' priv. leave, making over charge to Capt. E. A. Pemberton, offic. dep. comr. Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., asst. comr., Central Provs., being relieved from famine duty, Madras Presy., reported his departure on April 11. Surg. major D. W. Trimmell, civil surg., Raipur, reported his departure on April 15. Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, supt., School of Industry, Jubbulpore, availed himself on April 7 of three mos.' priv. leave, making over charge to Capt. H. H. Hallett. Lieut. M. Laugharne, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, for three months, in India. Mr. F. A. Patten, asst. supt., Persian Gulf Telegraph, for one year, five months and two days. Mr. A. Herbage, traffic manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph, for twelve months. Mr. A. Grant, director of State Railways, priv. leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., comdg. Lahore dist., in anticipation. Capt. C. T. Echallaz, 7th N.I., for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Lieut. col. F. Brine, R.E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P., for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Lieut. col. and brevet col. Wilkinson, R.H.A., to Mussoorie, from April 6 to Oct. 6. Second lieut. Ussher, 22nd foot, to Naini Tal, for four months. Lieut. C. T. Reay, 63rd foot, to Calcutta, from April 20 to July 20, to study the native languages. Col. J. Marquis, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 31. Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, 14th Bengal lancers, in anticipation. Paymr. F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to England. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. Middleton, 15th hussars, to Mussoorie, from April 11 to Oct. 11. Lieut. Macdonald, R.A., and Lieut. Bedford, R.A., to England. Capt. G. Paterson, 1st foot, to England. Lieut. Lequesne, 18th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. Curtis, 1.25th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Roupell, 70th foot, to

England. Lieut. Shawe, 70th foot, to Calcutta, from April 25 to Oct. 5, to study the native languages. Major C. M. Bushby, 11th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. Wintle, Bengal inf., to Mussoorie, from April 23 to Oct. 23. Surg. major S. C. Townsend, priv. leave for three months. Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs, R.A., to England. Lieut. Magrath, R.A., to England. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Central Provinces, for nine months. Surg. major R. T. Abbott, sanitary comr., inspr. gen. of jail and dispensaries and supt. of vaccination, Hyderabad assigned districts, for two years. Capt. C. James, R.E., exec. engr., eighteen months, on private affairs. Capt. F. Firebrace, R.E., manager, Rajputana State Railway, for twenty months. Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, squad. officer, 14th Bengal lancers, for one year. Surg. major H. Griffith, Madras med. estab., to Europe.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 26.)

FRAZER.—The undermentioned officer is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class :—Mr. R. W. Frazer, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ganjam.

GRANT.—The services of Lieut. S. C. N. Grant, R.E., asst. to Capt. S. C. Clarke, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Junction Canal Works, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

ROWE, Rev. A. P., chaplain of Poonamallee, to be chaplain of Vizagapatam.

SHARP, F. R. H., to be dist. and sess. judge, Tranquebar.

SMITH, J. F., to act as dist. and sessions judge, Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. F. C. Carr, on furl.; to take effect from the re-opening of the Court.

THOMAS, T. E., offic. asst. supt. of police, Tanjore, to act as supt. of police, North Arcot, during the absence of Major H. W. H. Cox, on priv. leave.

THOMPSON, G. A. S., to act as asst. supt. of police, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. T. E. Thomas, on other duty, or until further orders.

## MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 25.)

CARTER, Lieut. A. W., from wing officer 25th M.N.I. to wing officer 9th M.N.I.

ELLIS, Major W. B. E., H baty. 1st brig., is directed to proceed at an early date to join No. 18 baty. 8th brig. R.A., to which he has been transfd.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Vernaculars according to the tests specified opposite their names on April 1 :—

Surg. H. A. Fitzroy, Nailor, m.b., c.m., Indian Medical Dept.—Tamil Higher Standard.

Private E. Tydeman, 14th hussars—Tamil and Telugu Higher Standard. Garrison sergt. major E. Marshall—Tamil Higher Standard.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, May 4.)

MACKENZIE—STAINFORTH.—Major C. Mackenzie, staff corps, from gen. duty, Madras, to offic. wing comdr. 25th N.I.; and Capt. W. Stainforth, from wing officer and acting adjt. 36th M.N.I. to wing officer and acting adjt. 25th M.N.I., to join forthwith.

## MEDICAL.

ELPHICK, Vet. surg., is posted to the 3rd Madras L.C. at Saugor.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. F. C. Carr, dist. judge, Tinnevely, for one year, under urgent circumstances, to commence from March 11, the date of the adjournment of the Tinnevely Court. The Right Rev. Bishop of Madras for six months. Rev. G. Warlow, for one year and one month. Rev. J. M. Walker has leave of absence for six weeks. Priv. leave of absence has been granted to Mr. G. Hardy, inspr. of police, Cuddapah dist., for three months, from April 16. The inspr. gen. of jails has granted Mr. E. J. DeMeeder, chief clerk and acct., one month's priv. leave from April 25, Mr. J. W. Cherry, dep. conservr. of South Canara Forests, two years, on private affairs.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. Butlin, 22nd foot, for three months, from April 18, to Neigherries. Capt. D. Heming, inf., gen. list, dep. comr. of police, Madras, for one year, nine months and two days, on private affairs, and on m.c. for two months and twenty-eight days, to embark from Madras or Bombay. Lieut. and dep. asst. comy. J. Cochran, of the ordnance dept., for six months, with effect from May 1st or date of departure, to visit Bangalore and the East Coast. Vet. Surg. F. W. Goings, B Brigade, R.H.A., from March 28 to Sept. 27. Lieut. Col. J. Penton, 89th Foot, from April 9 or date of departure. Capt. L. F. Campbell, wing officer, 26th Regt. N.I., from April 16 or date of departure. Lieut. C. L. Casey, C battery B brigade, R.H.A., for one month, to Ootacamund.



## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 25.)

**FERGUSON—REINOLDS.**—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. J. D. Ferguson, M.I.C.E., to be exec. engr. for irrigation, Nasik, and Mr. P. Reinolds, A.I.C.E., to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Khandesh.

**KIRKHAM, T. B.**, is app. to act, in the 2nd grade, as educational insp. of the Central div., v. Col. Waddington, from the date of his taking over charge from Dr. Kielhorn.

**ROBERTSON, C.**, political asst., 3rd class, to offic. as political asst., 2nd class.

**STEWART, W.**, is app. supt. of the Preventive Service, Bombay, on the retirement of Mr. T. Jervis.

**WADDINGTON, G.**, is app. to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Colaba, and political agent, Colaba, during the deputation on special duty of Mr. W. G. Pedder.

**YOUNG, J.**, is app. to act as exec. engr., Desert Canal, from the date of departure of Mr. J. A. Coghlan, on furl.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 25.)

**DAVIDSON—SCOTT.**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. from April 1, v. Capt. Osborn, R.E., who has proceeded on furl.:—Mr. A. Davidson to be exec. engr., 3rd grade. Mr. W. H. Scott, to be exec. engr. 4th grade. Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

**MARRYAT.**—The services of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C. for employment with the Engineer Park accompanying the Expeditionary Force.

**PILKINGTON, Lieut. H.**, R.E., is app. to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways during the absence of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., or until further orders.

**SPENCE.**—The services of Mr. J. K. Spence of the Bombay C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

**WATSON, Rev. A. B.**, having been app. by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Estab., is admitted to the service from April 24.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. F. Waller, v.c., 2nd in com., Sawant Wari Local Corps, and *ex officio* asst. to the political supt., Sawant Wari, is app. to act as political agent in the Mahi Kanta, until further orders.

The services of Capt. W. Loch, acting asst. political supt., Sawant Wari, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., for employment as offic. political asst., 3rd class.

Capt. E. V. Stace is app. to act as 3rd asst. political agent, Kattywar.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald is app. to act as 4th asst. political agent, Kattywar.

## MILITARY.

**DARRAH.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, staff corps; ordinary pension, £365; annuity, £230. 12s.

**DAWSON, Brevet col. A. H., R.A.**, is app. to command the R.A., Sind dist.

**FULTON.**—So much of G.O.C. of March 30 as relates to Major G. G. H. Fulton, staff corps, is cancelled, and that officer is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

**GAITSKELL—MOSLEY—WEDDERBURN.**—Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, 3rd Punjab inf., wing officer and qrmr., on furl., to be adj. Capt. J. E. P. Mosley will continue to offic. as adj. during the abs. of Lieut. Gaitskell. Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, wing officer, to be qrmr.

**KENNEDY, Capt. J. J.**, wing officer, 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, and offic. asst. adj. gen., to be asst. adj. gen., v. Lieut. col. C. V. O. Gordon, whose tour of staff service has expired.

**MACKENZIE, Lieut. D. G.**, adj. 2nd Sind horse, offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, from Feb. 15 to March 27.

**PASSY.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. H. E. Passy, 17th foot, offic. wing officer, 26th N.I.; Feb. 22.

**SMITH, A.**, is app. 2nd lieut. of the Poona detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**THATCHER.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, 83rd foot, offic. wing officer, 26th N.I.; March 19, 1877.

**TORRESTELL, Condr. W.**, of the Ordnance Dept., is admitted to a retiring pension of £75 per annum, payable at Bombay, from the date he is struck off the effective strength.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 4.)

**CLARKE—REID.**—Col. Clarke, R.A., dep. inspr. gen. of ordnance and magazines, having resumed his duties on April 22, the services of Col. J. H. Reid, R.A., acting dep. inspr. general of ordnance and magazines, are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

**FAGAN.**—The following order is confirmed as a temp. measure:—Deesa Brigade Order, dated April 19, directing Capt. Fagan, adjt. 2nd L.C., to offic. as Brigade Major, in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Heyland, proceeding on service.

**MARRYAT.**—The services of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. for employ. with the engr. park accompanying the Expeditionary Force.

**TANNER, Lieut. col. O. V.**, 2nd in com. 29th N.I., is app. to offic. as asst.

adjt. gen. of div., during the time Lieut. col. Green may offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, May 4.)

**GORDON.**—Mhow div. order confd., dated April 19, app. Sub Lieut. W. D. Gordon, 17th foot, acting station staff officer, Indore, being the only officer available.

**KERR.**—Poorundhur Sanitarium.—Major H. Kerr, 2-7th foot, to be comdt., v. Col. Dawson.

**MARRYAT, Capt. E. L., R.E.**, is app. to do duty with the engr. park proceeding on service.

**MEIN, Lieut. A. B.**, 2-22nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, on prob. This cancels so much of the G.O.C. No. 169 of the 20th inst., as relates to this officer.

**SEXTON.**—Colaba depot order confd., dated March 28, directing Lieut. col. Sexton, comdt., to perform the duties of staff officer, in addition to his own, v. Capt. Murray, proceeding on furl.

**SPURWAY—BETTY—LEIGH.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Spurway, 1st brig., has been prom. regtl. col. into the 2nd brig. R.A., and is directed to proceed to England; Major J. F. Betty, 7th brig., has been prom. lieut. col. into the 1st brig. R.A.; Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh, No. 1 baty. 9th brig. R.A., has been placed upon the seconded list.

**STEVENS, Capt. M. W.**, 3rd cav., to be A.D.C., v. Lieut. Pilkington, R.E., app. to the P.W.D.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

## Higher Standard.

Lieuts. W. C. Owen and C. J. Roberts, 3rd hussars.  
Sub lieut. W. Whately, Poona horse.  
Lieut. W. H. Sweat, R.H.A.  
Lieut. J. L. Fixcott, R.A.  
Lieuts. E. R. Scott, S. Moore, and Private Fortune, 17th foot.  
Sub lieut. Scallan, 23rd N.L.I.

## Lower Standard.

Privates G. Field and J. Langridge, 3rd hussars.  
Driver T. Mills, R.H.A.  
Gunner Russell, R.A.  
Lance corporal Connor, 7th foot.  
Private W. Milsome, 66th foot.  
Sub lieut. C. M. Gray, 1st N.I.  
Sergt. J. Dickson, Ordnance Department.  
Surgeons major W. L. Farmer and G. White.

## MEDICAL.

**ARNOTT—BAINBRIDGE—HOLMESTED—ADEY.**—Surg. J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., to act as surg. of the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, during the deputation of Surg. major T. G. Hewlett as dep. surg. gen. in Sind, or till further orders. Surg. G. Bainbridge to act as ophthalmic surg. from the date of departure of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, on furl. Surg. major T. Holmested to be civil surg. of Ahmedabad, v. Dr. C. Johnson, dec. Surg. major A. W. G. Adey to act as civil surg. of Kurrachee from the date of Dr. Hopkins proceeding on leave.

**KOYAJI—JERVIS—NARIMAN.**—With reference to G.G.O. of April 16, Surgs. B. N. Koyaji, H. P. Jervis, and K. S. Nariman, are placed on gen. duty, Presy. div.

**MCCORNAGHY, Surg. W.**, supt. of Matheran, in the Tanna dist., is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the Tanna dist.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Supt. E. J. D. Walker, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for one year and six months. Mr. R. Royal, supt. of the Poona Civil Engineering College Works, availed himself of the furl. for twelve months granted to him on April 8. Capt. J. Humfrey, dist. supt. of police, Broach, for seven months, in extension of furl. granted on Oct. 8 last.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major Roberts, A batty. 2nd brigade R.A., from April 4. Capt. J. Conran, 68th foot, to Tarraghar, for thirty days from date of departure. Hon. Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for eighteen months. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers, to England. Capt. R. Hehnell, 5th N.L.I., to Bombay for thirty days. Col. G. S. Morris, 15th N.I., to the Neilgherries, for thirty days. Capt. M. Murphy, 15th foot, to Mahableshwar for thirty days. Lieut. col. R. R. Woodhouse, 11th N.I., to Bombay for thirty days. Brigdr. Gen. W. W. Barry, C.B., brigade staff, com. Belgaum dist., to the coast, from May 1, for thirty days. Capt. G. Firebrace, N. baty. 1st brig., from 1st to 30th April in England. Major R. L. Dashwood, 15th foot, in England from March 24 to 28th Sept. Sub. Lieut. S. M. Schneider, 2nd grenadiers N.I., attached on prob. to remain at Bombay to study the native language for four months in extension. Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, is granted a further extension of leave, for one month. Lieut.-Col. F. Brine, R.E., P.W. Dept., N.W. Provinces, for two years. Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation. Lieut.-Col. J. S. D. Bolton, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, gen. list, Bengal inf., in anticipation. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Surg.-major C. J. Kilkelly, Bengal med. estab., in anticipation. Capt. H. M. McKenzie, R.A., supt., gun carriage factory, Fatehgarh, in anticipation. Surg. W. A. Simmonds, Bengal med. estab., in anticipation.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 21.

**Royal Engineers.**—Major and Brevet col. W. B. Gossett to be lieutenant-col., v. A. B. Lempriere, placed upon the second list for staff service; Capt. J. H. Crowdy to be major, v. Brevet col. W. B. Gossett; Capt. H. S. Sitwell to be major, v. F. A. Marindin, placed upon the tempy. reserve list; Lieut. R. G. Woodthorpe to be capt., v. J. H. Crowdy; Lieut. F. P. Washington to be capt., v. H. S. Sitwell; Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes to be capt., v. A. B. McHardy, placed upon the tempy. reserve list.

### INDIA-OFFICE, MAY 16.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following substantive promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Govts. in India:—

#### BREVET.

To be Majors.—Capt. W. H. J. Stopford, Bombay cav.; Capt. H. W. Bird, Madras cav.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. colonel.—Major W. Robertson. To be Majors: Capt. J. Gabbett (brevet major), E. G. D. Beagin, E. Austin, R. J. B. Simpson, C. J. T. Whitlock. To be Captains: Lieuts. C. A. Cresswell, and W. H. McCausland.

#### BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. (major general) W. Vine.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors T. Kettlewell and G. S. Hawthorn. To be Captain: Lieut. W. Loch.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half-pay list of the Staff Corps of the undermentioned officers:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) C. O. Dyce, from May 8, 1878.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Major L. Russell, from April 14, 1878.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALSTON—At Mercara, April 20, wife of A. R. Alston, son.  
ARBUTHNOT—At Secunderabad, April 28, wife of A. E. Arbuthnot, Madras cav., son.  
BENNERTZ—At Calcutta, May 2, wife of Mr. Bennertz, son.  
CONDON—At Cawnpore, April 19, wife of J. H. Condon, civil surg., daughter.  
DAWSON—At Negapatam, April 27, wife of Edward B. Dawson, son.  
DEGARNIER—At Calcutta, April 24, wife of F. J. N. DeGarnier, son.  
DENT—At Madras, April 28, wife of Jessie W. Dent, daughter.  
GLASS—At Calcutta, April 26, wife of W. B. Glass, son.  
HANNAY—At Madras, April 28, wife of Capt. R. Hannay, R.A., son.  
HARE—At Madras, April 26, wife of A. J. Hare, daughter.  
HAROLD—At Simla, April 25, wife of C. Harold, P.W.D., daughter.  
JOHN—At Bankipore, April 25, wife of P. S. John, barrister-at-law, daughter.  
LONGLEY—At Calcutta, April 30, wife of E. F. Longley, son.  
MACKAY—At Calcutta, April 28, wife of D. Mackay, daughter.  
MANISTY—At Calcutta, May 5, wife of G. E. Manisty, of Midnapore, daughter.  
MAWSON—At Barabanki, April 26, wife of J. R. Mawson, Opium Dept., son.  
MOFFATT—At Cawnpore, April 23, wife of A. C. Moffatt, E.I. Railway, daughter.  
NEWBERRY—At Lahore, April 28, wife of Capt. E. Newbery, Bengal staff corps, son.  
PENNINGTON—At Tinnevely, Madras Presidency, April 25, wife of J. B. Pennington, M.C.S., son.  
SIMPSON—At Byculla, April 24, Mrs. William Simpson, daughter.  
SKINNER—At Calcutta, April 23, Mrs. J. Skinner, daughter.  
SWINLEY—At Abbottabad, April 25, wife of Capt. G. Swinley, R.A., son.

### MARRIAGES.

FORTUNE—KINLOCH—At Madras, April 27, John Fortune, to Julia C., daughter of the late James J. Kinloch, formerly of (Kair), Kincardineshire.  
HARRINGTON—THOMSON.—At Lahore, April 25, Herbert S. Harrington, son of the late Lieut. col. Harrington, 5th L.C., to Wanda, daughter of A. B. Thomson, asst. locomotive supt., Punjab Northern State Railway.  
HAWTHORNE—GEORGE.—At Hissar, April 25, W. C. Stewart, son of Major gen. R. J. Hawthorne, late Bengal cav., to Sybil C., daughter of the Rev. D. George, D.D.  
HERBERT—DEMPSTER.—At Mangalore, Madras Presidency, March 29, F. H. Herbert, M.C.S., to Rosa F., daughter of Surg. major R. Dempster, 34th regt., Chicacole L.I.  
KEITH—DOWNES.—At Simla, April 17, Capt. J. Keith, R.A., to Julia W. Downes.  
MACKINTOSH—BERKELEY.—At Chumparan, April 25, A. Mackintosh, of Dooriah Factory, Tirhoot, to Annie, daughter of the late L. Berkeley, of Simla.  
McLOUGHLIN—HEADS.—At the Fort Chapel, April 22, J. McLoughlin to Jane Heads.

WEIR—KERNAN—At Madras, April 29, Thomas Weir, Madras Civil Service, to Alice M., daughter of the Hon. Justice Kernan.  
WYLDE—LESUEUR.—At Calcutta, April 27, James J. Wyld, to Emma, daughter of Phillip LeSueur, Grand Vaux, Jersey.

### DEATHS.

BOYLE—At Holbrook, Lindovea, Ceylon, April 19, J. Armor, son of E. C. Boyle, aged seven months.  
BREMNER.—At Howrah, April 17, Emma J., wife of C. S. Bremner, aged 30.  
CAMPBELL.—At Meean Meer, April 30, Madeline M., daughter of Captain C. H. Campbell, R.A., aged 8 months.  
CHALDECOTT.—At Umballa, April 18, Stanhope I., son of Capt. A. Chaldecott, R.H.A., aged 10 months.  
CLINT—May 17, Susan Dunlop, daughter of the Rev. L. Clint, Vicar of Lingen, late Principal of the Hooghly College.  
CHILL.—At Garhi Harsaru, near Gurgaon, Kathleen I., wife of G. Chill, aged 24.  
CRAIK.—At Calcutta, April 30, Ellen S., daughter of the late Rev. H. Craik, of Bristol, aged 84.  
CROWLEY.—At Allahabad, April 27, Mary A., wife of T. Crowley, aged 33.  
CURRIE.—At Peshawar, April 23, Clare A., daughter of Frederick A. and Geraldine L. C., aged 4 months.  
DUKE—On board the P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, on their way home, Edith, April 19; Florence, April 20; Charles William, April 25 (only survivor), children of Charles Duke, offic. dep. com., Kyouk Phyo, British Burmah.  
FERNANDES.—At Surat Station, April 30, Millicent A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fernandes, Station Master Surat, aged 7 months.  
FRANKLIN.—At Lucknow, April 21, Ethel W., daughter of Dr. Franklin, aged 1 year.  
GILMORE.—At Ghazipore, April 25, Thomas G., son of W. N. Gilmore, Sub-Engineer, D.P.W., aged 1 year.  
GROSE.—At Lucknow, April 21, William J. B., child of Surg. Major Grose, aged 1 year.  
HANKIN.—At Chindwara, April 25, M. P. Hankin, District Supt. of Police.  
HEYWOOD.—At Poona, May 1, Elizabeth S. E., daughter of Mrs. M. A. Heywood, aged 2 months and 5 days.  
HUTCHISON.—At Kerseong, April 21, John A. Hutchison, aged 23.  
JONES.—At Madras, April 15, John J., of Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, son of the late John Jones, of Lime Villas, Putney.  
LAND.—At Upper Colaba, May 3, James F. F., the infant son of Surg. major J. Land, M.D., Army Medical Department.  
LENUSSI.—At Fuime, April 29, Paul Lenussi, of Bombay, Contractor, aged 59.  
MACKENZIE.—At Maunbhoom, April 19, Henry W. H. Mackenzie, asst. comr., Govindpore, Maunbhoom, aged 36.  
MACMURRAY.—At Lucknow, April 22, John R. MacMurray, of Roxborough, Co. Limerick, late 5th dragoon guards, aged 25.  
MANOOK.—At Calcutta, April 24, David J., aged 37.  
MANSON.—At Foochow, China, April 1, David Manson, M.D., aged 31.  
MILLAR.—At Bulsar, April 27, Alexander, the infant son of Mrs. and Mr. A. Millar, B. B. and C. I. Railway.  
MILLER.—At Naini Tal, April 29, Charles E., son of the late Major Gen. W. H. Miller, C.B., aged 44.  
MULLEN.—At Bombay, April 26, Theresa G., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Mullen, aged 2 years.  
NUTTALL.—At Calcutta, April 26, C. J. Nuttall, Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 27.  
OTTMANN.—At Perambore, April 22, A. F. Ottmann, pensioned sub. engr. D.P.W., aged 70.  
PLACE.—In camp, near Morar, Central India, May 17, Lieut. R. B. Place, R.H.A.  
ROBINSON.—At Naini Tal, April 24, Charles W., son of W. Robinson, sub. inspr. of army schools, aged 12 months.  
SASSOON.—At Braganza Hall, Byculla, May 7, Leah, wife of E. D. Sassoon, aged 49.  
SHORT.—At Yercaud, April 27, Charlotte Danby, child of Capt. E. H. Short, Madras Army, aged two years.  
SMITH.—At Jullundur, April 25, Mary T., daughter of Capt. H. Smith, aged 24.  
SMITH.—At Chandernagore, April 25, Violet H., daughter of the late R. A. Smith, of the Revenue Survey Dept., aged 15.  
THOMAS.—At Poona, April 23, Mrs. L. Thomas, relict of the late A. W. Thomas, station master G.I.P. Railway, aged 32.  
VAZ.—At Church-street, Mazagon, April 30, P. A. Vaz, aged 58.

## Official Papers.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The following notification was issued at Simla on April 21, 1878:—  
No. 347 of April 17, 1878.—Under instructions from her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force as follows be prepared and despatched for service beyond sea:—2 Field Batteries Royal Artillery; 1 Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 1 Regiment of Bombay Cavalry; 2 Companies Madras Sappers and Miners; 2 Companies Bombay Sappers and Miners; 3 Regiments Bengal N.I.; 1 Regiment Madras N.I.; and 2 Regiments Bombay N.I., and to lay down the following rules for the pay, equipment, &c.:—  
2. In order to complete regiments to the full established strength, volunteers may be called for from other regiments from the classes wanted to

complete. None but men of good character, and who are reported in every respect fit for field service, will be permitted to volunteer. Regiments giving volunteers will be allowed to recruit up to the full establishment. On the termination of the expedition the volunteers will be permitted to rejoin their old regiments as vacancies occur.

3. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but men and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment; all sickly men are to be left at the depot.

4. Regiments of native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations or ration-money, at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per mensem, will be allowed to all non-commissioned officers and men of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service. Native commissioned officers will also have the privilege of receiving the ordinary ration from the Commissariat Department on payment, the amount being deducted monthly from their pay at the above rate.

5. Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically determined for the service, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

6. The sanctioned followers paid by troops will receive from Government free rations, and such extra pay as may be necessary to put them on a par with the public followers of a similar class.

7. All the arrangements special to this foreign service will have effect from the date of embarkation, and continue in force until the date of return.

8. As during a sea-voyage the officers, non-commissioned officers and sowars of the cavalry would be unable to make the requisite provision for the forage of their horses, whilst difficulty might possibly be experienced in this respect during a portion of their service on land, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has determined that the forage of the horses and of the mules or ponies accompanying shall be undertaken by the State, with such assistance as the regiments and followers may be enabled to render after landing.

9. This measure, however, in no way relieves all grades from responsibility for the due care and condition of their horses and cattle.

10. All ranks will be required, as at present, to maintain one efficient horse, but the native commissioned officers will be allowed forage for two horses each, if they desire to take a second charger.

11. Each native commissioned officer will be required to keep up one pony and one attendant as syce and grass-cutter, whether he takes one or two horses; and the non-commissioned officers and privates to maintain one pony and one grass-cutter in charge of the same for every two horses.

12. The attendants will be paid by the troops as usual; but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost; both grass-cutters and animals will be required to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

13. On board ship the forage and water will be issued under the usual regulations, ponies receiving a half-ration of forage, and two-thirds of a horse's supply of water, or as may be specially ordered.

14. On land the forage allowance for each horse will be 8lbs. of such grain as may be procurable, with 20 lbs. of hay, when green forage is not procurable, or otherwise as may be ordered. The allowance for ponies will be one-half of the forage ration of a horse.

15. Grass-cutters will be rationed on the scale sanctioned for native followers, or receive the equivalent at the rate of Rs. 2-8 each per mensem, in addition to the amount paid to them by the regiment.

16. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will continue to subscribe to their regimental funds to such extent as commanding officers may deem necessary within the limits prescribed by regulations.

17. They will continue to supply themselves with their horses and their ordinary clothing, equipment, saddler, and stable-gear; but any article of extra clothing necessitated by any speciality of climate or service will be issued free of cost.

18. All casualties of horses, arising from neglect or from causes evidently unconnected with the particular nature of the service, must, as usual, be replaced by the regiments concerned. Such troop will be allowed to embark and maintain two Chunda horses, to meet casualties, which will be rationed free of cost.

19. All casualties fairly attributable to, or connected with, the service, including those from accident on board ship or during embarkation or disembarkation, will, if there has been no proved neglect, be replaced by Government, or compensation will be allowed, according to the age and value of the horse so injured or destroyed, within the regulation limit of \$200.

20. Compensation will also be allowed for casualties among ponies directly resulting from the service, at the rates laid down in G. G. O. No. 953 of 1876, or the animals will be replaced by Government.

21. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed to the native officer for each bargheer sanctioned by existing regulations, if maintained by them; out of which sum they will pay the share of the grass-cutter's wages, and provide stable gear. A similar amount will be deducted from the pay of the bargheer sowars.

22. Officers commanding regiments and detachments detailed for service are directed to at once draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps.

23. Commanding officers will be held responsible that all orders and circulars connected with family remittances, and arrangements for the comfort of the men and families, are made known to, and are in possession of, officers appointed to the charge of depots; and that provision is made for the care of spare arms, accoutrements, books, heavy baggage, &c., which may be left behind.

24. Depots for regiments will be formed under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively.

25. A British officer will be detailed for the charge of each of these depots, and will receive the allowances detailed in para. 332, Pay Code for

India, Vol. I. A pay havildar on a staff salary of Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed to each depot. Two puccally bhisties will also be allowed for supplying water to the families of each depot.

26. Regiments will take with them their camp-equipage complete.

27. Officers' tents will be limited in size to that of a lascars' pal, and officers not possessing tents of this description may be supplied from the nearest magazine on payment.

Regiments will take with them their service ammunition—cavalry, 100 rounds per man; infantry, 200 rounds.

The remainder of the notification consists of details concerning soldiers' kits; camp followers; officers' baggage and servants; entrenching tools for infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., stores, &c.

The details of battery equipment, including hospital establishment, will be arranged for at Bombay.

#### FIELD OPERATIONS.

The *Gazette of India* of May 4 contains the following:—

In continuation of Government General Order No. 347 of the 17th inst., the troops being about to proceed on service, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to the Force:—

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., H.M.'s British Service.

Brig.-gen. J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay staff corps.

Brig.-gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Major G. F. Graham, Bengal staff corps, to Major-gen. Ross; Capt. A. H. S. Null, Central India Horse, to Brig.-gen. Watson; Major J. D. Macpherson, 3rd Punjab Cav., to Brig.-gen. Macpherson.

Assistant Quartermaster General.—Major F. J. S. Adam, Bombay Staff Corps.

Deputy Judge Advocate.—Captain M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade Majors.—For Cavalry.—Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers.

For Infantry.—Major R. M. Lloyd, Bombay Staff Corps; Major J. G. Watts, Bombay Staff Corps.

Medical Department.—Deputy Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment.

Commissariat Department.—Major W. T. Keays, asst. comy. gen. Bombay Commist. Dept.; Capt. N. F. Parker, depy. asst. comy. gen., Bengal Commist. Dept.

Baggage Master.—Capt. J. Becke, 21st regt., Bombay Native Infantry.

The above appts. will have effect from the dates on which the several officers named may take up the duties assigned to them.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers and subordinates are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Surgeon General, Expeditionary Force, for duty with the troops proceeding to Malta:—Surgeon R. Manser, Surgeon Beramji Nasarvanji Koyaji, Surgeon H. Adye, Surgeon A. W. F. Street, Assistant Surgeon J. D'Souza, Apothecary T. Robinson, Passed Medical Pupil Sheikh Surfraz, No. 750, Passed Medical Pupil Dhunjibhoj Ruttonji, No. 742, Passed Medical Pupil Azee Toola Daodsha.

The services of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E. and are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Engineer Park accompanying the Expeditionary Force.

The services of Assistant Apothecary D. Cardoz are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Surgeon General, Expeditionary Force, vice Assistant Surgeon J. D'Souza.

#### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

A Supplementary Army Estimate, issued yesterday, gives the following details of "the further amount required to meet additional expenditure to defray the charges for the pay and allowances, and other expenses, of a number of her Majesty's Native Indian troops, not exceeding 7,000 men, while serving out of India, which will come in course of payment during the year ending March 31, 1879":—Pay, extra pay, batta and clothing for 7,000 Native Indian troops, £180,000; provisions, forage, fuel and light, maintenance of horses, £120,000; miscellaneous charges in connection with the movement and equipment of the force, £50,000; total, £350,000. Details of the proposed force are given as follows:—One regiment of Bengal Cavalry, one regiment of Bombay Cavalry, two companies Madras Sappers and Miners, two companies Bombay Sappers and Miners, three regiments Bengal Native Infantry, one regiment Madras Native Infantry, two regiments Bombay Native Infantry—7,000, all ranks.

A Supplementary Navy Estimate was also issued stating as follows:—"The sum required to defray the charges which shall come in course of payment in the year ending March 31, 1879, under the following heads of the annual estimates of her Majesty's navy, in addition to the sums proposed in the Navy Estimates for the year 1878-79 (Parliamentary Paper No. 26, of Session 1878), being in respect of transport service on account of the expeditionary force despatched from India to Malta, viz.:—Vote No. 17.—Army Department (Conveyance of Troops).—Freight, &c., of ships on monthly pay, £256,500; conveyance of troops, abroad and homeward, £1,000; coals for steam transports and freight ships on monthly pay, £33,000; freight of army and ordnance stores abroad and homeward, £1,500; mess allowances to army officers, &c., abroad and homeward, £5,000; passage money, army, £1,000; fitting transports and freight ships, £40,000; bedding and other stores for troops, £8,000; forage and stores for horses, £21,000; pay and contingent expenses of transport officers afloat, &c., £1,000; provisions &c., for troops, £30,000—£398,000."

## Home.

### THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following presentations, amongst others, took place :—

Lieut. George, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, by the Adjutant General.  
Lieut. General Sir Michael Galwey, on promotion, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. Ernest Stephen Garratt, 66th Regiment, by the Adjutant General.  
Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Colonel R. A. C. Hunt, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. J. Morris Jenkins, Madras Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. F. M. Lind, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. M. Low, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Arthur Larcom, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

General William Robert Maxwell, R.M.L.I., by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieut. Cecil B. D. Michel, 57th Regiment, by Gen. Sir John Michel, G.C.B.

Lord Moreton, by the Earl of Ducie.

Lieut. Henry Morland, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lord Norton, by the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Lieut. General W. Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., (Royal) Bengal Artillery, by H.R.H. Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Arthur Oliphant, by his father, Colonel Oliphant.

Lieut. R. H. Parkinson, 33rd Regiment, by the Adjutant General.

Lieut. William Beresford-Pearse, 66th Foot, by the Adjutant General.

Lieut. W. R. Routh, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, by the Adjutant General.

Second Lieut. William Percy Ricardo, 9th Lancers, by Lieut. General Sir Archibald Little, K.C.B.

General R. Shubrick, on promotion, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. Montagu Slade, 10th Royal Hussars, by the Adjutant General.

Mr. Ross Scott, Hon. Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. P. Macnaghten Tait, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major General C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Deputy Surgeon General W. Williamson, Madras Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lord Windsor, by the Earl of Bradford.

Colonel G. A. Williams, 8th Bengal N.I., by the Secretary of State for India.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the successful Candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India; but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, to be held in London within the next few days :—

	Total Marks.		Total Marks.
J. R. Holt ... ..	1,930	A. S. Moriarty ... ..	1,596
W. R. Bright ... ..	1,850	F. A. T. Phillips ... ..	1,594
T. Inglis ... ..	1,837	E. J. H. O. Gleeson ... ..	1,564
L. M. Thornton ... ..	1,816	H. Moberly ... ..	1,561
T. J. Kennedy ... ..	1,697	R. D. Broadfoot ... ..	1,550
P. G. Melitus ... ..	1,640	F. E. K. Wedderburn ... ..	1,540
J. Denman ... ..	1,599		

## Miscellaneous.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England for £400,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £339,400; to Bombay, £58,800; and to Madras, £1,800. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 90 per cent., above in full. The minimum is the same as on the two last occasions, but as a much larger proportion was allotted on Wednesday at 1s. 8½d. the Indian Government has practically had to submit to lower terms. The tenders next week will be for the same amount, 40,00,000 rupees.

**DEATH OF SIR JAMES INNES.**—The death is announced of Sir James Milne Innes, eleventh baronet, of Edengight and Balveny, county Banff, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was for many years in the Civil Service of the East India Company, succeeding to the family honours and estates in 1838, on the death of his elder brother, Sir John Innes. Sir James was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Banffshire. This title dates from 1628, and was originally conferred by Charles I. on Robert Innes, fifth Baron of Innermarkie and first of Balveny; it is a "Nova Scotia baronetcy," and was granted with remainder to "all heirs male whatsoever."

**CHINA FAMINE.**—Sir Rutherford Alcock, the Chairman of the

London Committee of the China Famine Relief Fund, writes to the *Times* on the 20th instant, notifying the receipt of a telegram from Shanghai by which it appears that rain has fallen in several provinces, and the prospects of a harvest encouraging. He adds :—"From this it will be seen that at last there is some prospect of a termination to the gigantic calamity which has already carried off several millions of people in China. But, although rain has fallen, it is, of course, vain to hope that any harvest can be gathered in for the next three months, and in the meantime the need of contributions, in order to enable us to carry on to a satisfactory conclusion the work which has been already commenced, is as great as ever."

**THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**—The Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund was finally closed on the 20th inst. The balance-sheet which was presented to the committee showed that the amount of public subscriptions received between the 15th of August and the 15th of May last was £515,200. 8s. 7d. The sum transmitted to Madras was £506,063. 10s. 11d., and the expenses of collection amounted to £9,136, of which £7,757 was spent in advertising appeals and subscription lists. Sir Thomas White, the chairman, expressed his cordial thanks to the members of the committee for their assistance in collecting so gigantic a fund, and attributed much of the success of the appeal to the public confidence in the committee. A telegram announcing the closing of the fund was despatched to the Duke of Buckingham at Madras.

**THE INDIAN TROOPS.**—Whatever may be the final destination of the Indian troops, it is to be hoped that the greatest care will be taken to keep them in good health. Indian troops in ordinary times have a far smaller percentage of their force in hospital than Europeans. There is little drunkenness or immorality among them. But, on the other hand, they are extremely sensitive to change of climate and food, and nothing frightens them so much as the appearance of an epidemic in their ranks. The effect produced upon the rest of the native army in India would probably be less if one half of the force now ordered on foreign service were to fall in battle than if a tenth were to succumb to cholera or typhus. At the present time, when typhus of a peculiarly malignant type is stated to prevail in the Russian camps in Europe and in Asia, and hints are whispered about that even the plague has shown itself here and there, care becomes more than ever necessary. There could be no greater misfortune than that the high spirit which has been shown by our native army at this juncture should be damped on any future occasion by the remembrance of serious sickness in the camp or in the field.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 20th inst., Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., in the chair. Viscount Cranbrook, Lieutenant General A. Fytche, and K. Syumatsu, Esq., were elected Resident Members. The following members were elected as the Officers and Council for 1878-9 :—President and Director: Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S. Vice-Presidents: Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.; James Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.; Brian H. Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S.; Colonel Yule, C.B. Council: Sir E. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I.; E. L. Brandreth, Esq.; Oliver Codrington, Esq., M.D.; Rev. John Davies, M.A.; M. S. Edgeworth, Esq.; Sir Barron Ellis, K.C.S.I.; Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I.; J. F. Fleet, Esq.; Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I.; Arthur Grote, Esq.; W. W. Hunter, Esq.; Colonel Nassau Lees, LL.D.; Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.; Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I.; the Lord Stanley of Alderley. Treasurer: Edward Thomas, Esq., F.R.S. Secretary: W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., F.R.S. Honorary Secretary: Thos. Chenery, M.A. Honorary Librarian: R. N. Cust, Esq. The report of the Council stated that forty-one new members had been elected during the year 1877-8.

## India in Parliament.

### INDIAN TROOPS.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, May 20.**—Lord SELBORNE, in accordance with notice given,\* directed attention to the movement of Indian troops to Malta, stating that it was not his intention to call in question the policy of Government on the present occasion. He complained that Parliament had not been informed, nor had its consent been obtained on the subject; though both the written law, and known practice, and usage, were against the procedure adopted. In reference to the number of troops to be kept up, Great Britain and Ireland comprehended all the dependencies and possessions of the kingdom, the army being the Imperial standing army of the realm for the defence of all the possessions of the country and for the preservation of the balance of power. He argued from the words of the Mutiny Act that it was against the law to exceed the number of men voted for the year except by those who were actually serving in India, and in the present instance Parliament had not been allowed an opportunity of exercising its judgment on the matter. It was the very essence of the Constitution that no Ministry should rely merely on its majority, when there were checks provided which would give Parliament an opportunity of forming an unbiassed judgment on the measure proposed to be

\* Denotes that these questions, or notices of them, will be found in the previous number of *Allen's Indian Mail*.



adopted, and he justified himself for not concluding with any motion.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that every Government was on occasions of emergency obliged to act on its judgment, but it was the intention of the present Government to lay before the House of Commons at the earliest moment an account of the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the Indian troops in consequence of their movement to Malta. If the Government believed that by what they had done they had strained or violated the Constitution, they would as soon as possible apply to Parliament for an indemnity; but he maintained that they had committed no act requiring them to take that step, and contended that the prerogative of the Crown with regard to the movement of troops was not limited in the cases referred to, adding that there existed no statute law to prevent the movement of the Indian troops to Malta.—LORD CARDWELL considered that the Government were bound at as early a period as possible to bring their policy in the matter before the consideration of Parliament. They admitted that they could not employ troops without the previous sanction of Parliament, if it were possible to obtain it, and that whenever they were compelled to employ them without the previous sanction of Parliament the solemn obligation lay on them to obtain that sanction at as early a moment as possible. After such an acknowledgment he must say the object of his noble and learned friend in initiating this discussion had been obtained.—After some remarks from Lord NAPIER and ETRICK, the Duke of Rutland and Lord DENMAN—LORD GRANVILLE observed that he never knew an instance in which Parliament had been more cavalierly treated than in the present case. With regard to the subject of discussion, he stated that he could not conceive why the Government did not come to Parliament and inform it of their intentions.—LORD BEACONSFIELD did not think it would be to the public advantage that a statement of the movement of the Indian troops should have been prematurely made. He believed that the Government had a perfect right to advise the Queen to exercise her undoubted prerogative in this matter, for there was no allusion in the Mutiny Act to the Native Indian Army. If Lord Selborne believed that the Government had violated the Constitution he ought to come forward and assert his opinion by bringing the matter to a clear and distinct issue. Throughout the whole of the business the Government had been animated by one feeling—namely, to secure the blessings of peace, to maintain the just position of this country and the freedom of Europe, but it would be perfectly impossible to meet discussions like the present at this moment without entering into details which would prejudice those great objects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 20.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved his Resolution declaring that by the Constitution of the realm no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace without the consent of Parliament within any part of the dominions of the Crown, excepting only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions. He had purposely narrowed the issue to be voted on, partly because he did not wish at present to provoke a discussion on the general policy of the Government after the Ministerial declaration that it would be injurious while delicate negotiations were going on, and partly because he thought the question raised sufficiently important to be discussed on its own merits. The claim set up by the Government was that troops raised in India and not voted by Parliament could be transferred by the prerogative of the Crown from India and used in the other dominions of the Crown. That was the claim which the Opposition denied, asserting, on the other hand, that it was in India only that forces could be raised and maintained without the authority of annual votes by Parliament, and that when the Indian forces were transferred to any other part of her Majesty's dominions they became subject to the conditions regulating the other forces of the Crown. On the financial aspects of the question Lord Hartington contended that the conduct of the Government had broken the rules devised for the protection both of the British and Indian Exchequers; and, examining the various excuses which had been offered for concealing the step from Parliament, he showed that they were quite insufficient, and could have had no other object but to assert a prerogative. He had no desire to restrict the movement, but the House had a right to be informed of it.—Sir M. HICKS-BEACH moved an amendment declaring that, as the control of Parliament over the military forces of the Crown is sufficiently secured by law and the power of refusing supplies, it is inexpedient to pass a resolution weakening the hands of the Government in the present state of foreign affairs. The Conservative party, he said, could never object to any jealousy being shown on behalf of the Constitution, and he regarded it as a good augury for the future that this jealousy was shown by one who was a member of the Government which advised the Royal Warrant on Purchase. The Government maintained that in this matter they had acted for the best interests of the country without violating the Law or the Constitution. Lord Hartington's arguments as to the position of the Indian Army would go to prevent the Crown making any use of it outside India. On the contrary, the Indian Army was as much the Queen's army as any part of the forces, and there was nothing in any of the Acts of Parliament and nothing in Constitutional usage to prevent the Crown moving its Indian troops to any part of the Empire, except to the United Kingdom. The Indian Army

was raised with the sanction of Parliament, and the Act of 1858 contemplated its employment outside India in cases of emergency without the special sanction of Parliament. In order to insure the successful carrying out of the measure, it was necessary that the sanction which had been given to it by the Government should be kept secret. The Government had taken this step because they believed that a sufficient emergency existed, and because they knew that, in spite of the persistent efforts to mislead foreign nations as to the feeling of the country, to minimise our strength and to depreciate the valour and loyalty of our forces, it would receive the approbation of the country; and he appealed to the House to support the Government.

Sir C. DILKE denied that there was any wish on that side of the House to limit the right of the Crown to employ these Indian troops. All that was contended was that Parliament should sanction it.—Mr. GOLDNEY, Mr. M'IVER, and Mr. RITCHIE defended the policy of the Government, while Mr. DILLWYN and Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN supported the resolution.—Mr. LAING, arguing the question from an Indian point of view, insisted that this policy was a reversal of all the principles and conditions on which the Indian army had been reorganised after the Mutiny and would be attended with dangerous consequences.—Mr. CHAPLIN admitted the duty of the Opposition to raise the question, but objected to the resolution because it seriously infringed the just prerogative of the Crown. If carried it would prevent the Crown making use of the Indian army, however great the emergency.—Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT did not charge the Government with any sinister design of violating the Constitution, but simply with ignorance of Constitutional and Parliamentary practice. The law protecting the finances of India had been violated, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had deliberately repeated the offence for which he apologised so humbly at the time of the Abyssinian Expedition. Personally he was ready to place the whole forces of the Empire at the service of the Government to assert the right of Great Britain and Europe to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question. But they would find the cordial co-operation of the House of Commons as valuable an assistance as an Indian contingent.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, who concluded the debate for the evening, remarked that if any excuse were desired by the Government for its reticence it would have been furnished by the proceedings of the last fortnight, and if they had made a communication to Parliament it was evident that they would have been overwhelmed with interrogatories and technical objections. The passing of such a resolution, he showed, would gravely hamper the Government and impair the strength of the country in dealing with emergencies; and the Bill of Rights, he contended, had never been intended to apply to any such danger as was now apprehended. The financial control of Parliament was sufficiently secured, for Parliament could even now send these troops back by refusing the vote which would be submitted; but to insist on the too strict application to technical rules was unwise and inexpedient.—The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. FAWCETT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, May 21.—INDIAN TROOPS (Adjourned Debate).—Mr. FAWCETT desired to discuss the subject in its broad political aspect, and he thought he should be able to show that by what the Government had done a grave political issue was raised upon which the English people generally were competent to express an opinion. He denied that any case had been made out to justify the procedure adopted. He believed the act criticised was illegal. Even were it otherwise, it would raise a grave question on which he would await the decision of the country. He and his friends would not let the matter drop.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no doubt that on a proper occasion the Government would be quite willing to enter into the question as to whether they had pursued the proper course or not, as also that of expenditure. He had now to consider the proposition contained in the motion before the House. After a long and able argument in defence of the Government policy, dealing with the scope of the Bill of Rights and Mutiny Act, the learned gentleman concluded his address by calling attention to the present state of European politics, and the necessity which devolved upon this country to take a firm and determined attitude, such as that assumed.—Mr. GLADSTONE charged the Government with acting unconstitutionally and illegally, showing cause for each accusation. The Government had also, he contended, violated the Indian Government Act, which limited the power of the Crown to move the Indian troops outside the frontiers. There had been no need of secrecy, and the action taken independently of Parliament was a sacrifice of our traditional liberties. Here are the concluding words of the reported speech:—If these things are to be done, they should be done in open day, and the majority in favour of these proceedings will be a historical fact of cardinal importance. It is our duty to run the risk of that vote; it will be a great evil, a national calamity; but there is one evil greater, one calamity deeper still, and that is that a day should come when the minority of the House should shrink from its duty and cease to use every effort to bring to the knowledge of the people the circumstances in which its liberties are being dealt with by its representatives.—Mr. BALFOUR did not acknowledge any danger to the Constitution in bringing the Indian troops to Malta, and held that no case had

been made out for the undue restrictions on the prerogative proposed by the resolution.—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, confining himself to one view of this question, submitted to her Majesty's Government whether the expense for the transport of the Indian troops to Malta should not have obtained the sanction of the majority of the India Council? If they reserved to themselves a despotic control in the matter, how did they propose to act in future contingencies?—Mr. FORSYTH would vote for the amendment. The prospects of peace and a Congress were more favourable than they had been, and the hands of Government should not be weakened.—Mr. NEWDEGATE and Sir HENRY HAVELOCK condemned the procedure taken with regard to the Indian troops, and supported the resolution.—Mr. GRANTHAM, on the other hand, admitted only one possible error on the part of Government, which was that they had not earlier communicated their intentions to Parliament.—Mr. CHILDERS followed by criticising the action of Ministers. No sufficient reason had been given for secrecy; no diplomatic advantage had been gained by it; and economy had been disregarded. He further entered into detailed argument in reply to statements which had been put forward on the other side in the course of the discussion.—Mr. CROSS moved the adjournment of the debate until Thursday, and the House proceeded to other business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 23.—INDIAN TROOPS.—Mr. CROSS resumed the debate on the employment of Indian troops. He justified the Government for not having proclaimed to the world prior to the Easter recess that they contemplated moving troops from India, for at that time there was an absolute necessity for secrecy. Negotiations were going on of the utmost importance, while information had been received—upon high authority, though it happily turned out to be untrue—which would have made it rash and foolish on their part to have then entered into exciting debates on the subject. He protested against the charge that Ministers had broken the Bill of Rights in any sense, or acted in an unconstitutional and illegal manner. The accusations against the Government were untrue, and had been raised in the most inconvenient form and at an inopportune time.—Mr. HERSCHELL would have been glad if the Ministers had declared that this was a case of emergency, and admitted that they had found it necessary to act to a certain extent outside the law.—Mr. ROEBUCK made a vigorous onslaught upon the conduct of the Opposition. He was at a loss to know where was the danger to the liberties of the English people. Several other hon. members having continued the debate, Mr. FORSTER commented on the amendment of the Colonial Secretary, which he pronounced to be an evasion of the question at issue.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL continued the debate and was replied to at great length by Sir H. JAMES.—After a speech from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, some observations from Major NOLAN in support of the resolution, and from Mr. B. DAVENPORT against it, Lord HARTINGTON replied on the whole debate.—The House then divided, when the numbers were:—For Lord Hartington's motion, 226; against 347; majority, 121.

## India Office.

May 23, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. J. Sparks, J. W. Smyth, J. G. Silcock, S. S. Melvill, W. M. Tidy, E. S. Moseley, J. P. Goodridge, F. J. G. Campbell, R. Logan, F. H. Shrine, W. Hay (Uncov.), A. Tytler (Uncov.), C. J. Cawley (Uncov.), E. R. Middleton (Uncov.), H. J. L. Bird (Uncov.), J. G. Cairns (Uncov.), E. Moffat (Uncov.), C. Raban (Uncov.), J. J. Jones (Uncov.), E. A. Boyd (Uncov.), M. J. Brind (Uncov.), G. J. Hare (Uncov.), B. Stainforth (Uncov.), R. C. Chapman (Uncov.), W. McGlashan (Uncov.), J. F. Needham (Uncov.), R. H. Duncan (Uncov.), C. Wright (Uncov.), A. Rattray (Uncov.), Pilot C. Collingwood, and Pilot O. Lash.

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. G. Mackenzie, F. C. Carr-Gomm, H. Clogstoun, and L. McIver.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. A. Unwin, G. C. Whitworth, G. Larcom (Uncov.), and W. B. Prescott (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. major D. O'C. Raye; Surg. major J. J. Durrant; Major H. A. Mallock, Staff Corps; Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., Staff Corps; Surg. major W. R. Rice; Major D. C. Waller, R.E.; and Surg. major R. J. Abbott.

*Madras Estab.*—Major J. M. D. Smith, Staff Corps; Surg. major S. B. Hunt; Surg. major E. S. Cleveland; Col. A. S. Moberley, R.E.; and Surg. major S. W. Trimnell.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. D. Munday; Surg. major J. G. Asher; Capt. C. A. Cunningham, Staff Corps; and Capt. W. Osborn, R.E.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. Watson (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; W. H. Douglas (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.; R. W. Buller (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; F. de L. Williams (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; F. B. Walker (Uncov.), 2 mos. and 15 days' furl.; and Pilot J. Ralph, 6 mos., s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, 3 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. P. Sanderson (Uncov.), C. F. Gilbert (Uncov.), and C. Dodd (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. C. F. Gilbert (Uncov.), and J. D. B. Gribble.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. S. Wood (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. Major C. E. W. Bensley.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. A. Vincent, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

COTTON—The wife of F. M. Cotton, of a son, at Wimbledon, May 16.

GORDON—The wife of Major E. S. Gordon, R.A., prematurely, of a son, at Woolwich, May 16.

HARDINGE—The wife of Capt. H. Hardinge, R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, May 20.

TWISS—The wife of Col. A. W. Twiss, R.A., of a daughter, May 19.

### MARRIAGES.

MAILE—COLBORNE.—George Charles Maile to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late W. H. Colborne, of Cuttack, India, at Haverstock-hill, May 21.

MERIVALE—PITTMAN.—Herman Charles, son of the late A. Merivale, of the Colonial and India Offices, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Pittman, of the C.S., Dublin, at St. Jude's Church, Gray's-inn-road, May 13.

### DEATHS.

COOK—Edward Francis Cook, of Cameron's Land, Ceylon, at 25, Kensington-park-gardens, May 18.

FRANCIS—Col. P. M. Francis, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, at No. 1, Old Burlington-street, May 22, aged 60.

GLASCOCK—Annie, the widow of Capt. W. M. Glascock, H.E.I.C.S., at Chateau Clair Val, St. Saviour's, Jersey, May 14.

GREY—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., some time Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at Marlton, near Torquay, May 15, aged 60.

KENT—William K. Kent, late of Shanghai, at Southampton, May 16, aged 44.

LAWRENCE—Charlotte Isabella, wife of Lieut. gen. Sir George St. P. Lawrence, at The Knowl, Red-hill, May 12, aged 69.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 18. Benmore, Singapore; King Cedric, Calcutta.—21. Loch Vennachar, Calcutta; str. India, Bombay; str. Eclipse, Bombay; Othello, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Rockhurst, aom bay.—18. Cambridge, Bombay; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; str. Discoverer, Calcutta; Wodan, Singapore.—21. Stowell Brown, Bombay; Gilroy, Calcutta.—22. City of Madras, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, May 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. A. B. Martin, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Charlton, Mr. H. Cook, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Norman and family, Mr. Craven, Mr. Stunner, and Miss Turner. For MALTA.—Mr. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Newcome and two children. For GIBRALTAR.—Miss Parlyb, and Mr. Brown.

Per str. —, May 23.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Daicant, and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Castleray, from Calcutta, April 20, off Cape Agulhas.  
Star of Bengal, from Calcutta, March 21, 23 S., 23 W.  
Ste. Anne, Calcutta to Martinique, March 21, 26 S., 56 E.  
Celestial Empire, from Calcutta, April 6, 35 S., 20 E.  
City of Calcutta, from Calcutta, April 11, 31 S., 18 E.  
Benclough, from Calcutta, April 11, 31 S., 18 E.  
Hairgowrie, Calcutta to New York, April 16, 15 S., 5 E.  
Morning Light, for Bombay, April 20, 2 N., 27 W.  
Cathcart, for Calcutta, April 5, 3 N., 26 W.  
Sheila, for Calcutta, April 3, 3 N., 24 W.  
Robert Henderson, for Calcutta, April 21, 5 N., 29 W.

### CASUALTY.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that the River Indus, bound from Liverpool to Calcutta, has put in there in distress, with loss of sails and yards.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MAY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. C. Fleming.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Finch, and Mr. and Miss Greening.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Glen, Mr. Pinsent, Major Orchard, and Major Pennefather.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Saiso, and Mr. H. Paget.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Burbridge.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. L. Chapman, Dr. Bensley, and Mrs. and Miss Bensley.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. T. Cooper, Capt. C. E. Yates, and Rev. A. G. Cane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. D. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Mackenzie, and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. Wrightson, Mrs. Wrightson, Lieut. M. B. Jackson, and Lieut. W. S. Moncrieff.

BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Izard.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. col. Crichton, Gen. Sir A. Borton, Lieut. Borton

Lieut. Auld, Lieut. Banning, Thompson, Sanley, and Goff, and Dep. surg. gen. Tozo.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieuts. Ross, Barnett, Gordon, and Swire.

VENICE TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Mr. W. Bromley, and Lieut. P. W. Bush.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Brown, and Lieut. J. C. Walcott.

VENICE TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Casadebaig.

JUNE 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. Spens, Lieut. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. R. B. Pitt, and Mrs. Edinger.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Ward, and Rev. J. D. Ostrehan.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. T. W. Miles, and Col. W. Good-fellow.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Mr. Stilwell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. Somerset.

JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowbotham.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Col. Hailes.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, and Major and Mrs. Bloomfield.

VENICE TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Layton.

## THE MADRAS PRESS ON THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

A notification in the last *Gazette of India* says that, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Roper-Lethbridge, C.I.E., to be the Press Commissioner with the Government of India. Mr. Lethbridge is attached to the Foreign Department, and will rank with Political Agents of the First Class. In making this appointment Lord Lytton has kept the promise he made over a year, viz., to treat the Indian Press with more confidence than has been the wont in this land. On the occasion we refer to his Excellency said he preferred daylight to twilight, and soon after proved his sincerity by establishing, in a quasi-official manner, the Press Commissionership which is now gazetted. To the present time the arrangement has worked excellently, which is mainly owing to the admirable selection which was made in the Head of the Department. Mr. Roper-Lethbridge, C.I.E., was Principal of the Krishnagur College, when he was called up higher, but he was something more; he was editor of the *Calcutta Review*—the one Indian quarterly which has survived nearly forty years, which has done exceedingly good service to India, and is capable of doing infinitely much more if its scope be broadened so as to fit it to grapple with the larger necessities of the times. No man more fitted for the duties of Press Commissioner than Mr. Roper-Lethbridge could be found in the Indian services, and the great success which has attended the new agency is mainly due to his tact and discretion. We hope that this action of the Government of India will be imitated by the local Governments, and that it will, ere long, be possible for an editor to address a particular officer of the Government of Madras on matters of urgent general interest, and obtain replies which will be of service in enlightening the public at large. If such an officer could be found in this Presidency as Mr. Roper-Lethbridge has proved himself to be for the Empire, and a Press Agency were established here, the result could not be otherwise than satisfactory.—*Madras Times Overland Mail*.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 6.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 7.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	87
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales. 85 88
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	85 88
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	85 88
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling-taking 80 1
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 80 1
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 as 80 1
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	equivalent to 80 1
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	81 1/2 82
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	80 1/2 81
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100. 89 1/2 89

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.	3s. 9 1/2 d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2 d.	5s. 2 1/2 d.	5s. 4 d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	53 1/2 d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	53 1/2 d.		
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	59 d. per ounce.		

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1830 ... ..	104 1/2 to 105	
	India 4 per cent. ... ..	10 1/2 to 10 1/2	
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1884 ... ..	10 1/2 to 10 1/2	
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ... ..	99 to 101	
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	23s. to 23s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	23s. to 23s. pm.	
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 to 117
Stock	South Indian ... ..	29.0	— to —
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	100	— to —
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	129 to 131
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	129 to 130
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	123 1/2 to 124 1/2
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	103	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	113 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	114 to 116
	Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	93	93 to 100
Stock	Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ... ..	100	113 to 114
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 to —
20	Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	101	101 to 103
10	BANKS.		
20	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	26 to 27
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	101 to 103
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	33 to 35
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	13 1/2 to 19 1/2
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17 1/2 to —
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	28. 5s.	3 1/2 to 4
10	Upper Assam ... ..	all	3 1/2 to 4
50	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	65 to 67
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	8 to 3 1/2
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10 1/2 to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
5	Do. New ... ..	all	14 to — pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	— to —
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
1	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	39 1/2 to —
50	Ditto New, 1887 ... ..	20	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
25	National of India Land ... ..	12 1/2	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21 1/2 to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	69 to 67
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	86 to 87
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	82 to 83
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	74 to 75

THE amount now subscribed to the Woodrow Memorial Fund has reached Rs. 6,438.

## Advertisements.

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**CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY**  
Royal Horse Guards.  
Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur  
were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as  
well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way  
places—some quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a  
most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used  
on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest pos-  
sible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced  
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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months  
afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine  
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even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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THE OLDEST  
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AND

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 1,336.]

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, 'from Bombay, May 13; Allahabad and Madras, May 11; Calcutta, May 10.

WE regret to observe that distress still continues in the North-West Provinces. The numbers on the relief works at Agra had increased on the 1st May to 9,050, and there were 1,343 paupers in the relief-house. From Maisur it is reported that several showers of rain had fallen, with a result favourable to agricultural prospects. According to the latest official account, “the rice that was withering has been almost everywhere saved; the tanks have got a fresh supply of water; prices have steadily though very slowly improved, and imports of grain have considerably decreased.” There had been much distress felt in the Hazara district near the North-West Frontier, which has been met by the employment of the poor people on relief works. But the most recent reports were to the effect that the situation had improved.

THE *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Alexandria on May 26, states that, up to date, nine steamers and eleven sailing ships had passed through the Canal; and that only three steamers and four sailing ships were due at Suez to complete the expedition. He admits that he was in error in supposing that a landing had been contemplated in Egypt; but excuses himself on the plea of being one of many others who had laboured under a similar impression.

WE learn, from the mail just received, that during the embarkation of the Expeditionary Force, lately despatched from Bombay, several weak points, productive of delay to the different departments working against time, presented themselves, and require correcting in case of a force being sent from this port on any future occasion. To investigate these matters a committee, composed as follows, has been ordered to assemble: President—Brigadier-General Aitchison, C.B. Members—Colonel Hancock, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Brebner, Marine Department. Secretary—Lieutenant Baker, R.A. That the chief military authorities have been satisfied with the arrangements made by the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is the opinion evi-

dent from the following telegram addressed from Army Headquarters to Sir Charles Staveley:—“I congratulate you on the successful completion of the embarkation of the Expeditionary Force. Your arrangements have been admirable throughout. I beg you to assure all who, by their exertions, have assisted you, that their work is highly appreciated.”

AMONG the more notable movements in the official world of India, we notice that the Bishop of Madras was to have left for England, to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, on the 18th May. Archdeacon Drury acting as his commissary. Colonel Colley had arrived at Simla and taken over the office of Private Secretary, Mr. Stewart Bayley, C.S.I., remaining attached to it until Col. Keatinge's departure from Assam; and General Chamberlain, commanding the Oudh division, was about proceeding to Simla.

A TELEGRAM, dated Simla, 8th May, announces that the Hon. Sir Richard Garth had applied for a month's privilege leave, in addition to his vacation, and the Hon. Louis Jackson, C.I.E., would act for him. The Hon. Justice McDonnell was to go on privilege leave, but this permission would not involve the necessity of any acting appointment to supply his place.

TWO sudden deaths at Bombay from heat apoplexy are mentioned by the *Gazette* as having occurred during the month of May. One is that of Mr. A. P. Hall, accountant to Messrs. C. Forbes and Co., and the other that of Lieutenant Donald McIntosh Smith, of the Adjutant-General's office. Lieutenant Smith's death occurred at the Boree Bandar Station as he was about to enter the train to go to Puna.

ANOTHER fine vessel has met with a disaster. On the night of the 9th May the P. and O.S.C. steamer *China*, which was to have carried the outgoing mail from Bombay, was found to be on fire. Some hours after it was supposed that the mischief had been arrested the flames again burst forth, and before they were fairly extinguished, the cargo had been entirely damaged, and the ship gutted from the forehatch to the stern. The loss to the Company is estimated at from £6,000 to £8,000.

THE following is extracted from the Government reply to a Minute forwarded by Sir George Couper in explanation of certain charges of mal-administration preferred in the *Calcutta Statesman*:—

I am to say that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council has read with much interest the convincing statement of facts set forth in Sir George Couper's Minute. No such statement, indeed, was needed to convince the Government of India that the Lieutenant-Governor had exercised forethought in his arrangements, and has shown humanity in his orders, throughout the recent crisis; but the Viceroy in Council is glad to have this opportunity of expressing his sympathy with the cares and anxieties by which the Lieutenant-Governor was surrounded, and his appreciation of and humane consideration for the people, with which these troubles had been encountered.

The Viceroy in Council cannot fail to share with Sir George Couper the deep and painful regret expressed by him at the lamentable mortality which in the early months of the year visited the distressed districts. This mortality was due in part to the unusual cold of the season, superimposed upon the privation caused by the total failure of the previous kharif crop; but the mortality, so far as it was directly the result of famine, was caused rather by the unwillingness of the people to leave their homes than by any want of forethought on the part of the Local Government in transacting business during the crisis. The Viceroy in Council



unhesitatingly accepts the statement of the Local Government that no one who was willing to go to a relief work need have died of famine, and it is satisfactorily shown in his Honour's Minute that the relief wage was ample.

The next and final paragraph deals with the difficult question of drawing people from their villages to relief works.

It is now confidently stated that the Indus Valley Railway will be opened in the middle of June. At the time of the departure of the mail the last of the huge girders on the Satlaj bridge was in course of erection, and the last rivet was to be put in by May 25. The scheme for the Sakkar ferry was progressing actively.

We last week had occasion to remark on the many and various rumours spread about the health and temper of the Amir of Kabul, mentioning two in particular—of which one represented him seriously ailing, and the other most friendly in feeling towards the British. This week we are told by the *Globe*, that the Central Asian correspondent of the *Golos* reports a gloomy state of affairs in Afghanistan. The Amir, it is said, "has issued orders that all arrivals from India are to be strictly watched, and, if suspicious, to be turned back on the frontier. At the same time he treats with great severity the native Indian merchants who have taken up a residence in Kabul." We are quite at a loss to know the kind of arrival from India that would be looked upon as "suspicious," whether it be in the shape of a Shikarpur Banya, usually a meek man in a Muhammadan country, or a homeward-bound Pathan, who had accompanied the *kafilas* bringing wool and stuffs, dried fruit, dyes, or other articles to Sind. Afghan rulers were not wont to regard these as suspicious characters; but times may have changed, or the *Golos* may be mistaken.

BUT the *Golos* has more to say on the subject of the Amir. Most of his troops are, it appears, "massed at Kandahar, in expectation of an advance upon Kwettah, as soon as England is engaged in war in Europe." What would be done if the war did not take place is not stated. In the meanwhile—that is, until the pending suspense be terminated—it may interest many to learn that the "army in Herat has been fully raised to a war footing, and is well supplied with the artillery that Shir Ali has been manufacturing for some time past in Kabul."

WE see it stated that Colonel William Roberts, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, and Colonel William Gordon, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief Inspector for Musketry, have been appointed Brigadier-generals on the Staff of the Bengal Army, in succession to Major General John Ross, C.B., and Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., who have left India with the contingent for Malta.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Malta, May 24, announced the arrival, on that date, of the troopships *Goa* and *Duke of Athole*, with the 25th Madras Native Infantry Regiment. Another from the same place, dated the 25th, announced the disembarkation of the men. A third, of the 26th, stated that the transport ships *Madura*, with a portion of the 31st Bengal Infantry; *Hospodar*, with one battery of the Royal Artillery; and the *Suez* and *Brambletye*, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had arrived. The Governor had inspected the 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and would give a grand dinner in honour of the Queen's birthday. A fourth, dated Port Said, May 26, showed that the transport ships *Marina*, *Trinacria*, *Seaforth*, and *Narcissus* were passing through the Canal. The *Kwantung* had proceeded in search of a dhow cast off by the *Trinacria* in the Red Sea. A fifth telegram from Port Said, dated May 27, announced the arrival of the *Macedonia*, towing the *Citadel* and *Aros Bay*, both with troops on board. Another, from Port Said, of the same date, stated that the troopships *St. Osyth*, *Scott*, and *Clydesdale*, with native troops from Bombay, had proceeded to Malta. Finally, another of the same date, from Malta, announced that the *Canara*, with Sappers and Miners, and part of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry; the *Baron Colonsay*, with Cavalry; the *Bangalore*, with the remainder of the 9th Infantry Regiment; and the *St. Mildred* and the *Hannibal*, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had arrived in the island.

THE *Morning Post* hears that "His Royal Highness the

Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will shortly proceed to Malta to review and inspect the Indian Contingent which has been ordered to rendezvous in that island." Such a step would, no doubt, be gratifying to the *sipahis*, and should the result of the inspection be satisfactory, as we believe it would be, the Malta expedition, even though it begun and ended in Malta itself, would not be void of honour or distinction. Our Native troops might in such case return to India with a word of high approval, calculated to strengthen their known loyalty, and stimulate their abundantly proved zeal in the cause of the British *sarkar*.

WHEN an "Indian" member of Parliament speaks in the House on an "Indian" question, though he may not always command attention, he is tolerably safe to speak more to the point than those gentlemen who know India in the closet only. The few remarks made by Sir George Campbell on Monday last, before moving for his Select Committee, afford a good illustration of our argument. We are not at all disposed to admit with the speaker that the officers of her Majesty's Indian army are "somewhat overpaid," unless the application be to certain special cases only. A subaltern even in India can barely subsist on his present pittance; a captain is comparatively poor if dependant on his pay; and it will probably be found that in respect of civil appointments the military man often does the work required of him at a less cost to the State than if the incumbent were a civilian. But the honourable member for Kirkcaldy was, we venture to affirm, wiser than those around him when he suggested "that we should ascertain from the proposed inquiry whether for normal purposes, and as a rule, we could employ some of those Indian troops in our foreign stations; whether such employment was likely to be so successful as to be justified by the result; and, thirdly, if in time of great need we were driven to resort to India for an increase of our military strength, we could do so with advantage."

MUCH that follows in Sir George's reported speech on the Indian Troops question is so true and essential to be considered, that we reproduce it:—

He admitted, without putting faith in the gushing accounts we had seen, that so far the experiment had been successful. The troops had come forward willingly, without difficulty or demur. It was said by some that these were half-savage troops and that there might be difficulty in keeping them in order. He had no fears on that score. Our present Indian soldiers were taken from the plough, and, as far as regarded order, might be trusted to serve in any part of her Majesty's dominions. He thought something might be done for the relief of British soldiers by employing Indian troops in unhealthy stations; but, if they were so employed, it would not be fair to give them all the bad and none of the good. He would suggest that we might bring a few of the native Indian troops home, in order that we might see them, and that they might see us—(a laugh). He believed that contact with those troops would remove many of the prejudices entertained in this country; that when we knew them better we should find that they were not savages, but orderly, pleasant, and good-natured people, and that we should like them pretty well, while they in turn would like us. If an honorary detachment of those troops were brought to do duty at Aldershot and to attend her Majesty, the constitutional difficulty might be overcome provided only, the Government would condescend to get the authority of Parliament for a measure of that kind. When we became better acquainted with those troops he thought we should take a more favourable view of them.

NATIVE officers of Indian regiments are being discussed and criticised. The *Pioneer* states that the Army List in Bengal shows a large proportion of them to be men too old to be active or useful in campaigning. But it is naturally averse to placing them at once on the Pension List. Many of the oldest, it is argued, "are men of a certain status, without whose influence good results would not be forthcoming; and they exercise, moreover, a moral control over the men of their own class in the regiment. If, therefore, the native officer is to be superseded in any way whatever in the command of his troop or company, *esprit de corps* must suffer. The best men would no longer come forward for service, and the native army would deteriorate. One must allow, on the other hand, that it would be dangerous to trust worn-out veterans, unfamiliar with the military requirements of the present day, on responsible duty in time of war. They are then an encumbrance, though most necessary in time of peace. If Government wishes to see the native army thoroughly efficient, the difficulty must be solved some way, but no half measures will answer."

"YOUNG native gentlemen of family" are then spoken of as probable introductions to the commissioned ranks; but as it is held improbable that commanding officers would welcome them unless of proved value to the chosen profession, the establishment of a native military college is suggested, where candidates might "be instructed in the elements of their military career; be taught to ride and shoot, and encouraged in manly exercises." We are inclined to think that, however valuable the college training would in some respects prove, the class of "young native gentlemen" destined to supply the most fitting subjects for the commissioned ranks, should be composed of those to whom riding and shooting would be quite as familiar as to our own second Lieutenants fresh from England.

THE correspondent of a Swiss paper, writing from Tehran, gives an account of the summary punishment administered in that city to a score of unfortunate persons who resented the rude treatment of the Shah's escort, in forbidding them to present a petition to his Majesty. It appears that they had the temerity to throw stones at their aggressors, one of which missiles struck the Royal carriage. The offenders were thereupon seized, tried, and sentenced—ten to impalement and ten to the bastinado. What became of the first half need not be asked; of the second, three are said to have died under the infliction. But we believe that the case has been in some way exaggerated or misrepresented in the repetition or transcript; and if this be so, the story should at once be contradicted.

By inadvertence, the pleasant experiences of the *Times of India* correspondent in the Persian Gulf were omitted from our last issue, but to-day we transfer to our columns a portion of his later letter from Baghdad. The passage up the Tigris is described with much accuracy and appreciation. To speak plainly, however, the trip is a somewhat heavy one at best, and the charm of landscape must be sought for rather in retrospective association than in actual sight or sound. Dr. Birdwood is assuredly too hopeful when he says, in his *unique* and already popular handbook to the Indian Court of the French Exhibition, "The next generation will probably see all the old cities of the Tigris and Euphrates valley again rising from the dust and oblivion of ages; and Petra, Jerusalem, Palmyra, Tyre and Sidon, Aleppo, Antioch, and Tarsus once more participating in the returning prosperity of Egypt and Mesopotamia." Neither at Kurna, Kutu-l-Amara, Madayin (the cities of Kusru), or in Baghdad itself, or among the liquorice fields, marshes, and *tumuli* along the banks of the Dijla, can we detect any streak of light, any indications of dawn, any aspect whatever whence such results could be predicted or anticipated.

DAMASCUS, moreover, the seat of Government in Syria, a city of world-wide renown, full of serious interest to Christians as to Mohammedans, is said to be rapidly falling from its high estate. According to a recent report received in the Foreign Office and quoted in the *Times*, the Baghdad overland trade is virtually extinct; the Suez Canal has turned aside the formerly large consignments of European manufactures purchased in Damascus and sent to Baghdad; and the war has led Persian pilgrims to Mecca to go by the sea-route *via* the Persian Gulf. These pilgrims bought and sold to a considerable extent; and their non-appearance in the bazaar of Damascus must be regarded as a local calamity.

ACCORDING to the *Times* Calcutta telegram of the 26th May the judicial investigation into the Surat riots is still proceeding. And those officers of Government who have had acquaintance with native journals in the *mufassal* as in the Presidency towns will not be surprised to learn that two "editors" have been charged with very serious offences in connection with these riots. It is further stated that numerous persons have been already committed for trial.

THE *Pioneer*, commenting upon Mr. Beveridge's paper on Warren Hastings's career in Lower Bengal, in the *Calcutta Review* for April, thinks that if the writer does "not attempt to vie with Macaulay in picturesque description, he is able to correct the inaccuracies into which the great essayist often fell." But objection is taken to the opinion that Warren Hastings "was a great Bengali rather than a great Englishman." We quote the rest of the comment upon this particular

head:—"Doubtless he was reserved, subtle, and fertile in expedients; unforgiving to his enemies, lavishly liberal to poor relations, vain, and fond of titles. These qualities are met with in Bengalis, as they are also in Europeans. But the grand features of Hastings's intellect—his masculine common-sense, his indomitable courage, his talents for command—prove his kinship to the great ones of the West. It might not be impossible to find a Hastings among the millions of Bengal; but if found, he would hardly be owned by his countrymen as one of themselves."

WE have received the fortnightly statement of the Executive Committee, on the Madras Famine, dated May 4. It shows that, on that date, relief operations were narrowing in all the Committees; and the majority of the local agencies were concentrating attention upon making money-grants for the purchase of seed grain to sow. Particulars are given of the efforts which had been made in this respect at Salem, where two (and in some places three) showers had fallen, and cultivation had commenced. The distribution of the Mansion House Fund had been entrusted in one *Taluk* to Mr. V. Subramanin Iyer, the District Munsif, who did not hesitate to carry on the good work during his holiday from Court, assisted by other members of the Salem Committee. It was hoped that at the end of May the whole of the money would have been distributed in all the *Taluks*.

WHETHER it be that the fashion of Western Europe is caught up by British India in a not unlikely spirit of imitation, or that pedestrianism and physical *tours de force* are as natural to the Indian as to the Englishman, we know not; but the *Behar Herald* has a hero who could do honour to the advertisement-covered walls and wooden inclosures of the Metropolis. We repeat the description:—

"A Rajput, named Umar Singh the other day, at the Sitamari Milla (or fair), in windy and freezing (*sic*) weather, walked nine and a half miles in one hour fourteen minutes and thirteen seconds for a bet of Rs. 2, carrying on his head a two-gallon stone bottle, neck downwards. The most wonderful part of the performance was that he never once touched the jar with his hand. This man is a big fellow of fourteen stone, and a marvel in his way."

"INDIA and the War" is the title of a short paper in the *Indian Daily News*, to which we revert because there is an under-current of sound reasoning in it which merits attention. The writer entertains the notion that Russia, in event of war with England, would seek an opportunity for making a sudden raid from the sea upon an Indian port, calculated to damage our prestige in the country and raise her own. "Even grave statesmen," are the words used, "might hope that such an insult to our coast, slight as it might seem, and casual, would in its effect prove a serious injury." From precedents in Russian policy and action there is likelihood in the supposed move, and it is well to think the matter over. To avert such possible mischief it is proposed to give less attention to protective measures than to bold assumption of the offensive—to concentrate "fleets," and attack the enemy wherever to be found. But we are more disposed to reflect on the contingency presented than to accept the measures suggested to meet it. "Fleets" in the plural cannot be considered always available in the neighbourhood of vulnerable ports; and therefore it would be well that these provide in some sense for themselves. That they will do so we have little doubt; but really their number is not very great, and the heavy surf, low shores, and uncomfortable roadsteads of the Eastern coast are not inviting to strangers, whether hostile or friendly. We think, however, that a vigilant admiral will do more for us than a reversal of Government legislation on the Vernacular Press, the disposal of which by the Executive, apart from the interference of Courts, is lamented with such apparent waste of energy.

AMONG the grievances and suggestions which are put forward by Press letter-writers at home or in India it is not often that we find a more practically useful and philanthropic proposal than that referred to by Dr. Tuson, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, in a letter to the *Pioneer*. It is one which had been touched on in a prior issue of the same paper; and is to the effect that men in regiments ordered on service should be taught the minor branches of surgery. Dr. Tuson advocates, from personal experience, the instruction, to a certain number of soldiers, in "the art of bandaging, setting fractures, and controlling

hemorrhage." He himself had taught, three years before, four *defaders* of his regiment all the details of minor surgery, and had found them so willing, that in a short time he was able to report them fully acquainted with the subject. We think the notion excellent, and should be glad to see it entertained in our own army. A knowledge of medicines and elementary surgery cannot but be highly useful, and add greatly to the value of the military officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, as to that of the missionary and traveller.

THE same paper has a smart article on the criticisms levelled against himself in which the Englishman in India is prone to indulge, when reviewing the question of the social gulf which divides Europeans from Natives. It is affirmed that it is "the conduct of cooks, *Khansamans*, *saiyises*, *ayahs* and the like which forms the basis" of his disquisitions, and that the real people of India have no bearing on the argument, for they are not in the least degree comprehended in it. It might be laid down as a very excellent rule, and one to be recommended most seriously for adoption by authority, that the opinion of no man on the Indian people, either in their integrity, or section by section and class by class, be accepted or trusted, unless his antecedents be such as to make him a competent judge. More mischief ensues than can well be imagined, or than history will ever register, from reliance placed on the superficial knowledge imparted by smart, pushing, and too often unscrupulous men, whose assurance gives them the prominence to which they have no legitimate claim whatever. Who can speak of the Indian *raiyat* better than those who have lived among the Indian peasantry; of the *sipahi* better than those who have mixed with the *sipahi* class; of the dwellers in towns better than those who have been magistrates of towns; of foreign sojourners in India better than those who have been in daily converse with foreigners, such as Persians, Pathans, Arabs, Baluchis, and frontier tribes? Our local rulers in India are wiser on their side. They do not ask the newly-arrived civilian his opinion on the defence of coasts, on towers and torpedoes; nor do they expect the second lieutenants in marching regiments to enlighten them as to the several opinions held at home on endowed schools and hospitals.

## Odds and Ends.

MR. C. A. ELLIOTT, the Famine Commissioner, left Bangalore for Simla on the morning of the 30th April.

SIR DINKER RAO, K.C.S.I., has gone to Benares on a pilgrimage.

MR. DOUGLAS WHITE, Barrister-at-Law, officiates for Mr. T. Jones as Fifth Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE HON. W. F. McDONELL, V.C., a Judge of the High Court, has obtained privilege leave for two months from July 18 next.

MAJOR GOLDIE, of the Carabineers, succeeds Colonel Warren as Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters.

LIEUTENANT W. H. MACMULLEN officiates as Judge Advocate-General at Allahabad in the place of Capt. Clementi.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has offered a seat in his Council to Mr. Robert Allardice, who, owing to ill-health, has had to decline the honour.

THE JAM OF LAS BAILA has imposed an export duty of Rs. 15 per hundred on all cattle taken out of his territory.

THE Philanthropic Maharani Samunmai, of Kasimbazar, has contributed Rs. 3,000 to the Building Fund of the Oriental Seminary.

MR. W. HOEY, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

RAI DHALIP SINGH, who represents the old line of the Rajahs of Kulu, is about to be married to a daughter of the Nadaon Raja.

MAJOR CHAPLAIN, of the 1st B. C. (Skinner's Horse), has arrived in Delhi on a recruiting expedition. It is said that thousands of Jats and Rangars are offering themselves for enrolment.

ON his way to Simla the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will pay a visit to the Puttiala State, to see how matters are proceeding under the Regency.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has signified his intention of not visiting Simla this year.

MAJOR BATEMAN CHAMPAIN will be one of the representatives of India at the approaching International Telegraph Conference.

SIR GEORGE COUPER replies, in a minute addressed to the Viceroy, to the charges of maladministration of the distress in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh made by Mr. R. Knight in the *Statesman*.

THE Governor of Bombay is not aware of any more calls being likely to be made for tonnage for transport of troops from Bombay.

THE Shah of Persia is expected to reach Berlin to-day from Warsaw, leaving the German capital for Paris on the 3rd June.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the nomination of a twelfth Judge for the High Court of Calcutta. His Lordship has also approved, formally, of the License Act for Upper India, and also of the Acts lately passed for levying rates on land in the Punjab, North-West, and Oudh.

THE Council of the Bahawalpur State have proffered a contingent of 500 foot and 100 horse for foreign service, and a second contingent of like strength later on.

DURING a Parsee theatrical performance at Ahmadnagar on the 11th May the mandap accidentally caught fire, causing a fearful loss of life. Our correspondent telegraphs that the number of persons burnt to death is 40, and that several others are terribly scorched.

ACCORDING to the Russian papers, the ex-Khan of Kokand, who made his escape from Orenburg, is at Merv.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 2nd of May was Rs. 1,19,12,012.

THE telegraph extension from Quetta to Khelat is approaching completion, and an office will probably be opened at the latter place early next month.

CHOLERA of a virulent type had broken out at Morar. Out of forty-one European cases thirty had proved fatal. There had also been one hundred native cases.

THE official report of Mr. Cooper's death substantially confirms the account already given, that the motive of the murder was revenge, not political.

THE Queen's birthday was celebrated at Simla by a ball at the Viceroy's, and at Darjiling by a ball given by the Maharaja of Burdwan.

ARMIES of feudatory States are to be limited to numbers requisite for internal protection.

IT is said that the question of the annexation of Sind to the Punjab will be finally decided at Simla this season.

ON the 27th of April the number of persons in the poor-houses at Agra had risen to 1,275, and there were 8,370 on the relief works.

THE 4th Hussars, who have been in this country upwards of ten years, have received orders to be in readiness to embark immediately for Europe.

THE Ashazais have paid a fine of Rs. 700, and the Mountain Battery has returned to Abbottabad.

AN institution is to be opened in England for young Hindus preparing for the Indian Civil Service. Care is to be taken that the pupils shall not lose caste, for which purpose Hindu cooks and even water from the Ganges will be provided.

THE Committees on the Grain Robberies on the East Indian Railway have finished their inquiries, and are engaged in preparing their report for the Bombay Government.

THE Waterworks at Dacca—Nawab Abdul Gunny's thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness—have been completed, and are now in full operation.

WE learn from Simla that another shock of earthquake occurred there on the 19th April, three distinct, though slight, tremors, with intervals of a few seconds between each, were felt.

FIFTY-SEVEN out of one hundred and thirty-seven candidates who presented themselves at the recent F.E.A. examination at Bombay have successfully passed the examination.

THE 4th Punjab Infantry have won the Native Army Subscription Cup for 1877-78 with the fine score of 632 points; fifty-three regiments competed. For the second time the 24th Punjab N.I. has stood second in this competition.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. R. Lloyd, late 36th Regt., at the R. Western Yacht Club of Ireland, May 25. Capt. E. Hingo, late 13th Light Infantry, at Bradford-on-Avon, May 20. F. G. Lonsdale, Esq., late 60th Rifles, and 49th Foot, May 16 [served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857]. Lieut. col. Daniel, 18th Royal Irish Regt. (2nd Battalion), at Cadenapabbia, Lake Como, May 1. Col. C. Barry, late of the 73rd Regt., at 25, Northbrook-road, Lee, May 23. Lieut. col. Hervey, late 34th Regt., at Red-hill, Surrey, May 21.

BOMBAY.—Major A. Johnson, late Bombay Army, at Hastings, May 19, aged 76. CHINA.—Capt. F. J. Diggins, R.N., at St. Roman's, Banff, May 16 [served in the China war of 1841-42].

BENGAL.—John K. Rogers, Esq., late of the Bengal Educational Department, at 85, Hereford-street, W., May 22, aged 64. T. E. Heaford, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. Department, at Allahabad, May 8, aged 42. Mr. P. Hankin, District Superintendent of Police, at Chindwarra, April 25. Mr. G. B. Cowley, Supervisor, P. W. D., at Ludiana, May 5.

MADRAS.—Robert Charles Caldwell, Esq., eldest son of Bishop Caldwell, at Madras, May 4, aged 33.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral H. Broadhead, at Walton on Thames, May 20 [served on the Indian Station in 1827].

INDIAN NAVY.—D. M. R. Read, Esq., late H.M.'s Indian Navy, at Durban, Port Natal, April 29, aged 27.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Ross and infant, Mrs. Hallen and two infants, Mr. Wheeler, Major Pullen, Lieut. R. J. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Holdsworth, Veterinary Surgeon C. Whitney-Gillard, Mrs. Welman, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Mr. H. F. Willmot, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. T. Dunlop, Surg.-Major Ticehurst, Mr. G. M. B. Field, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Dr. E. Fawcett.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Borrowdale, Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. Hernandez, Marquis of Pozzardi, Mr. Huilen, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. H. S. G. Geoghegan, Mr. R. C. Hornby, Mr. J. J. Swift, Dr. Macdonachie, Col. Spurway.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Dawkes, Mr. R. J. Boyle, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. Perry, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cameron, Miss Ashley, Mr. J. Craik, Mr. Horthger, and Mr. H. Crawford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to pressure on our space several communications are unavoidably postponed.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

*Allen's Indian Mail* is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, June 1, 1878.

## INDIAN HISTORY.

WE had proposed, ere this, noticing Colonel Malleeson's first volume of the "History of the Indian Mutiny," but time and space have both been wanting to give to the subject that attention which it deserves. There is no doubt that in undertaking the work in its present stage the task has not been easier for the new historian than had he stepped upon hitherto untrodden ground. We are not referring to the literary merit of Sir John Kaye's volumes, which is of a high order, but to the necessity of adopting a programme of narration the natural intricacy of which would be better met by independent action than restriction to another's design. That the author himself is fettered in this respect is clear from his own acknowledgment. "The plan of my narrative," he says, "has been very much affected by the necessity of adhering as much as possible to the general scheme of Sir John Kaye's work. Naturally, I should have preferred to form a grouping after my own taste."

In remarking on the short but suggestive preface to Colonel Malleeson's book we have no intention of forestalling a regular notice; only of treating one or two general questions which affect alike all historians and all modern histories of India. The history is said to be "based on letters, journals, and official documents, written at the time—in 1857;" and the historian states that he has ever distrusted, and now distrusts, "documents penned from memory after a lapse of twenty-one years. To the dead, as well as to the living, justice must be rendered." Or it may be read the other way: "to the living as to the dead"—for it is not unlikely that some natures are more kindly disposed to those who have passed away from among us than to those who can speak for themselves. That the particular justice signified can only be meted out after a rigid examination of letters and journals—not meant for publication—written at the time, is a statement which may need qualification, for there are letter and journal writers of many conflicting views and opinions. Are there no men who rise and fall in the battle of life whose deeds are misunderstood by their fellows, and whose actions are misrepresented by bias and ignorance, even supposing calumny or wilful distortion of truth were unknown terms? Are there not men who keep aloof from certain of their fellows because they have derived false impressions of them from others; who, if they knew the truth, would extend to them immediately the hand of fellowship? Are there no letters written under erroneous ideas, blackening, where is no taint; colouring, where all is pale; adorning, where all is blank and bare? It is to be feared that the Post-offices are even now replete with specimens.

That "it is not always possible to be impartial during the

whirl of action" is indisputable; but whether the time has arrived to deal out "severe and strict justice to all" actors in the drama of a period found within the past quarter of a century we are not prepared to maintain. Colonel Malleeson's assurance that his "aim, hope and earnest desire" are "to render to all as they have deserved," breathes the fitting spirit for the occasion, and should command the sympathy of his readers. The belief has already been expressed with reference to Sir John Kaye's third volume, that the sooner the chronicle follows the event the better for *facts*, but that the characters and conduct of those whose sayings and doings are deemed worthy of traditionary record need, as a rule, the action of time for truthful comprehension. Special heroes of world-wide reputation, who could be named—men alike in the possession of marked individualities, however unlike in many distinctive signs of genius—have already had assigned to them niches in the gallery of the world's heroes, and need no new tributes of written laudation to enhance the honour in which their memory is held. "But"—and we repeat a former expression—"there is controversy in respect to some reputations, and where there is controversy there is doubt; and for the solution of doubts it may be that time has yet to disclose, to impart something to the history, whatever its literary merits, that stamp of definite truth which should be the sole warrant of permanence."

Personal knowledge of public men does unquestionably aid the literary limner in producing a faithful portrait; but where there are many portraits of the same individual, and all from a living model, it will rest with some appreciative critic to decide which of these should be accepted by posterity. And in arriving at a just decision in this respect we are not sure that there is any necessity for the critic to have seen the original in whom he is interested. It may be that he will judge all the better if guided by the plain rules of criticism, without any mixture of a personal appreciation often insensibly affected by personal bias or prejudice of some sort. So that it would matter little that the historian belonged to a century later than his history; he would be as capable of judging then from the records of the past put before him as if he had belonged to the period of which he has to treat. "Special correspondents" have, it is true, superseded in popularity the Froissarts and Monstrelets of our day; and are without the particular status or authority of the older chroniclers. But they are by no means void of serious uses in their independent callings; and as surely as, by dint of ability and enterprise, they have made their mark on the age in which they live, so surely will their work and writings become incorporated in future history. Briefly, then, the special correspondent or book-maker is the limner contemporaneous with the hero of the day; and the historian is the after critic of the portraiture: and as it is in the description of men so is it with events.

In Colonel Malleeson's disposal of proper names we recognise a praiseworthy attempt to do what is right without respect of custom, even if "Calcutta" do not share the fate of "Cawnpore" and "Lucknow," and be allowed to pass unchallenged. The glossary, (it may be the printer) is, however, inconsistent, and somewhat at fault in sundry instances. To take the A's only as examples, we observe a superfluous accent on the second syllable in "Allahabad," and the omission of "u" after the first "a" in "Arangabad;" while, though we prefer "Ambalah" to "Etawa," the final "h" should be given or taken away in *both* instances, and not made a partial measure. We purposely avoid encroaching in this place upon the book itself, or even scrutinising the contents of the chapters; but the subject of the volume is one of the highest interest and importance to more readers than those comprised in the category of old Indians.



## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

**Terrestrial Time: a Memoir.** By Samuel Fleming, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., F.G.S., &c., &c., Engineer-in-Chief, Canadian Pacific Railway. (S. Boot, Gracechurch-street).

In this little pamphlet Mr. Fleming points out very emphatically the difficulties and inconveniences which are felt (more especially in these days of travel) in consequence of the universal system of indicating time according to the longitude of places on the earth's surface.

As one example he takes a case, familiar to our readers, of a person travelling from London to India. The traveller "starts with Greenwich time, but he scarcely leaves the shores of England when he finds his watch wrong. Paris time is used for the journey until that of Rome becomes the standard. At Brindisi there is another change. Up the Mediterranean ship's time is used. At Alexandria Egyptian time is the standard. At Suez ship's time is resumed, and continues with daily changes until India is reached. Arriving at Bombay the traveller will find two standards employed, local time and railway time, the latter being that of Madras. If he has not altered his watch since he left England he will find it some five hours slow. Should he continue his journey to China it will fall eight hours behind."

Mr. Fleming proposes for all these and similar complications an apparently simple and ingenious remedy. He suggests that, as at present, the mean solar day shall be adopted as the limit of measurement, but to avoid the confusion arising from the A.M. and P.M. distinctions, he would divide the day into twenty-four in place of two sets of twelve hours, employing letters instead of figures to indicate these divisions. He then supposes a standard chronometer to be stationed at the centre of the earth, the time hand of which is to revolve from East to West with precisely the same speed as the centre on its axis, so that this hand points directly and constantly towards the mean sun. Each of the twenty-four divisions into which the day is divided is to be assumed to correspond with certain known meridians of longitude, and the terrestrial or universal time of every part of the world is to be regulated in accordance with the imaginary Central Standard Chronometer. If, for example, the letter G indicates the meridian of Greenwich, the hour hands of all the clocks in the world ought to point to G when it is noon at Greenwich Observatory. The letter H would be applied to all places situated on a meridian fifteen degrees West of Greenwich, F to those fifteen degrees East, and so on. A man looking at his watch in any part of the world, and seeing the hands point to ten minutes to five, would be aware that in ten minutes time it would be noon at all places on the five meridian, that is to say, in New Siberia, Queensland, New South Wales, &c.

Mr. Fleming admits that for a long time to come the present system could never be wholly abolished nor seriously disregarded, and he proposes a variety of ways of altering or modifying the dials of the clocks and watches now in use so as to indicate both local and universal time. The several plans can be clearly understood by a reference to the diagrams with which the pamphlet is profusely illustrated.

We are inclined to think that the writer somewhat underestimates the enormous practical difficulties to be overcome before such a change as this, however desirable in itself, can be effected. The system now in use is ingrained in the understandings and nature of all civilised communities; and the introduction of so radical an alteration as that advocated by Mr. Fleming would assuredly be either strictly opposed or entirely neglected by the vast majority. The idea mooted is, however, in our opinion theoretically sound, and it might advantageously be submitted for consideration to the several conferences which periodically assemble for regulating the international systems of railways, telegraphs, and other communications. C.

**BURMESE LOAN.**—A letter from Mandalay says that an Italian marquis, named Stephen, who has lately arrived there, is in treaty with the King of Burmah to lend his Majesty ten lakhs of rupees at 3 per cent., to be repaid in three years.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### OFFICERS FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The one fault of the Indian Expedition lies in the paucity of European officers, for without their courage and character, their strength of will and readiness for any emergency, the best native troops in the world can never be well led. We are, of course, anticipating that events will now rush on too rapidly to permit the Expeditionary Force to settle quietly at their official destination. We do not believe that any one on this side of India knows more of the matter than we do. But does not the very nature of the preparations that have been so admirably and so speedily made, forbid this thought of Malta as a final halting-place? We emphatically think so. As has been pointed out before, the full complement of scaling ladders and entrenching tools—such as pickaxes and shovels—and the various articles necessary for entrenching a camp, for making bridges, and for halting the troops, which the *Ori flame* is carrying for the expedition, all seem to contradict the Government order of a rendezvous at Malta. At Malta, too, it is difficult to see what use could be made of our artillery and our native cavalry. We have discussed the various ways in which our Indian Expeditionary Force might be employed, and need not refer to them again at present. Yet while all these implements of war are so many puzzles, if the native troops are only intended for garrison duty, it is still more perplexing to think of their parting *pour la Syrie*, or any other possible seat of war, with a mere peace complement of officers. If war be really declared, the casualties of the camp, and especially of active service, must soon reduce the number of officers present with the force; and we have not yet heard of any provision for immediately filling up vacancies thus caused. It should be recollected that sepoy officers cannot be made in a few days; cannot even be produced as quickly as officers fit to command Europeans may be manufactured, for there are the essential requirements of a knowledge of the vernacular and of the habits of the men, which are not to be speedily attained. An officer cannot be detailed from an European to a native regiment, in the same manner as he may be posted from one European regiment to another, or even from a native regiment to an European corps. We would desire to see, for every Indian regiment leaving for service, at least the same complement of officers that prevailed before the mutinies, or previous to the initiation of the present irregular system of officering the native army. In India, or in countries very near India, the irregular system has not broken down, for immediately one officer became *hors de combat*, another officer, acquainted with the language and habits of the men, was available. But this will not be the case on service, even in Egypt; and so much the less if the Indian force proceed from Egypt towards the front. If there are no sources from which ready-made sepoy officers may be drawn, there are many retired officers at home, who have already served in India, and who have already volunteered for service at the seat of war, wherever it may be. They would have the requisite knowledge of drill, as well as some practical acquaintance with the language and the people. But what is more to our purpose, there are plenty of young men in India who would willingly become sepoy officers, and who are well fitted for such employment. There are, for instance, the twenty or thirty gentlemen in our own Volunteer Corps who are only waiting for that encouragement from Government which the prospect, even after some service, of a commission to last till the campaign was over, would at once afford. There are others who would only be too glad to come forward under promise of permanent service. As we have recently pointed out, the Telegraph Department, the Customs Department, the Public Works, and other civil departments, are filled with the sons of Indian officers, who, had matters gone as in olden days, would now be officers of the native army in their fathers' places. But the fates have been against them. Numerous causes, such as depreciation of silver, competitive examinations, the rules of entrance into the Staff Corps, have tended, of late years, to thrust the sons of Indian officers away from the paths of their fathers, and they have been glad to find employment in any capacity they could obtain it. They are acquainted with the language; from the nature of their employments they must be of active habits, and they would gladly respond to a summons permitting them to follow in the more honourable footsteps of their fathers before them. . . . But it is not only in the matter of officers, that the Indian troops will be at a disadvantage in front of an European enemy. Their arms are not such as they should carry into active service. This, however, cannot be changed in a day; but if native troops are to be placed, shoulder to shoulder, with British regiments, they should, in common fairness, be armed in an equally efficient manner. This is perhaps a secondary consideration if the Indian troops are meant to remain in Egypt, where in all probability there will be no fighting, or if they are really bound for the stone walls of Malta, as officially intimated by the Government of India. But the arming of the men ceases to be a matter of minor import, when they are brought into active service against an enemy. They have other drawbacks in common with their English comrades. We need

scarcely discuss the red coats of our troops. The "thin red line" has stood so firmly on so many a battle-field, that we suppose the red coat will hold its own to the end. Again, as our military correspondent pointed out, we think the military authorities might entertain the question of the desirability of leaving the colours behind, as, in these days of long ranges, they are good marks in actual warfare, and entail the services of several men to carry them. Also, we doubt the advisability of keeping our infantry officers mounted, as they are thus made more conspicuous to the enemy's marksmen. But whether it should fall to their fate to bear the colours or no, whether on foot or mounted, to meet the enemy, we think a fair sprinkling of Indian Volunteers would introduce a generous spirit, and add another motive of popularity to the part we have to play in a struggle which now seems inevitable.—*Times of India*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—The *Englishman* hears of another mail robbery having taken place in Behar on the 4th instant, the dak from Behar to Nawada having been robbed near Buttarpur.

**THE total out-turn of the Topographical Surveys of India for 1876-77 amounts to 18,909 square miles. Since 1860, 291,354 square miles have been surveyed, and 321,097 square miles triangulated, at a cost of Rs. 5,883,134.**

**REVIVAL OF PAPERS.**—It is said that all the vernacular papers in Bengal, which became extinct on account of the most arbitrary action taken by the local Government, will be revived, viz., the *Som Prakash*, the *Sahachar*, and the *Bharat Shungskarak*.

**FAMINE.**—During the past few days batches of men, women, and children, residents of Gwalior, have been coming into the metropolis, all travelling towards Eastern Bengal by the Grand Trunk-road. They say they left Gwalior after selling their all in consequence of the famine, which, by their account, is raging there with unabated severity.

**DR. DUFF.**—At a meeting of the committee of the Calcutta Improvement Association held on the 30th March last, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—First, that it is desirable to take steps to commemorate, in some permanent manner, Dr. Duff's labours on behalf of India, more especially in the cause of education; secondly, that the members and friends of the association be appealed to for funds to enable the committee to carry out this object; thirdly, that at a future meeting of the subscribers, the form of the proposed memorial shall be considered.

**SIPAH ZEL.**—The *Lahor* paper says that in one of the native regiments that has just gone on service, two men were smuggled out of the hospital into the ranks on the day of departure. On their being detected down country they pleaded that they were perfectly well, and begged to be allowed to proceed, but were ordered back by the doctor, much to their disappointment. In the same regiment an officer's orderly has allowed the mem sahib he serves no peace, being ever before her with clasped hands, begging that he may still be permitted to join the regiment.

**TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.**—Amongst the proposals which the Government of India are desirous of having brought forward at the Telegraph Conference, which is to be held in London in July next, is one which relates to the substitution of a letter for a word tariff. This, with other proposals, has been communicated to the Indo-European and other telegraph companies, who are decidedly opposed to it. It is objected that a letter tariff would result in serious loss of revenue to the companies, and that it would lead to a system of letter code and packing which would defy every tariff that it would be possible to impose, and ruin the companies for a series of years until they learned to overcome the difficulty. In fact, with their present experience, the companies do not desire to receive single letter telegrams at any price.

**ACCIDENT IN PIG-STICKING.**—The *Statesman* hears from Allahabad of a serious, and what has nearly proved a fatal, accident that has happened to Mr. Cruikshank, C.S. While out pig-sticking with a large party, a pig attacked his horse and brought both heavily to the ground, Mr. Cruikshank falling on his head, and then getting mixed up with the horse and boar. He was picked up insensible and conveyed in that state to Allahabad, where he did not arrive till next morning, and did not recover consciousness till late at night, and then only for a short time. He lies in a precarious condition, his consciousness returning at long intervals for a few minutes. He has fractured an arm, besides sustaining other minor injuries. The doctors, however, have every hope, have set his arm, and altogether the poor young fellow is in good hands. He is an ardent sportsman and very popular.

**THE 31st N.I.**—Once more the private affairs of the 31st Punjab Native Infantry must be referred to; for rumour, contradicted in one way, has run to another extreme of absurdity. There is no need, however, to repeat rumours here; the plain facts of the case are as follows:—Some little while before the regiment got its orders for foreign service, Colonel Langmore, Commanding, thought

fit to remove a Pathan Subadar from a Pathan Company, and to put in the man's place a native officer of a different race—a Punjabi. A body of twenty-one Pathans remonstrated; they said the new subadar worried them; and the demeanour of the spokesmen being excited and disrespectful, the Colonel had three of them confined. The other eighteen thereupon threw off their accoutrements, and said they would be confined too. Their wish was gratified; they were sent to the guard-room, and the matter reported to Allahabad. All this happened before the order came down that the regiment was to go on foreign service. Shortly after that order was received at Cawnpore General Ewart, Commanding the Division, arrived. By this time Colonel Langmore had reinstated the Pathan Subadar; and the general found the offenders most penitent and humble. They had no cause for complaint, they said, and they had never meant to be disrespectful; in fact, they behaved all through just like big children; and Pathans always do behave like big children. General Ewart then told them that their offence was really serious; a view of the case which had quite escaped their notice. Finally, in consideration that their Commanding Officer had given them—shall we say the justice or the favour, they asked; that the regiment had lately been inspected by the General himself and found in excellent order; and in consideration that it had been selected for service abroad, General Ewart released the men, and the matter may be looked upon as ended, except for the needful reference to the Commander-in-Chief, and for the rumours already spoken of. It would be a pity to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, especially as there is an excellent spirit in the regiment.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 2. Str. Calcutta, Sandoway; str. Chanda, Singapore; British Navy, London.—3. Str. Borrowdale, Colombo.—1. Enlie, Cochin.—5. Str. Busheer, Bombay.—6. Str. Sattara, Camorta; Kenyon, Port Adelaide; Target, Mauritius.—7. Ellen Stuart, London.—8. Str. City of Cambridge, London; str. Zanzibar, Singapore; Winfred, Melbourne.

### DEPARTURES.

May 2. Strs. Sir John Lawrence, Historian, and Counsellor; Yarra Yarra.—3. Strs. City of London and Eldorado.—1. Str. Khairul Dila; Daniel, Inglis, Tenney and Burda.—6. Str. Meham.—7. Strs. Ephraim, Moulinein, and Guy Mannering; Isphahan.—8. Strs. John Howard and Emblehope.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 10, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 0 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 1 0 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 14 0 94 2
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 0 94 4
5 per Cent., 1859-60 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 0 103 2

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs.	111	0	to	—
6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1883)	...	111	0	to	111 8
6 per Cent. 1863 ... (1883)	...	111	8	to	112 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1883)	...	112	0	to	112 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1883)	...	114	0	to	114 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1883)	...	114	8	to	115 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1883)	...	101	8	to	102 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight ...	...	Rs. 8 13 16 1/2.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	Rs. 90.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted.
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	80 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500	72 1/2 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	120 to 121
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	130 1/2 to —
Coal Company...	1410	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 71
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	135 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
De'rien and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company...	£20 or 218	292 to 293
East India Tea Company...	0	49 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	284 to 290
Equitable Coal Company...	250	170 to —
Grand Eastern Hotel Company...	250	187 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	112 1/2 to 113 1/2
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£24	42 to 43
Namoyta's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	190 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12 1/2	107 to —
Parag Bank...	100	— to —
S. India Bank...	500	430 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	124 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	65 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Wotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**COLONEL GIBB**, commanding the 25th Madras Native Infantry, presented every man of the regiment with an extra pair of boots, at his own expense, previous to the regiment embarking.

**NOVEL ROBBERY.**—The thieves of Bangalore, according to a local paper, have turned their attention to robbing graveyards of their tomb-stones, committing such sacrilege with the greatest impunity.

**THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.**—We learn from a Marathi paper at Sholapoor that all the native employes of the G. I. P. Railway Company are about to resign their respective posts in that department.

**GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—Surgeon H. De Tatham, M.D., M.R.C.S., has been appointed to act for Dr. A. H. Hughes as Presidency Surgeon, First District, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

**MEDICINE AT MADRAS.**—The science of medicine it seems is scarcely ever taken up by natives in the Madras University; though at present a few young men are qualifying themselves for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, but lately revived in that city.

**EDUCATION IN MAISUR.**—The Government expenditure on education in Maisur for 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 3,34,175. The unaided schools were seriously affected by the famine, and decreased from 1,350 to 935, and the scholars from 17,882 to 13,165. Of 68 works published during the year only one was in English.

**NATIVE TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.**—The Madras Government has received instructions from the Supreme Government to prepare the necessary war equipments for two additional companies of Sappers and Miners. Orders have accordingly been issued to the authorities at the Arsenal in the Fort to put the work in hand at once, and a number of additional artisans have been engaged from this day to ensure the speedy execution of the work.

**THE HON. SIR M. K. KENNEDY.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend for two years, from the 30th March, 1878, the period of service of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and at present Personal Assistant to his Grace the Governor of Madras.

**CULTIVATION IN NELLORE.**—The area of land brought under the plough in Nellore up to January was less than the average cultivation of the corresponding period in the three years ending 1875-76 by 136,004 acres. The decrease appeared in all the taluqs. The collections up to the month amounted to Rs. 5,16,586, and exhibit a decrease of Rs. 12,24,545, or a little over 70 per cent. as compared with the average collections of the same period in the three years ending 1875-76.

**SURAT.**—Writing on May 6th, a Surat correspondent says that nineteen of the prisoners placed before Mr. Lely, the Special Magistrate, on suspicion of being implicated in the riots, have been committed to the Sessions on charges of attempt to murder, voluntarily causing hurt, being members of an unlawful assembly, and of committing riot and mischief. Their trial is delayed on account of all the papers relating to the magisterial inquiry not having reached the Sessions Judge. The total of prisoners released by Mr. Lely amounted to twelve.

**PLOUGHS.**—We learn that the Madras Government in January last forwarded some interesting reports home on the working capabilities of several Swedish ploughs sent out from England in 1875 to that Presidency. Some of the ploughs are stated to be decidedly efficient and suited to the varying conditions met with in the agriculture of the Presidency, but further trials with them have been ordered, after which a more decisive opinion of their practicability will be given. If these so-called Swedish ploughs (they are for the most part copied from English designs) are ultimately adopted, they will, if possible, be manufactured in India, as the expense of the carriage from England adds considerably to their cost.

**THE SERVICES.**—Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., will, it is stated, act as Postmaster-General of Bombay during the absence of Mr. James, on leave to England.—Surgeon-Major C. T. Eves is appointed Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries, and Superintendent of Vaccination of Hyderabad Assigned Districts.—Dr. John T. Denison MacKenzie, M.D., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery, Grant Medical College, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State to retire from the India Medical Service. Subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Francisco Muraglia to be in charge of the office of the Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona.

**CANARA FORESTS.**—The introduction of saw machinery into the Canara forests, which is due to the recommendation of Colonel Peyton, Conservator of Forests, has been followed by most satisfactory results—practically as well as financially. Considerable economy is

effected in felling, as there is no longer the waste in chips which resulted from the use of the axe. The machines also utilise much timber which the axe failed to bring into the market. The new system has also had the effect of lowering the price of timber in the neighbourhood, and there is said to be a considerable saving to Government in the cost of carrying the timber, which was formerly carried long distances in the rough. It appears that the capabilities of the machinery are equal to an annual outturn of 1,11,000 cubic feet of sawn timber, and that, in its present situation, there is enough timber to keep the mill at work for eight or ten years, at the expiration of which period the machinery can of course be moved to a new site. This contingency has not escaped the Government of India, nor has it overlooked the expediency of preparing a carefully considered working plan for the forests from which the timber is drawn.

**QUICK WORK.**—By the adoption of machine appliances in the Madras Carriage Factory, which were used at the suggestion of First-Class Conductor Robertson, of the above factory, the time occupied in the turning out of one hundred felines complete is half-a-day's labour of one saw-man and one day's labour of five carpenters, before the introduction of these appliances one saw-man and twenty carpenters were occupied the full day to turn out the same amount of work. In reading out the orders for the day on the 2nd inst. the Superintendent complimented Conductor Robertson on the success that attended his method of finishing such a large number of felines with such a large saving to Government. Artificer W. Spencer, a forgerman by trade in the same factory, was also complimented for showing a saving of Rs. 5-108 in each pair of gun-carriage wheels by turning them out in full under the steam hammer; before this the turning out of each pair of wheels engaged the services of a blacksmith for 2½ days, as they were turned out singly and then forged together. 1,000 pairs of wheels are now indented for, and under the new system they are expected to be finished in a very short time.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 4. Str. Himalaya, Calcutta; str. Nepal, Calcutta.—5. Str. Umballa, Bombay; str. Columbian, London; John Allan, London.—6. Str. Deccan, Southampton.—7. Str. El Dorado, Calcutta.—8. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—9. Str. Asia, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

May 3. Bengali, Calcutta.—4. Str. Nepal, Southampton; str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta.—5. Str. Himalaya, Bombay.—7. Str. Umballa, Calcutta; str. El Dorado, London.—8. Zenobia, Mauritius; Zenobia, Coast; str. Deccan, Calcutta; str. Telford, seeking.—9. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry.—10. J. D. Marshall, Coast.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 11, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 13-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	36½ prem.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.					
4½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**BAGHDAD, April 5.**—A few miles above Kornah we come to a part of the river where two brothers are fighting for the supremacy over the Beni Lam tribe. . . . A few miles still higher up the Albin Mahomed tribe is misconducting itself. A sheikh of that tribe farmed the revenue of the country around from the Government for two years. He paid the first six months' collections in all right, but when he had collected the next six months' taxes, he deferred cashing up, and when he collected the following year's taxes he made off with the whole to the inland marshes. It is not easy to follow him there, and he has about £40,000 which the Ottoman Government does not see its way to recover. As he is in disgrace some of his countrymen, naturally think that whatever is done amiss in this region will be set down to him, so they have profited by the opportunity to rob the grain and other cargo boats going down the river. A fortnight ago they robbed a boat and killed nine men on board of her. A Government steamer coming up the river soon

after this outrage had been committed, fired upon the perpetrators, but without much effect. Now cargo boats are afraid to venture down the river without a convoy. They therefore wait until forty or fifty get together, when they pay a Turkish steamer to escort them past the territory infested by the Alin bin Mahomed. At Erira's Tomb, a couple of hours further up the river, we saw a little fleet of cargo boats waiting for others to come down and join them, and the Turkish steamer lying close by until she was wanted. If good luck puts the Turks in possession of any of the Arabs who took part in these piracies they will certainly hang the delinquents. But it is not thought likely that they will just now take any active measures to bring the scoundrels to justice. The country is nearly denuded of troops. The last people that were hanged at Bussorah were the Arabs, who took part in an audacious attack upon the B.I. steamer *Cashmere*. They jumped on board her at night, struck the heads off a couple of the unfortunate firemen whom they met on deck, and got possession of a sum of Rs. 48,000, which they evidently had received certain information about. Nine of them were hanged, and river piracy received a check from which it is only now beginning to recover. Every ten or twenty miles along the banks we see Arab encampments of the rudest kind. The huts are built of reeds and mats, and are the creations of an hour. The Arab boys run along the grass, shouting to the passengers on the deck of the steamer, who throw them apples, onions, and cabbages to scramble for. When these gifts fall into the water the naked imps plunge in fearlessly, and swim after them, regardless of the swift current and the rush of the steamer. Sometimes the men, and even the women, join the boys in this exciting chase for the *bikshish* of the good-humoured passengers. The women, who would keep their faces veiled close doubtless on board the steamer, often throw aside their abbas or cloaks—their only garment—and dash into the river to swim after an onion or a head of cabbage, which they bear back, shouting in the exuberance of their satisfaction. In the lower regions of the river these Arabs appear to have herds of buffaloes only; higher up we see sheep and horses as well as cattle. The sheep do not always belong to the tribes. Wealthy natives of Baghdad are the owners of many of the flocks which they give into the charge of the Arabs for pasturage for fixed payments. Most of these Arabs are now amenable to the Turkish authority, and have dealings with the merchants of the towns. It is said that though they are not by any means incapable of a little business-like cheating, they will observe good faith on the whole in their bargains. If goods or money be entrusted to them they will conscientiously acquit themselves of the obligation incurred. They have all to pay tribute to the Government, which exacts one-third of the crops grown upon Government land, and one-fifth of those grown upon private property. A rent has also to be paid for land used for growing purposes. Thousands of acres are sown with corn or rice every year by the Arabs, and a good deal of grain is now exported. But nearly the whole of the land on either side of the river might be turned up with the plough to-morrow if only the ploughs and the ploughmen were here. Grass grows luxuriantly as far as the eye can reach, and when grass grows on these plains anything will grow. The patches of white earth where the saltpetre on the surface keep vegetation from growing are of no great extent, and sometimes for hours we see none of them. As we get further to the north, on the 4th and 5th of April, the banks become higher, and consequently irrigation becomes more difficult. The canals must be dug deeper, seven or eight feet instead of three or four—but in every other respect the country is as capable of profitable cultivation as along the Shat-el-Arab. As the summer advances the grass grows brown and withered, but there are patches which are always green, and on these flocks and herds graze. If irrigation were properly carried out, the whole of this vast and fertile territory would yield food for man, and abundant revenue for the State. If a couple of millions of Hindus were to colonise the banks of the Tigris! The country even now is improving. During the last fifteen or twenty years the Arabs have been brought into something like subordination, and cultivation is gradually extending. But on the five hundred miles of waterway between Bussorah and Baghdad there are only four places at which it is worth while for the river steamers to stop, even for a few minutes. For 150 miles before reaching Baghdad the steamer does not stop at all. And this, through the midst of boundless plains which are the most fertile and the most easily cultivated in the whole world. I send you this from on board the *Blosse Lynch*, at a point about 160 miles from Baghdad, profiting by the passing down on the river of the little marine steamer *City of London*. It has rained heavily all the morning, and the day is rather cold and raw. We expect to reach Baghdad to-morrow (Saturday), in the course of the afternoon.

### Miscellaneous.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY has reduced its rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round.

H.E. SIR R. TEMPLE, accompanied by Dr. Waters and Lieutenant W. A. Plant, had left in the *May Frere* for a cruise on the coast. H.E. returned to Bombay from Alibaug on May 11.

MAJOR WATTS, Brigade-Major at Aden, has been ordered to proceed to Suez and report himself to Admiral Willoughby and join the force there, as none of the ships attached to the Expedition will touch at Aden.

DEATH OF MR. HALL.—On the 8th ultimo, Mr. Albert P. Hall, chief accountant to Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, died very suddenly at Mrs. Taylor's hotel, where he had been staying since his arrival from England about three months ago. At the inquest, death was attributed to heat apoplexy.

VISITORS TO ENGLAND.—The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, late member of the Bombay Legislative Council, left for Venice on a travelling tour in Europe, by the last overland mail steamer. The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill also left Brindisi on privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

MORE TRANSPORTS.—A number of Bombay regiments, in addition to those proceeding to sea this week, have been warned to be in readiness for active service. The Bombay Government, though not inviting tenders for more shipping, receives any that are sent in. We understand that arrangements have been made with the agents of the Ducal line of steamers running to Calcutta, to take up all these ships for the public service if they are wanted.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor of Bombay has done a great deal of good by subjecting the Commissariat Department to a very rigorous personal supervision, and introducing into it several outsiders who are not bound, as regards contractors, by the traditions of the Department. He has also completely outwitted some mercantile speculators in coals by arranging with the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway Companies to supply the steamers of the transport fleet with coals at cost price.

RAGUNATH SAWANT BHONSLE, otherwise Baba Sahab, the young Chief of Sawant Wari, who has been in Bombay since the 23rd April, left early on the 30th April by the steamer *Mahratta* for Vingorla, whence he will proceed by land to Sawant Wari. The Chief, who is fifteen years of age, is a student of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, and is now going home for the vacation. During his stay here Baba Sahab, escorted by Major Waller, v.c., the officer in "political charge," visited, among other places, the Dockyard and the turret-ship *Abbyssinia*.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE AT BOMBAY.—The *Times of India* tells us of a project which has been set on foot by Mr. Fred. Frank Egeron Cutler, senior partner of Messrs. Cutler and Co., which is to supply Bombay with better ice than that which comes from America. Will this ice be hard enough to be carried down the railway line to Poona is a question of interest to Poornaites. We are not anxious to sever our connection with Bombay in the matter of ice, but if the ice cannot be brought to Poona, we must needs set up an ice machine in Poona. We are now paying 4s. a pound, and in the best of times we pay 2s. We should think that the enterprise might be remunerative.—*Daily Telegraph and Deccan Herald*, May 9.

MUNICIPAL.—At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassambhoy Ganjee was elected a member of the Town Council, in the room of the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, who resigned his seat on going to England. Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Savani was also proposed, but secured four votes less than Mr. Fazulbhoy. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay have received from the local Government a resolution, directing that copy of the Commissioner's letter No. 2,929, dated 6th April last, with accompaniments, and copy of the Drainage Commission's Report, be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of the opinion of the Government of Bombay that the work of draining this city is urgently needed, and with the earnest hope that it may be found possible to lend the Municipality the total sum asked for, sixty lakhs of rupees.

VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.—An enthusiastic meeting has been held at the Poona Town Hall, or Heerabaug, to memorialise the House of Commons against the Vernacular Press Act. The large hall of the building was crowded. Mr. Krishnaji, the ex-Dewan of Kutch, was called to the chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings by remarking that they had met there to memorialise the hon. the House of Commons against the Press Act, that he (the Chairman) had not the least doubt that the Government of India had passed the Act after great forethought and deliberation, having in mind the welfare of the people of this country, but that it did not meet with the views of the people, and hence it was the unpleasant duty of the meeting to appeal for redress to a higher tribunal. He (the Chairman) was quite certain that our laws as they stand are quite strong enough to crush anything that may appear like sedition in any indiscreet vernacular journal. After a few more remarks eight resolutions were placed before the meeting, and passed unanimously with great applause. Most of the speeches were in Marathi. After the resolutions were passed the memorial, which has been ably drawn up, was read. It was then proposed that this memorial, signed by the inhabitants of Poona, should be sent to Mr. Gladstone, and that he be requested to place it before the honourable House, and that Messrs. Gladstone, Fawcett, and others be requested to move the House in favour of their memorial. The greatest order and unanimity prevailed throughout the meeting. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.



## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 5. Vingerla, Kurrachee; Mysore, Liverpool.—6. Str. Estepona, Calcutta; str. Zeal, Calcutta.—8. Str. Rhodive, Southampton; str. Coomela, Kurrachee; Belstone, Liverpool; L.G.S. Tenasserim, Negapatam; str. Ava, Calcutta.—9. Zodia, Chittagong.—10. Str. India, Negapatam; Lanarkshire, Rangoon.—11. Str. A-song, Melbourne; str. Kashmir, Samungah; str. Virginia, Scindia; Middleborough, Thomas Wood, Madras.—12. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta; Galway, Mauritius; John O'Gaunt, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kachigat.—From BOMBAY.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Wright and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mrs. Siles, Miss Strassman, Major Williams, Mrs. Booker and child, Mrs. Connell, and Mrs. Bourne. From Guzerat.—Major and Mrs. L'Estrange, Mr. and Mrs. Nesfield, ex wreck of Childwall Hall.—From Venter.—Mr. Lydskier and Mr. W. Watson. From Barmist.—Mrs. Monteath, Miss Pigott, Capt. and Mrs. DeLaurier, Mr. R. Bagley, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Beun. From Aden.—Surg. Kelsall, and Mr. C. Perrins.

## DEPARTURES.

May 6. Exporter, Araderdam; Isabella, St. Nazaire; Hindostan, Southampton, &c.—7. Str. Vingerla, Kurrachee and Kattyawar; Ardnechutha, Liverpool; Isabella, Mauritius; str. St. Olaf, Muscades, via the Canal.—8. Hawthorn, Hong Kong.—9. Str. Coomela, P. Galt, via Kurrachee.—10. W. H. Connor, Havre; str. J. C. Stevenson, Liverpool, via Kurrachee; Thomas McLehlan, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Achille, Trieste, &c.—11. Guneeck, Singapore; Krung Thep, Tati-coria; str. Africa, Calcutta, via Coasts; str. Estepona, Calcutta, via Coasts.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kachigat.—From BOMBAY.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Ross and infant, Mrs. Helen and two infants, Mr. W. Coley, Major Pallen, Lieut. R. J. Boyan, Mrs. Boyan, Lieut. col. and Mrs. H. B. Swarth, Veterinary Surgeon C. Whitby-Gillard, Mrs. Weiman, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Mr. H. F. Whitmore, 2nd J. Co. Ke, Mr. T. Danlop, Surg.-Major Frederick, Mr. G. M. R. Field, Mr. J. H. L. Petersen, Dr. E. Fawcett. For Barmist.—Mrs. Barradale, Sir J. R. Bell, Mr. Hernandez, Marquis of Pozzardi, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. J. Posford, Mr. H. S. Gough, Mr. R. C. Bombay, Mr. J. J. Swift, Dr. Micouachio, Col. Spurway. For Venter.—Mr. E. C. Dawkes, Mr. R. J. Bayle, Mr. W. T. Thomas, M. W. Perry, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cameron, Miss Ashley, Mr. J. Craik, Mr. Hongaier, and Mr. H. Crawford. For Seck.—Mr. and Mrs. Pishayon.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From BOMBAY.—From Southampton.—Capt. Desbarres, Mr. Moore, and Mrs. Stockpoe. For Barmist.—Mr. J. Craik, The Venter.—Mr. and Mrs. Naderess. For Seck.—Major Macpherson. For Aden.—Mr. Mevha Imuel.

## Commercial.

Bombay, May 13, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
ditto	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Rs. 8 13-164.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 8 15-161. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 94. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Azra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	130
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 8)
Anglo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	60
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	650
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1130
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 170
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 145)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	210
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	315
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 500
Colaba Spinning Company	...	Rs. 163 x 1.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250) paid up	...	Rs. 1250
Erere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	650 per share
Erere Land Company (all)	...	109
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1115
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (420 paid up)	...	176
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazgaon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	880
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	710
ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 574-4)	...	Rs. 4 1/2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	" 244
" " " 1851-55	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	644
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	1043
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-13-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	" 18-11-6
ditto Peking	...	" 18-10-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-14-3
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 233
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 222
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107-12-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

## FREIGHTS.

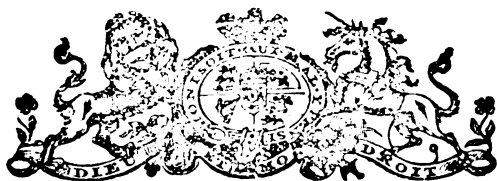
To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## BRITISH BURMAH.

The Administration Report of British Burmah for 1876-77 furnishes some interesting accounts relative to that province. Murder, dacoity, robbery, and cattle theft decreased, but in dealing with house-breaking the police signally failed. The jails were crowded as never before, and in them the death-rate was much higher between the ages of sixteen and forty than between forty and sixty. The cattle-disease prevailed chiefly in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions. In the former 60,000 head of cattle are said to have perished. Prospecting for earth-oil in the Akyab and Kyauk-phayoo districts has been prosecuted with an energy which promises success, and a well yielding 200 gallons a day has lately been discovered. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form at Akyab and Prome, and 3,678 deaths throughout the country were attributable to it. Deaths from small-pox, though below the average, were nearly twice as numerous as in the previous year. In February, 1877, a very alarming series of riots took place at Renoung. The Chinese, about 2,000 in number, who work in the tin mines, rose and murdered a number of Siamese, and set fire to some adjacent villages. They resisted in a body the attempt of the Siamese authorities to arrest six of the ringleaders, and finally drove the former into a small fort. Being ill-armed, however, they could do no more; and in the end, after 300 Chinese and thirty Siamese had been killed, the insurgents were compelled to flee in various directions. A village just within the northern border was attacked by a gang of Shandooos, and eight of the inhabitants were carried off captive, while three were either killed or wounded. Previous experience had shown that it was vain to seek satisfaction by peaceful means, so a party of a hundred men, well-armed, penetrated to the stronghold of the Shandooos, some days' march to the north, and the place being evacuated on the approach of the force, the village was destroyed. The captives were afterwards brought back by the headmen of the village tribe, who promised to amend their ways in future. On the occasion of a dacoity in June, 1876, in which £5,000 in silver specie were carried off, no assistance could be obtained from the Governor of the district. An outbreak in the Moulmein Jail was once commenced by five long-termed prisoners, who, while being locked up in a work-shed, seized some tools and with three others rushed out into the work-yard. The inner gate being open for a cart to pass in, offered no obstacle, and the eight men made their way to the outer gate. The turnkey outside threw the gate open and fled in terror. The convicts then made for the police guard-house, outside the jail, and the police running away, got possession of arms and ammunition. With these they returned to the jail, broke open the gates of three more work-yards, and tried to induce other prisoners to join them. Only eleven did so. In the meantime an alarm had been given, and a party of the 17th M.N.I. had arrived. On meeting them the prisoners fired on them, and the fire was returned. Two prisoners got back safe into the jail, two were recaptured unhurt, eight were severely wounded, and seven were killed. A month after this, Mr. Rundle, the jailor, was struck down by a prisoner armed with a piece of wood, but was rescued by the deputy jailor and a prisoner-warder. In the Rangoon Jail, on the 6th January, the deputy jailor, Mr. Cobie, was murdered by a European life-convict, already under sentence for murder. Cultivation is increasing year by year steadily and satisfactorily, considering that the country is thinly populated, and that labour is both scarce and dear. The number of births registered during the year was 57,007, or 20·10 per mille of population; that of deaths was 42,401, or 14·41 per mille. The population in 1875-76 numbered 3,010,662.—*Times of India*.

While on the subject of British Burmah, we notice that a recent *Gazette* contains a letter from Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of the Arracan Division, on Mr. Savage's fortunate discovery of oil on the Eastern Borongas. The distance of the spot from the shore is about thirty-five miles from Akyab. The well at its mouth was about fifteen feet in diameter, and had been dug out to a depth of some thirty feet. Here boring commenced, and when carried to a depth of thirty-six feet the workmen were surprised by a sudden outburst of gas and oil with loud subterranean noises. They had only time to make their escape to the surface by the ladders when the oil poured in large quantities. The oil is now bucketed out in native fashion with no more difficulty than if it was water. The morning the Commissioner saw it 250 gallons had been taken out. Mr. Savage's success has given a great impetus to other prospectors. The concessions by Government are liberal, a thirty years' lease of the land, the first three years free of charge, after that a five per cent. royalty on the value of the oil extracted. We must all hope with Colonel Sladen that this discovery may help to develop a new source of wealth in the Arracan Division. As the Government geologists have been so at fault in their opinion regarding oil at the Borongas, it is possible that they may have been equally so, with reference to gold in the Shoay Gyeen District.

COLONEL CARNEGIE, of the Marine Battalion, who was sent up the Persian Gulf and as far as Baghdad on a special mission some little time ago by the Indian Government, has returned to Bombay.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 4.)

- AGNEW, W. F.**, assumed charge of the office of reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, in the forenoon of March 23.
- BIRKINSHAW, J. F.**, exec. engr., 4th grade tempy. rank, Nizam's State Railway, at present employed on the Dhond and Maunad Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.
- BRACKENBURY, Capt. M. C.**, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), tempy. attached to P. W. D. secretariat, is confd. in that grade from March 19. Capt. Brackenbury is prom. to exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. rank), from May 2.
- BROOKES, O. H.**, offic. 3rd asst. supt. at Port Blair and the Nicobars, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave, of Sirdar Baghail Singh.
- BLATON, J. D. M.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 13th inst.
- COLLEY**—The appt. of Col. G. P. Colley, C.B., to be Private Secy. to H. E. the Viceroy and Gov.-Gen., announced in Home Dept. Notific., No. 423, dated 18th ult., will take effect from 13th idem.
- CROOKSHANK**.—During the absence of the Gov. gen. in Council from Calcutta, the offic. secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank will have charge of that portion of the Home Dept. which is left at the Presy.
- DAMMANT, G. H.**, C.S., dep. comr., 4th grade, in Assam, to be political officer in charge of the Nagra Hills, v. Mr. P. T. Carney, dec.
- DAY, Lieut. J. G.**, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Meerut command, Mily. Works, to insp. gen.'s headqrs.
- GILLAN, Rev. G. G.**, M.A., received charge of the senior chaplaincy of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab. on April 19.
- HAMMOND**.—The services of the Rev. B. Hammond, M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh, from the 20th ult.
- HARE, R. D.**, asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., has passed the prescribed examination in the Mahratta language by the Higher Standard.
- MANSON**.—The services of Mr. A. Manson, of the B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.
- O'KINEALEY**.—The services of Mr. J. O'Kinealey, of the B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from May 23.
- TALBOT—WRIGHT**.—With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D. notific. No. 57, dated Feb. 1, 1878, Messrs. H. S. Talbot and T. H. Wright, asst. engr., 2nd grade, were relieved of their duties on this line on the forenoons of the 4th and 8th Dec., 1877, respectively.

#### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Military Dept.: Col. J. Watson, C.B., v.c., resident, 2nd class, and political agent, Gwalior; Capt. A. H. S. Neill, offic. 2nd squad comdr., 1st regt., Central India Horse.

Capt. F. H. Maitland, offic. political agent, 3rd class, and 2nd asst. to the agent to the Governor General in Central India, is posted as 1st asst. to the agent to the Governor Gen. in Central India.

Capt. E. A. Fraser, political asst., 3rd class, substantive pro temp., and offic. asst. to the resident and asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad, is posted as 2nd asst. to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Capt. W. Loch, acting asst. political supt., Sawant Warree, is app. to offic. as political asst., 3rd class, and as offic. asst. to the resident and asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad.

Lieut. Col. W. Tweedie, political agent, is posted to Gwalior as political agent.

#### BURMA COMMISSION.

Major W. C. Plant, dep. comr., 2nd grade, in British Burma, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. K. Macrae to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, offic. dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade.

Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. A. O. Brown, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Lieut. F. D. Raikes, offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Capt. J. Butler, offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, in British Burma, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 1.)

Mr. G. C. M. Smith, dep. coll., in charge of the Sone land acquisition work, Shahabad, is app., in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Buxar div. of that dist. during the abs., on leave, of Mr. C. R. Marindin.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, mag. and coll. of Dacca, is reapp. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls. from the 22nd inst.

Mr. F. H. Harding, asst. mag. and coll., Serampore, Hooghly, is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade. v. Mr. J. F. Bradbury, from the date on which he is relieved of his appt. as offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. A. C. Brett, joint mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Shahabad during the abs., on leave, of Mr. A. V. Palmer.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, offic. mag. and coll., Furreedpore, is app. to act as mag. and coll., Durbhunga, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Gya, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore.

Surg. C. J. H. Warden, offic. civil surg. of Bhagnulpore, is app. to offic. as principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar during the abs., on leave, of Surg. major T. W. Shepherd.

Mr. E. Good is app. to be asst. coll. of customs and asst. conservator of the port of Chittagong.

Mr. A. G. Bremner, asst. engr. (tempy. rank), 1st grade, from the Darjeeling to the Dinagore div. on March 28.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, exec. engr., 1st grade (tempy. rank), who reported his return from Madras Famine Relief Works on April 23, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Surg. major R. Bird received charge of the Patna Jail from Mr. L. C. Abbott, C.S., on April 9.

Surg. B. Gupta received charge of the Pooree Jail from Baboo K. N. Ghose on April 5.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 27.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to sanction the following tempy. proms. in the Police Dept. during the abs. of Lieut. col. T. E. Vanderghucht, offic. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, on priv. leave:—

Mr. J. J. Higgins, dist. supt. of police, 2nd class, to offic. in 1st class. Major H. Fraser, dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, to offic. in 2nd class. Capt. H. A. Hammond, dist. supt. of police, 4th class, to offic. in 3rd class.

Mr. R. E. Acklom, dist. supt. of police, 5th class, to offic. in 4th class.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, April 27.)

Surg. D. Wilkie, junior civil surg., Allahabad, to offic. as supt. of Central and District Jails, Benares.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Turner, C.I.E., puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P., to offic. as chief justice of the said Court during the abs. on priv. leave of the Hon. Sir R. Stuart.

Mr. F. N. Wright, offic. joint mag., Cawnpore, to offic. as director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, mag. and coll., Allahabad, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Allahabad.

Mr. G. L. Lang, mag. and coll., Aligarh, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Aligarh.

Mr. C. F. Hall, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Aligarh.

Mr. W. H. Wright, Professor of History and Philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to offic. as Principal, Benares College.

Surg. C. W. S. Deakin to offic. as junior civil surg., Allahabad.

Surg. W. H. Cadge to offic. as civil surg., and to be posted to Bijoor.

Surg. M. D. Moriarty to offic. as civil surg., and to be posted to Muzaffarnagar.

Surg. major C. Hatchell, civil surg., from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh.

The services of Mr. A. E. Gough, offic. principal, Benares College, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., 3rd asst. principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, is app. to offic. as 2nd asst. principal.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 25.)

Mr. R. G. Thomson, asst. comr., Karnal, is app. to offic. as an asst. settlement officer, and posted to the Jhang settlement.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, offic. comr. and supt., Lahore div., is app. to offic. as sec. to Govt., Punjab.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, dep. comr., is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Lahore div., and also sess. judge of that div.

Mr. D. E. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore.

Consequent on the creation of two new 3rd grade appts. in the list of dist. supts. of police, and the consequent promotion of Messrs. W. H. Mercer and R. S. Bruere, Mr. A. C. C. Plowden, dist. supt., 4th grade, offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade; Mr. J. G. Alsop, dist. supt., 4th grade, offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade.

Mr. D. McMordie, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the New Main Line div., Western Jumna Canal.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, April 27.)

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, asst. comr., 2nd grade, on return from furl., is posted to Jorhat, and is placed in charge of that sub div.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Jorhat to North Lakhimpur, and is placed in charge of that sub div.

Dr. J. P. Cromarty, civil surg., Garo Hills, having returned to duty on April 11, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in orders dated Feb. 4 is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., dep. comr., 3rd grade, Sylhet, is invested with powers under Act XIII. of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases) in that dist.

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., dep. comr., 3rd grade, Cachar, is invested with powers under Act XIII. of 1859 in that dist.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Sylhet, is invested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 4.)

BRACKEN, Lieut. col. R. D'O. C., staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from April 26.

CONOLLY—RUNDALL.—The following extract from regtl. orders issued by the officer comdg. the Meywar Bheel corps, dated March 20, is confd., pending the arrival of Major Boileau:—Capt. A. Conolly, offic. 2nd in com., and offic. 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, to offic. as comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, and political supt., Hill Tracts, Meywar, v. Col. Gordon; Lieut. F. M. Rundall, offic. adjt. and offic. wing officer, Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. and 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Conolly.

DEANE, Lieut. H. A., 54th foot, offic. squad officer 4th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from Feb. 1. GOLDIE, Major J., 6th dragoon guards, to be asst. adjt. gen., v. Lieut. col. D. S. Warren, 1st batt. 14th foot, who vacates on prom.

MARTIN—Lieut. M. Martin, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Rawul Pindi to Peshawur Div. Mily. Works.

PEART—The following extract from regtl. orders issued by the comdt., Bhopal battalion, dated March 25, consequent on the departure on furl. of Capt. C. Ransford, is confd.:—Capt. G. R. Peart, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, until further orders.

PENTON—HARFORD.—Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A., to be offic. subaltern to No. 4 field baty. Hyderabad Contingent, v. Lieut. S. G. H. Selse, proceeding on furl. Rev. Father H. E. Harford, S.J., to be hon. Roman Catholic Chaplain to Calcutta Volunteer rifle corps.

WHISTLER-SMITH, Lieut. H., R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, reported his arrival in the Rawul Pindi comd. on April 16, and was posted to Rawul Pindi div. Mily works, which he joined on same date.

## OFFICERS PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.:—

Capt. J. Fraser, gen. list, inf. wing officer, the 40th Shahjehanpore N.I.

Capt. C. A. Stevenson, 1st batt. 18th foot.

Capt. R. H. Salkeld, gen. list, inf., wing officer 16th Lucknow N.I.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, gen. list, inf., squad. officer 4th Bengal cav.

Capt. A. T. Wintle, R.A.

Lieut. and local capt. H. Kilgour, 1st batt. 5th foot.

Lieut. F. H. Probyn, 40th foot.

Lieut. A. G. Leonard, 59th foot.

Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A.

The services of Lieut. G. E. Money, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer 1st regt. Central India Horse, are replaced at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, April 26.)

BRIGGS, Qrmr., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to Meerut, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

BROWNE, Lieut. Gen. Sir J., K.C.S.I., C.B., v.c., Bengal staff corps, is posted to the Lahore div.

CORNISH, Lieut., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Barrackpore, and join B baty. 3rd brigade, into which he has been transfd.

GERRARD, Lieut., from the 34th N.I., to be attached for duty to 13th N.I., v. Lieut. Ozzard, from the 33rd N.I., to be attached for duty.

HOPKINS, Brevet major J., unattached, is transfd. from Delhi to Roorkhee for gen. duty.

KINLOCH.—The app. of Lieut. Kinloch to be offic. squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., is cancelled, and he will rejoin the 5th Bengal cav.

LANGRISH, Qrmr., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Rawalpindi, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

MACDONALD, Major, Bengal staff corps, to be attached for duty 2nd Goorkhas.

NEWMAN—DAWKINS.—Capt. Newman and Lieut. Dawkins, R.A., are directed to proceed from Delhi to Meean Meer, for duty with No. 15 baty. 9th brig.

PEARSE.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following transfer of a staff corps probatr.:—Lieut. Pearse, from the 28th N.I., to be offic. wing officer 41st N.I., on probation.

RADFORD—CHEVERS.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. Radford, R.A., to be capt.; Lieut. Chevers, 39th regt., to be capt.; Capt. Healey, 66th regt., to be major.

RYLAND, Lieut., from the 40th N.I., to be attached for duty to 21st N.I.

SORELL, Capt., R.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Ferozepore, and join H baty. 3rd brig. R.A., for duty.

WATSON—HEATHCOTE.—Lieut. col. Watson, 2nd in com., to be comdt. of 17th Bengal cav.; and Lieut. col. Heathcote, offic. 2nd in com. 9th Bengal cav., to be 2nd in com.

WEBSTER—LUMSDEN—KELSALL—ATKINSON.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts.:—Capt. Webster to be interpreter 2nd regt., there being no qualified subalt. available; Lieut. Lumsden to be instr. of musketry 6th regt., v. Whitworth, prom.; Lieut. Kelsall to be instr. of musketry 11th regt.; Lieut. Atkinson to be instr. of musketry 67th regt.

## PROMOTIONS TO LIEUTS.—INFANTRY.

The following sub lieuts. are prom. to the rank of lieut.:—

W. S. Burrell, 2nd regt.

E. W. Cunliffe, 9th regt.

W. Chase and G. H. M. Conran, 15th regt.

H. L. Hutchins, 21st regt.

R. Eccles, G. H. Lumsden, T. P. Geoghegan, A. R. Duncan, 43rd regt.

A. A. Barrett and J. A. Bell, 44th regt.

H. W. Seymour, 68th regt.

## MEDICAL.

BRADSHAW—Surg.-major A. F. Bradshaw, surg. to the C. in C., took over med. charge of the head quarters' staff and establishment at Simla, from Surg.-major J. M. Fleming, M.D., from April 29.

BRANDER—CHATTERJEE.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be surgs. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces, in the presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—Surg. E. S. Brander and Surg. F. C. Chatterjee, arrived at Fort William, April 13.

HANBURY, Surg.-major J. A., M.B., Army Med. Dept., to officiate with tempy. rank as Depy. Surg.-Gen., British Med. Service, Meerut Circle, from date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the appt., v. Depy. Surg.-Gen. E. B. Tuson, whose Indian tour of service has expired.

MULLEN, Surg. T. F., M.D., agency surg., Ulwar, is app. to the charge of the current duties of the office of polit. agent, Ulwar, in addition to his other duties, from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Law, on leave.

LEAPINGWELL.—The services of Surg. A. H. Leapingwell are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

EVES, Surg.-major C. T., in med. charge of 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as sanitary comr., insp. gen. of dispensaries, and supt. of vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., during furl. of Surg.-major R. T. Abbott.

WILMOT, Dr. R., med. officer, Rajputana State Railway, is placed in med. charge of the Rajputana State Railway from Jan. 1.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. S. Park, mag. and coll. of Sarun, for one year. Mr. C. R. Mariadin, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Buxar div. of the Shahabad dist., for three months. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, offic. mag. and coll. of Durbhunga, for sixteen months, from May 9. Hon. Sir R. Stuart, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P., priv. leave for two months and twenty-one days. The Hon. G. G. Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his departure from Bombay, per steamer *Sumatra*, on April 15. Mr. J. Ramsay, exec. engr., 2nd grade (temporary rank), availed himself on Feb. 21 of the leave granted him. Mr. J. E. Hilton, exec. engr. 4th grade, availed himself on 8th April of the leave granted him on Feb. 6. Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade (temp. rank), Central System of State Railways, three months' special leave in India, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, assist. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for two months, from April 22; granted in notification No. 83 of April 13. Mr. C. J. Neville, surveyor, 2nd grade, priv. leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same. Mr. J. R. Scott, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, for six weeks, from date on which his services may be spared. The notification granting three months' leave to study the native languages and two months' priv. leave to Mr. P. P. Dease, asst. engr., 1st grade, is cancelled. Mr. G. C. Swiney, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. S. Brough, an offg. suptd. of the 3rd grade, priv. leave for two months and nine days, from April 24. The Ven. J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, reported his departure from Bombay, per steamer *Zambesi*, on April 1. Mr. W. H. Johnson, C.S., exec. engr. Barrackpore div., priv. leave for seventy-five days, from April 25. The Rev. James Williamson, M.A., offic. senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal estab., availed himself, on 20th ult., of the furl. granted to him in Home dept. notific., dated March 27 last, No. 131. Mr. F. G. B. Fox, asst. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for fourteen days, May 15. Mr. J. B. Chalmers, exec. engr., 4th grade (temp. rank), Indus Valley State Railway, for fifteen months' leave from March 22, the leave commencing in India. Mr. H. Barret, depy. consrvr. of forests, Kanara, for two years, from 20th inst., and subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major E. C. Garstin, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd grade, temp. 2nd grade, Punjab, P.W.D., on private affairs, for one year and four days. Lieut. J. Clibborn, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, N.W.P., P.W.D., on private affairs, for one year. Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, Bengal engra, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Railway Branch, P.W.D., on urgent privat

affairs, for six months, from March 16. The following orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay granting furl. to the undermentioned officers, with the necessary subsidiary leave, are confirmed:—Surg.-Major W. R. Rice, M.D., for seven months. Surg.-Major T. G. Skardon, med. officer, 5th Bengal Cav. for 12 months. The furl. granted to Capt. J. E. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, depy. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, N.W.P. and Oudh, is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. E. H. Anderson, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, fourteen months, from May 14. Capt. and Adj. (Local Major), T. J. C. A. Studdy, R.H.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Tuitt-Dalton, 10th Hussars, from April 15 to July 15, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, in extension. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. McK. Macintyre, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Major T. C. Martelli, R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. W. F. Nuhall, 63rd foot, to Cashmere, from April 26 to Oct. 24. Colonel G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to Mussoorie, from April 9 to 13. Vet. Surg. W. D. Sartin, 6th brig., to England, from date of embarkation.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 7.)

BRANDT, F., to be dist. and sess. judge, Trichinopoly; to take effect from the reopening of the Trichinopoly Court after the present vacation.  
CHRISTIE, Major G., supt. of police, 3rd grade, Bellary, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Major H. W. H. Cox on priv. leave.  
FREETH, Capt. W., 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, to act as dep. supt., 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Packle on furl.  
FRENCH, Rev. D. J., acting chaplain of Bellary, to act as chaplain of Cannanore.  
GLENNY, W. H., to act as judge of the Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty.  
LEGGATT, G. R., exec. engr., to be a lay trustee of the church at Chicacole.  
LOVE, Lieut. H. D., R.E., to offic. as dep. consulting engr. for railways.  
OVERBURY, E. N., to act as sub coll. and joint mag., Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Glenny, on other duty.  
ROBINSON, H. D., to act as asst. supt. of police, Malabar dist., during the employment of Capt. G. R. Hodgson on other duty.  
SMITHWHITE, Rev. J., chaplain of Cannanore, to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the absence of Rev. G. Warlow on furl.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 7.)

HENDERSON—LEEBY—BORTHISTLE.—The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept. from April 14:—Offic. Conductor F. Henderson to be cond. ; Sub Cond. J. Leebey to be offic. cond. ; and Store sergt. J. W. Borthistle to be offic. sub cond., v. Cond. J. McDermitt, deceased.  
OWEN, Lieut.-Col and Major-Gen. W. G., inf., having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut.-col., to be col. from April 30.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—C. G. Douglas, depy. consrvr. of forests, South Coimbatore div. is allowed two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major A. Porter, M.D. for five months and five days on private affairs, and one month and twenty-five days on m.c., with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Capt. T. S. Magan, staff corps, wing officer 37th N.I., in anticipation. Capt. L. F. Campbell, staff corps, wing officer 26th N.I., in anticipation. Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham, acting asst. comy. gen., priv. leave for sixty days, from date of departure. Mr. E. J. Firth, supt. in the office of examiner of commissariat accts., priv. leave for sixty days, from May 15.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 10.)

CHARLES, F. L., mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Dharwar, to be mag. in charge of the div. of that dist., comprising the talukas of Gadag, Hubli, Kalghatgi, and Bankapur.  
DAY, Lieut. J. G., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Meerut com., Mily. Work, to inspr. gen., head-quarters.  
FROST—CRAWFORD—YOUNGHUSBAND.—Messrs. C. Frost, C. E. G. Crawford, and A. D. Younghusband, of the civil service, have passed their examination in the Gujarathi, Marathi, and Hindustani languages respectively.  
MACCALLUM, E., to be asst. coll. of Kanara.  
MACFARLAN, J., is perm. to retire from her Majesty's covenanted civil service on the Bombay Estab., with effect from Dec. 31.  
McIVOR, C. M., is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Hyderabad dist., during the abs. of Major Simpson.

MACLEAN, D. H. G., is app. to act as 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist., during the app. of Mr. Holland to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaira dist., or until further orders.  
MARTIN, Lieut. M., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Rawal Pindi to the Peshawar div., Mily. works.  
NEVILLE, Lieut. J., R.E., is app. to act tempy. as exec. engr., Belgaum.  
PRICE, J., acting supernum. dep. coll. in the dist. of Hyderabad, in Sind, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Hyderabad.  
WATSON, Rev. A. B., asst. chaplain, Church of Scotland, is app. to offic. at Kurrachee.  
WHITE, W. H., is app. to act as exec. engr., Kaladgi.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. F. Muir to act as 1st asst. coll. while Mr. A. A. Keyser acts as coll. of Poona.

Mr. H. F. Silcock to act as 2nd asst. coll. during the same period.

Mr. E. de la G. Sharkey to act as 1st asst. coll. while Mr. T. H. Stewart acts as coll. of Ahmednager.

In modification of notice No. 1,893 of April 12, Revenue Dept., Mr. C. B. Winchester to act as 2nd asst. coll. from the date of Mr. Sharkey's commencing to act as 1st asst. coll. during the appt. of Mr. J. Monteath to act as under sec. ; Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire to continue to act as 2nd asst. coll. while Mr. Sharkey acts as 1st asst. coll.

Mr. H. R. Cooke to act as 1st asst. coll. while Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant acts as coll. of Surat.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford to act as 2nd asst. coll. for the same period.

Mr. J. H. Todd, to act as 1st asst. coll. while Mr. A. K. Nairne acts as coll. of Tanna.

Mr. A. F. Woodburn to act as 2nd asst. coll. during the same period.

Mr. W. H. Horsley to act as 2nd asst. coll. from the date of Mr. Ollivant's being app. to act as 1st asst. coll., vice Mr. W. Woodward.

Mr. S. B. Thacker to act as 2nd asst. coll. during the absence of Mr. H. T. Ommaney on priv. leave.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 10.)

ALBAN.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified:—Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, 1st batt. 2nd foot, offic. wing officer 7th regt. N.I., Dec. 14.

HARRIS, Capt. T., 66th foot (adj. Deolali depot), to offic. as brigade major, v. Capt. Heyland, proceeding on service.

MAITLAND.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified:—Lieut. P. J. Maitland, May 2.

TANDY, Capt. H. S., adj. 8th regt. N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen., v. Major Lloyd, proceeding on service.

WITHERS, Capt. J., adj. 25th regt. N.L.I., to offic. as brigade major, v. Major Watts, proceeding on service.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, May 4.)

BARRAS—SANDWITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 24, directing Major Barras, wing comdr. 15th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Major Sandwith, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., with effect from April 23, in succession to Lieut. col. Uttersson, offic. as comdt.

BISHOP.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 30, app. Lieut. W. H. Bishop, interpreter to the batt. in India of the 11th foot.

CUNNINGHAM.—Tanna station order confd., dated April 22, directing Major E. Cunningham, 7th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own, v. Capt. Eachalaz, proceeded on leave.

DOWN, Lieut., is app. to offic. as adj. 13th N.I., in addition to his own duties.

HENNEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 20, app. Capt. Hennell (no other officer being available) to offic. as adj. 5th N.L.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Heath, app. to the Qrmr. gen.'s Dept.

MELVILL, Sub lieut. H., is transf. from the 21st to the 9th N.I., and directed to join at once.

SCOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 26, app. Lieut. E. R. Scott interpreter to the 17th foot, v. Lieut. Mayne.

SUART.—Regtl. order confd., by the officer comdg. R.A., Pay Dept., dated April 30, app. Lieut. W. H. Stuart to offic. as adj. during abs. on leave of Capt. and adj. F. C. Nicolas and of Capt. Blaksley, who has proceeded on service.

TANNER.—With reference to G.G.O. of April 30, Lieut. col. Tanner is posted to the Northern div.

YULE—BALLANTYNE.—Official intimation has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regt. specified:—Capt. J. H. Yule, 2nd batt. 11th foot; C. J. G. Ballantyne, 1st batt.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on April 1, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—

Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, 2-9th foot.

Lieut. J. Bent, R.A.

Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E.

G. Pycroft, 1-15th foot, on probation, 1st Punjab inf.

G. L. Garstin, 63rd foot, on probation, 9th Bengal cav.

N. R. Stewart, 68th foot, A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., comdg. Lahore div.

R. B. Burnaby, 70th foot.

H. A. Ravenshaw, 73rd foot, on probation, 26th N.I.



F. H. R. Drummend, 109th foot, on probation, 10th Bengal lancers.  
Surg. A. J. Wilcocks, M.B., Indian Med. Dept.

#### ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.

Army head quarters will be established at Matheran on April 8. Only emergent correspondence to be addressed to Matheran.

#### COMMANDANTS OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Para. 46.—Expunge, and substitute the following:—

"In the Native Army the appointments of commandant, squadron and wing commander, are only to be held, except in special cases, by officers of, or above, the rank of captain. The appointments of adjutant and quartermaster are only to be held permanently by subaltern officers, and are to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the rank of captain. A subaltern thus promoted may, however, under the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, if there is no qualified subaltern, squadron or wing officer in the corps, be allowed to retain his appointment provisionally until a duly qualified subaltern officer is available in the regiment. The captain so displaced will revert to the duties of his appointment as squadron or wing officer. Squadron and wing officers on promotion to the substantive rank of major will not vacate their regimental appointments. The senior squadron and wing commander will retain the title of second in command."

Para. 47.—Expunge.

Para. 48.—Expunge.

Para. 49.—Expunge.

Para. 50.—Clause 1 to be reconstructed as follows:—

"Officers will take rank and precedence regimentally according to their official grading; and temporary appointments in Native regiments will, in the same manner, be regulated by the regimental position of officers."

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 to be expunged.

#### MEDICAL.

BAINBRIDGE, Surg. G., to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and of Comparative Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, from the date of departure of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, on furl.

BOSTOCK, Vet. surg. A., doing duty with G baty. 2nd brig., is directed to proceed to Belgium for duty with C baty. 2nd brig. R.A.

DALAL, Surg. K. A., is app. to act as supt. of the District Jail at Dhulia, during the abs. of Surg. Colson on leave, or until further orders.

HEWLETT, Surg. major T. G., to be an acting dep. surg. gen., to complete establishment, v. Beatty, proceeding on service.

KURKARY, G. W., is app. substantive *pro tem.* in the 4th grade, from the date of Mr. W. Draper's retirement, viz., Dec. 8, 1877.

MANSER—ADEY—STREET.—The undermentioned med. officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Med. Estab., from April 24, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Surgs. R. Manser, H. Adey, and A. W. F. Street.

PEACOCKE, Surg. H. C. H., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Med. Establishment, from April 17, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

SALAMAN, Surg. S. M., acting supt. of the Yeranda Central Jail, is app. to act until further orders as supt. of the Poona City Jail, in addition to his present duties.

TICEHURST, Surg. major W. D. T., Bombay Med. Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from April 30.

WILSON, Surg. W. D., Army Med. Dept., is directed to embark with the R.A., proceeding on service, for gen. duty with British troops.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Paymr. F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. the hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Middleton, 15th hussars, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from April 11 to Oct. 11. Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. E. Bedford, R.A., from date of embarkation. Capt. G. Paterson, 2-1st foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. E. LeQueune, 1-18th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Capt. F. H. T. Curtis, 1-25th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. and adjt. F. F. Roupell, 70th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. B. Shawe, 70th foot, to Calcutta, from April 25 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Major C. M. Bushby, 11th N.I., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. H. R. Wintle, Bengal inf., to Mussoorie, from April 23 to Oct. 23. Surg. major A. R. Kilroy, to Naini Tal, from April 5 to May 5. Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs, R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. F. Magrath, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Col. J. A. Gayer, staff corps, 2nd in com. 19th regt. N.I., for two years, on m.o.

**MILITARY PENSION RULES.**—With reference to General Order by the Government of India, dated February 1, 1878, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government, to direct that the following rule, which is in force in the Bengal Presidency, shall also be applicable to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Native Army who attain their positions on or after April 1, 1878:—"No commissioned or non-commissioned officer, who has not been disabled on actual service, shall be entitled to the pension of the rank he may hold when invalidated or pensioned, unless he shall have served in that rank for three complete years. Should he have served a shorter period, he will be entitled only to the pension of the next lower grade, provided his unexpired service in the rank he held, when invalidated and in the next inferior grade, amounts together to full three years."

**RECRUITING FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.**—With reference to paragraph two of G. O. 353 of April 21, the Commander-in-Chief directs that all regiments which have given volunteers to corps proceeding on service be recruited up to their full establishment without delay.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 24.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. W. H. Dawson to be capt., v. J. C. O'Neal, retired; Troop Sergt. major C. H. Tye to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. St. J. Frederick, prom.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. N. G. Campbell (late Madras), from the seconded list, to be col., v. A. T. Cadell (late Madras), prom. to major gen.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. McK. Macintyre (late Madras), to be col., v. N. G. Campbell (late Madras), placed upon the seconded list; the prom. of Lieut. col. F. E. Hadow (late Madras), is antedated to Oct. 1, 1877, consequent upon Gen. G. W. Y. Simpson, col. comdt., Royal (Madras) Art., having been placed upon the retired list from that date; Major H. P. Lane (late Madras) to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. J. McK. Macintyre; Capt. and Adjt. C. W. Brereton (late Madras) to be major, v. H. P. Lane; Major M. Tweedie, from the supernumerary list, to be major, v. E. D. Tarleton, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. F. L. Graves, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. W. B. Hemans, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. W. Hunter, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. W. Hawkins, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. S. H. Desborough, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. C. W. Brereton; Lieut. A. L. Pringle to be capt., v. S. P. Oliver, who retires upon a gratuity; Lieut. W. T. G. Denny to be capt., v. R. B. Phibbs, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. G. Macinlay to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. R. S. Watson to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. H. Crofton to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. P. Blandy to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. MacW. Renny to be lieutenant upon the seconded list, as a probat. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. W. P. Kelly resigns his commission; the surname of the lieutenant app. v. L. H. Bouwens, prom., is Græme, and not as previously stated; Capt. Et. A. Molesworth to be adjt., v. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, who resigns the adjtcy. only; Vet. Surg. G. Aitken resigns his commission; Sergt. major I. Land to be qrmr., supernum. to the estab., for militia service.

2nd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. P. Philipps to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet Col. J. Thompson, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major St. John Willans to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. H. P. Philipps; Lieut. E. A. Hughes to be capt., v. Brevet major St. J. Willans; Lieut. J. S. Collins to be adjt., v. Lieut. B. A. Beale, prom.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Howarth to be capt., v. M. O'Brien, deceased.

5th Foot.—Lieut. E. Le M. Trafford to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. Hackett, prom.

6th Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Faithfull has been app. a probat. for the Indian staff corps; Gentleman cadet G. A. Hay, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. L. Grundy, prom.

7th Foot.—Qrmr. M. Slatery retires on half-pay.

8th Foot.—Capt. A. Lewis, from half-pay, late 2nd foot, to be capt., v. J. M. Batten, retired on half-pay; Lieut. H. M. Briscoe has been app. a probat. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. H. H. Russell to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. F. Kelly, app. adjt.; Queen's cadet H. H. S. Spoor, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. J. O. Jocelyn, prom.; Queen's (India) cadet G. B. Unwin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, a probat. for the Indian staff corps.

9th Foot.—Major W. Daunt to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. H. J. Buchanan, placed upon half-pay; Capt. and brevet major C. J. C. Roberts to be major, v. W. Daunt; Lieut. A. G. Wavell to be capt., v. Brevet major C. J. C. Roberts; Lieut. J. Lovell to be capt., v. Brevet major R. C. H. Gorman, retired on a pension.

11th Foot.—Second Lieut. P. A. Watson, from the 30th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. T. S. Coppinger, prom.

12th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. R. Glasgow to be capt., v. W. A. Featherstonehaugh, retired on a pension.

13th Foot.—Major P. E. V. Gilbert to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. R. B. Montgomery, placed on half-pay; Capt. and brevet major W. K. Leet to be major, v. P. E. V. Gilbert. The prom. to the rank of capt. of Lieut. H. H. Thurlow, dated April 10, is cancelled; Lieut. H. H. Thurlow to be capt., v. H. H. Parr, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. J. M. E. Waddy to be capt., v. B. D'U. Musgrave, retired.

14th Foot.—Lieut. R. W. Richardson to be capt., v. W. T. Croft, retired.

15th Foot.—Sergt. major P. J. Cunningham, from the 5th brig. depot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. M. B. Ingall, resigned.

17th Foot.—Second Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, from the 108th foot, to be second lieutenant, v. A. M. Lloyd, transf'd. to the 67th foot.

18th Foot.—Lieut. E. K. Fox has been app. a probat. for the Indian staff corps.

21st Foot.—Sub. Lieut. P. W. Browne to be lieutenant; Sub. Lieut. R. C. Toogood to be lieutenant; Sub. Lieut. W. A. Young to be lieutenant.

22nd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. E. Watson to be lieutenant col., v. Brevet col. T. Tyacke, placed on half-pay; Capt. F. W. B. Parry, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. H. E. Watson; Second Lieut. C. J. Bond, from the 53rd foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. B. Mein, a probat. for the Indian staff corps.

25th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Nixon has been app. a probat. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. R. J. Romanes to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. H. H. Mulcahy, prom.; Lieut. T. Barns to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. G. Worsley, prom.

40th Foot.—Lieut. C. Linton to be capt., v. Brevet major A. Cook, retired on a pension.

43rd Foot.—Sub. Lieut. G. H. Lumsden has been app. a probat. for the Indian staff corps.

48th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. E. D'H. Fairtlough to be lieut. col., v. Brevet Col. R. H. Travers, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major E. Feneran to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. E. D'H. Fairtlough; Lieut. W. T. McLaughlin to be capt., v. Brevet Major E. Feneran.

51st Foot.—Lieut. W. Boxwell retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigney.

60th Foot.—The transfer of Second Lieut. the Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, from the 77th foot, is cancelled; Second Lieut. D. G. R. Ryder, from the 69th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. A. Martin, retired.

65th Foot.—Second Lieut. T. J. O'Dell, from the 5th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. E. Even, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

67th Foot.—Sub Lieut. R. G. Jones to be lieut., dated Sept. 22, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1875; Lieut. E. E. MacMahon has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. R. G. Jones has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Second Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, from the 17th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Young, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Queen's Cadet W. T. Davies, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., v. F. P. Hutchinson, transfd. to the 12th foot.

71st Foot.—Second Lieut. the Hon. H. J. Anson, from the 1st foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. M. Reid, prom.

73rd Foot.—Capt. W. H. Prestou retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

78th Foot.—Capt. J. N. Gower retires on a pension.

81st Foot.—Second Lieut. J. H. Young, from the 69th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. W. Young, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

85th Foot.—Second Lieut. M. T. Thomson, from the 24th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Godfray, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Second lieut. J. R. D. McGrigor, from the 85th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. A. Fergusson, prom.; Second lieut. L. G. Russell, from the 11th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. N. R. F. Kingscote, resigned; Second lieut. P. A. V. Agnew, from the 51st foot, to be second lieut. on augmentation.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major A. Thompson, M.D., from half-pay, to be surg. major.

Surg. A. P. Green resigns his commission.

#### HALF-PAY.

Lieut. M. R. Healy, from the 97th foot, to be capt.

#### RETIRED FULL-PAY.

Major and brevet lieut. col. J. P. Stuart, from half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners, retires on full-pay.

#### BREVET.

Gen. G. W. Y. Simpson, col. comdt., royal (late Madras) art., is placed upon the retired list from Oct. 1 last, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13 last.

Major and brevet lieut. col. J. P. Stuart, half-pay, late staff officer of pensioners, to have the hony. rank of col. upon retiring on full-pay.

Major F. Creighton, royal marine light inf., to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. on retirement.

Qrmr. M. Slattery, 7th foot, to have the hony. rank of capt. upon retiring on half-pay.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:—

Lieut. col. B. Walton, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. C. M'C. Cotton, 20th hussars.

Lieut. col. H. Cook, 100th foot.

Lieut. col. H. C. Craigie, 19th hussars.

The following promts. to take place consequent upon General G. W. Y. Simpson having been placed upon the retired list:—

Lieut. Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be gen.

Major Gen. C. Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) arty., to be lieut. gen.

Col. A. T. Cadell, Royal (late Madras) arty., to be major gen.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of hon. rank upon retirement on a pension:—Lieut. col. T. H. Pitt, R.A., to be col.

Major R. O'Hara, R.A., to be lieut. col.

The following promts. to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps, removed to the Retired List under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of August 13, 1877:—

Major Gen. W. B. Salmon, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. gen.

Col. S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay staff corps, to be major gen.

The following promotion to take place in consequence of the removal to the Retired List of Lieut. Gen. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps:—

Major Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.

The undermentioned to have the temp. rank of brigdr. gen. whilst in command of brigades:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Watson, v.c., c.B., Bombay staff corps, *s'ide-de-camp* to the Queen.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. T. Macpherson, v.c., c.B., Bengal staff corps.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers to receive the value of an ensigney:—

Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Bengal staff corps, late 17th foot.

Lieut. G. Wingate, Bengal staff corps, late 19th foot.

Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Madras staff corps, late 56th foot.

Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, Bombay staff corps, late 56th foot.

#### May 31.

Royal Engineers.—Col. H. Drummond (late Bengal) retires upon a pension; Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. W. Gulliver (late Bengal) to be col., v. H. Drummond; Major G. Newmarch (late Bengal) to be lieut.

col., v. Brevet col. H. W. Gulliver; Capt. C. A. Lyon-Campbell to be major, v. G. E. L. S. Sauford, placed upon the second list for staff service; Capt. C. W. I. Harrison (late Bengal) to be major, v. G. Newmarch; Lieut. S. L. Jacob to be capt., v. C. A. Lyon-Campbell; Lieut. C. F. C. Beresford to be capt., v. C. W. I. Harrison (late Bengal).

Royal Engineer Troops.—Lieut. J. C. MacGregor, R.E., to be adjt., v. Capt. R. H. Jelf, whose period of service in that app. has expired.

#### BREVET.

Col. H. Drummond, royal (late Bengal) engr., to have the hony. rank of major gen. upon retirement on a pension.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—At Shanghai, May 19, Edith, wife of Clement F. R. Allen, son.

BARLEY—At Negapatam, May 4, wife of the Rev. A. F. Barley, son.

BAYNHAM—At Hyderabad, Scinde, April 25, wife of the Rev. A. W.

Baynham, Govt. chaplain, daughter.

BOYNE—At 149, Breach Candy-road, May 4, wife of J. H. Boyne, P.W.

Dept., son.

CAULFIELD—At Dimbulla, Ceylon, April 26, wife of Henry St. G. Caulfield, son.

GRAY—At Ballygunge, May 4, wife of W. Gray, daughter.

HANNAY—At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, April 28, wife of Capt. R. W. Hannay, R.A., son.

JONES—At Murree, May 26, wife of W. P. N. Jones, daughter.

MANISTY—At Calcutta, May 5, wife of G. E. Manisty, Bengal civil service, daughter.

METCALFE—At Rajahmundry, April 28, wife of E. P. Metcalfe, son.

PIERCY—At Lahore, May 2, wife of W. T. Piercy, Financial Department, daughter.

PILE—At Bombay, May 4, wife of R. Pile, daughter.

RICE—At Bangalore, May 1, wife of L. Rice, director of public instruction, son.

SAMPSON—At Simla, May 2, wife of A. B. Sampson, son.

SHEEHAN—At Calcutta, May 8, wife of J. Sheehan, son.

WEBB—At Byculla, April 19, wife of E. J. Webb, engine driver, G.I.P. Railway, daughter, still-born.

#### MARRIAGES.

GEORGIADI—TERRANEAU.—At Calcutta, May 4, George A. Georgiadi, to Amy, daughter of the late Henry Terraneau.

HARRINGTON—THOMPSON.—At Lahore, Punjab, April 25, Herbert S., son of the late Col. T. L. Harrington, 5th Bengal L.C., to Wanda, daughter of A. B. Thompson, asst. locomotive supt. Punjab Northern Station, Railway.

JORE—ROBERTSON.—At Calcutta, April 30, James C. Jore to Sophia G. Robertson.

MOUAT—MATHEWS.—At Madras, May 9, George B. Mouat, M.D., Surg.-Major A.M.D., to Florence, daughter of John Mathews, Camilla Lodge, Sutton, Surrey.

PEREIRA—BOOTH.—At Raneepett, May 1, Valentine A. Pereira to Sarah Booth, daughter of the late D. Booth, P.W.D.

RITHERDON—PRITCHARD.—At Calcutta, April 23, George Ritherdon, to Mary, widow of A. H. Pritchard.

SCAWEN—HENNESSY.—At Madras, April 30, Edward C. W. Scawen to Catherine T., daughter of Capt. E. Hennessy.

#### DEATHS.

BAGRAM.—At Saugor, April 30, on board the *Oorya*, J. G. Bagram, of the firm of Messrs. J. G. Bagram and Co., Calcutta, aged 63.

BURN.—At Byculla, May 1, J. Burn, of the Accountant-General's office, aged 27.

BURNELL.—At Calcutta, May 7, Mary Burnell, widow of the late Capt. F. A. Burnell, aged 60.

CALDWELL.—At Madras, May 4, R. C. Caldwell, eldest son of Bishop R. Caldwell, aged 33.

COWLEY.—At Ludiana, May 5, Mr. G. B. Cowley, supervisor, P. W. D., aged 38.

CRAIK.—At Calcutta, Helen S. Craik, aged 34.

HANKIN.—At Chindwarra, April 25, M. P. Hankin, dist. supt. of police.

HEAFORD.—At Allahabad, May 8, T. E. Heaford, exec. engr., P. W. D., aged 42.

INGLE.—At Rathgar, April 29, Margaret C., youngest daughter of William A. Ingle, aged 4.

KNOP.—At Ootacamund, May 3, Maria E., wife of John O. Knop, aged 50.

MAINWARING.—At Madras, May 3, Margaret Castleton, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Mainwaring, aged 27.

SAUNDERS.—At Nynee Tal, May 1, Alice Mary D., daughter of Reginald F. Saunders, judge of Futtehghurh, aged 19.

SCOBIE.—At Sutherlandshire, April 9, Major gen. D. M. Scobie (late H.E.I.C.S. Bombay).

SHOORIDGE.—At Tasmania, April 2, Amy, wife of Louis M. Shooridge, and third daughter of T. Liddettar, of Bombay.

SKINNER.—At Lahore, May 5, William H., son of Mr. Skinner, of Warrahad, aged 26 days.

STALKART.—At Mussoorie, April 15, John Stalkart, senior.

STRAGHAN.—At Peshawur, May 2, Clarisse L., daughter of William G. Straghan, lieut. 2-9th regt., aged 1 year.

TINCLER.—At Peshawur, April 10, Gertrude H. C., wife of Surg. B. M. Tincler, A.M.D.

WELLS.—At Calcutta, May 2, Thomas C. Wells, son of W. Wells, E. B. Railway, aged 7 months.

## Home.

### THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Star of India:—

#### To be Knights Commanders.

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.  
Stuart Colvin Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments.

#### To be Companions.

James Gibbs, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Colonel Charles James Merriman, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

James Bellet Richey, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Extra First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Panch Mahals.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott Drever, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner, Madras Town Police.

John Henry Garstin, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot.

Robert Davidson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput.

Charles Alfred Elliott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, North-Western Provinces.

Major Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Chief Engineer, Mysore and Coorg.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The committee reassembled on the 23rd ult., and Sir George Campbell continued his statements regarding the operations of the Public Works Department in extending their system of irrigation on the improved principles of recent years. The hon. member considered the subject in connection with the views he entertains of modes of averting droughts, scarcity, and the famines resulting from these causes. He described geographically the situation of the rivers of India, and as they had been applied to subserve an extensive canal system of irrigating the land. The nature of the cereals cultivated, and on what soils, was described—rice, not the most important grain, was grown on the Eastern and Western coasts, but it proved injurious to the land, and was not so profitable a cultivation as wheat and barley and other grains which were grown on the dry lands of the North-West Provinces, for instance. The rice districts were subject to drought, and in 1873 the rice crops of Bengal were destroyed by drought, and a famine arose. Rice famines in Bengal have been frequent. It is a sudden visitation, and the calamity the greater because the natives in rice districts cultivated nothing else, and it was almost their exclusive food. On the dry lands of the North-West Provinces a variety of grains are cultivated, and not rice to any extent; hence the populations, although subject to famine, do not find it so acute a visitation as the rice famines of Bengal proper.

The witness explained the practical modes of irrigation on high-water and low-water systems as applied in Southern India. The Godavery, Kistna, and Canvery Canals and anicuts were the most promising examples of irrigation by means of the overflow of rivers. The canals and anicuts of these districts, which control the water of rivers, were always well supplied with water, and consequently the soil was cultivated to every possible advantage. On the low-water system prevailing in the North-Western Provinces, Scinde, and the Punjab, wheat, barley, and other grains are grown. In the course of his remarks on the Godavery irrigation, Sir George Campbell paid a high tribute to the skill and energy of Sir Arthur Cotton as the engineer officer under whose direction these works as we now find them were constructed.

The witness next gave some account of the financial conditions under which canal irrigation proceeded, noticing that, although on the Godavery, Kistna, &c., the canals had proved profitable and successful experiments, the earlier attempts at this form of irrigation had proved unsuccessful and ruinously costly. The first fifty miles of the Ganges Canal was an instance, the cost of construction of which was enormous without the reproductive results occurring that were anticipated. The northern system of canals had proved far more expensive to construct than the southern system.

Sir G. Campbell next took the Ganges Canal as a test by which to ascertain the benefits to cultivation and the returns to revenue of this form of irrigation, and proved that from 4 to 2½ per cent., and not 7 per cent., on the capital was the just return if the debt incurred on the works were taken into the calculation. The canal passed through lands that had always been fertile; it had not, therefore, converted an impoverished soil into a fertile one. He argued that if a canal does not pay for its construction, this fact proved that it was not required.

Sir G. Campbell next adverted to the Saone Canal, which had been almost uselessly constructed and at enormous cost to the Government. He had advised the Government, when they submitted the estimates for this work to him as then Lieut.-Governor of

Bengal in 1870, not to undertake the project without being provided with more engineering knowledge. Results proved that the Saone Canal should never have been constructed; it had been a complete failure.

After further statements regarding irrigation works, Sir G. Campbell reviewed the general operations of the Public Works Department, and gave it as his opinion that there was ample room for reform in the constitution of that establishment. It needed a better administrative system. He recommended for the further carrying out of irrigation works thoroughly and effectively, the appointment of a council or special tribunal to supervise the Public Works Department itself. The witness was in favour of the establishment of a Sinking Fund to meet the future cost of works, and prevent resorting to big loans.

The committee met again on May 30, when Sir G. Campbell's examination was temporarily suspended, and

Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., Under-Secretary of Irrigation to the Bombay Government, and who had acted as Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works in the Deccan, was examined. He gave evidence on the nature and character of the more modern works constructed in the Presidency; naming the works *seriatim*, and pointing out why they were designed, and how constructed, and carried out. He described the physical character of the country in the districts of the Deccan, and showed how necessary, and yet how difficult to construct without enormous cost, were the irrigation works required. The witness described the irrigation works in Sind. They are inundation canals, the names of the principal of which are the Narra, Gar, Bigarri, Sukkur, Shadapur, Futali, Aliwal, Mitrow, and the Thur. A mode of clearing these canals is adopted after the inundations. This is a practice resorted to the better to benefit by the next opportunity of filling the channels. It is an imperative process. The clearance of the channels has cost from £12,500 to £70,000 per annum. It has been known for the whole population of a district to turn out for the clearance of the channels. The irrigation derived from the inundation canal system has been much improved, and produces now one-fourth more business than it did a few years ago. But the losses to Government arising from the difficulty of constructing suitable irrigation works on the alluvial soil of Sind have been considerable, and the land revenue, therefore, suffers. The total capital outlay on the Bombay system of canals since British occupation has been nearly seven millions sterling (as we understood). Two millions have been expended on canals in Sind alone. The canal irrigation works of Sind, from producing £240,000 yearly, now produces about £340,000. It has been calculated that the works as they now stand pay 15 per cent. on capital. Colonel Dickens had deposed that generally irrigation works did not become remunerative until after they had been twelve years in operation. The Sind canals have some time since paid good percentage on capital. The cost of extending and keeping the canals in order is about £50,000 per annum. The witness said he advocated a much larger expenditure on extensions. The irrigation, although it has cost much, is of a serviceable kind, and the supply of water is ready to meet a great demand, while it seldom fails, and then not generally, but in some isolated place. After hearing the witness on a variety of other topics connected with the Bombay system of irrigation, the committee adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

H.M.S. "CROCODILE."—The *Crocodile*, Indian troopship, Captain Sharpe, made a commission trial of her machinery on Wednesday morning, under the superintendence of Mr. Icely, inspector of machinery. With a mean steam pressure of 27·37 lb. in the boilers and 18·587 lb. in the cylinders, and 53 revolutions per minute, the horse-power indicated amounted to 3,250·90. The speed realised was 13·36 knots per hour. The trial was perfectly satisfactory.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Australia* has left with £243,920, of which £44,000 is in bar silver for Bombay, and £10,000 for Calcutta. The sums consigned to Penang and Shanghai in dollars amount to £80,440 and £57,810 respectively, and in addition £47,000 is in bar silver for the latter place. The balance is made up of some insignificant amounts of gold and silver coin.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on May 29 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £340,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8·387d., and to Bombay, £60,000, at an average of 1s. 8·375d. Tenders on the former Presidency at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 61 per cent., all above that price in full, while tenders on Bombay at 1s. 8½d. will receive in full. The Calcutta average rate is fractionally higher than last week, and the amount allotted at the above price being about 30 per cent. less than the present allotment is rather more favourable.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.—This Company have announced the dividends for 1877 that will be proposed at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held next month. The shares will receive, besides the interest of 5 per cent. on the capital, a supplement of 7fr. 98c. and a fraction, together 32fr. 98c. for the year, against 23fr.

55½c. for 1876, and 26fr. 88c. for 1875. The "actions de jouissance," or redeemed shares, will receive only the 7fr. 98c. The delegations get 11fr. 75½c. in addition to the 5 per cent. interest, or 36fr. 75½c.; the redeemed delegations, 11fr. 75½c. The founders' shares obtain a dividend of 436fr. 50c. net, after 200fr. 29c. for 1876, and 106fr. 17c. for 1875.

**THE P. and O. COMPANY.**—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company state in their report for the half-year ended March 31 last that the revenue, which last year showed an increase of £100,000 over the previous year, this time shows a falling off of £102,000. The expenditure is somewhat lower also, and the directors hope that the revenue for the remainder of the year may show an improvement. An interim dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum is recommended, as against a 4 per cent. rate at this time last year. It is stated that the debenture debt, which at the date of the last report stood at £414,500, will be reduced a further £78,500 by June 1, and it is hoped that by the end of the year this debt will hardly exceed £250,000.

**INDIANS AT MALTA.**—The Malta correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated May 16, says:—"The Indian troops will be disposed as follows:—Infantry, Jezirah Island and Fort Manoel; Sappers, Point Dragut and Fort Tigne; Cavalry, Marsa and Race-course. The Infantry and Sappers will be in good positions, plenty of fresh air, and what is most important, capital sea-bathing all around their camps. The Cavalry in the Marsa have also been well looked after, and the best part of the ground picked out for them. Borings have been driven, and at no point will there be less than thirteen feet down to water. These precautions having been taken, and our dry season having set in, it is to be hoped that the gallant fellows will be in some better galloping locality before a change of season brings a chance of fever."

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—Yesterday the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in the case of "The Maharajah Sing v. the Maharani Koer," in which an application was made for a rehearing, on the ground that the applicant, who claimed to be the heir, had not been represented when the Judicial Committee heard the application in July last. The property at Oude was said to be worth about "one million and-a-half sterling." Sir J. Stephen, Q.C., Mr. Doyné, and Mr. Ross were for the petitioner; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. J. Grattan on the other side, but were not called upon. Their lordships refused to allow the case to be reopened, and referred the applicant to the Indian Courts.

**MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—In the report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the past year, which has just been issued, the directors state that they "are able to make the important announcement to proprietors that the negotiations with the Government mentioned in recent reports for establishing a system of navigation have progressed satisfactorily, and that there has been repaid to the company on account of the capital formerly expended upon surveys and works not included in the section constructed, the sum of £60,000 towards meeting the required outlay. The company will therefore soon be in the position of being able to make productive the large portion of its capital, amounting to £380,000 which was expended to render the canal navigable, and which hitherto the directors have been unable to make available for purposes of revenue." The report contains much detailed information derived from the reports of the officers of the company, which seem generally to show satisfactory development.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**—From the accounts of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company which appear in the fortieth report, just issued, the gross receipts for the half-year ended Dec. 31 were £266,331, against £194,307; and the working expenses were £93,408, against £83,974; leaving the net earnings at £172,923, as compared with £110,333. The number of passengers carried was 929,672, against 825,919, there being an increase in every class except third-class travellers, who were nearly 10,000 fewer in number than in the corresponding period. The carriage of goods of all kinds figured for an increase, the total being 249,054 tons, against 179,509 tons. Calculating the rupee at 1s. 10d., the profit in excess of the guaranteed interest amounted to £99,601, and after deducting £2,612 as a contribution to the provident fund for the benefit of the servants in India, there was £96,989 to be divided between the Government and the company. The losses by exchange, amounting to £3,287, have still to be taken into consideration, and the available balance is then sufficiently large to enable a dividend of £2 to be paid to the shareholders in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2. 10s. At the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, held on May 27, at the offices, 44, Gresham-street, Mr. John Farley Leith, Q.C., M.P., in the chair, the report was adopted.

**CAPTAIN TROTTER, R.E.**—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 27th ult., Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair, the President presented the Victoria (Patron's) medal to Captain Henry Trotter, R.E., for his survey operations while with the late Mission to Eastern Turkestan under Sir Douglas Forsyth, and for his additions to the map of Central Asia, by uniting his own work on the Upper Oxus with the exploration of the Mulla and Havildar further to the west, so as to give for the first time a nearly continuous delineation of the course of the

river from its sources in the Pamir Lakes to the frontiers of Balkh. Captain Trotter, in acknowledging the honour, said that some of the pleasantest moments of the traveller in distant lands were spent in thoughts of home and of the welcome he might expect if he had the good fortune to return. It was not, however, given to all to realise that welcome, and his comrade, the late Dr. Stoliczka, who was his constant companion in all his wanderings in Central Asia, died a martyr to duty when within a few days of the end of their journey. Captain Trotter said it was a source of gratification to him to find himself supported on this occasion by Sir Douglas Forsyth, who had so ably conducted the Embassy to Kashgar, and to whose zeal in the cause of geography he was indebted for the opportunities which had led to the discoveries alluded to by the President.

**THE NEW INDIAN NATIVE PRESS LAW.**—Mr. Farley Leith, M.P., has just presented to the House of Commons a petition of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, protesting against the new Native Press Law as a measure of an entirely retrograde character, quite out of harmony with the principles on which the British administration in India has hitherto been conducted; and that it is calculated to aggravate the very mischief which it is designed to prevent; one very serious objection to the main provision of the Act is that the power of interference with the Press is vested in certain executive officers, with an appeal to certain higher executive officers; and that the judicial courts are precluded from entertaining any jurisdiction in matters that may be alleged by local executive officials to fall within the scope of the Act. The petitioners point out that this stretching of the powers of the executive in India at the expense of the judiciary appears to be part of a furtively designed system, this being only one of several measures in which the object is aimed at; and it is equivalent to the introduction of the old system of administration by Government orders and proclamations, only in another and slightly disguised form. The petitioners add that the public feeling in Bombay against this measure is so strong that a meeting of the inhabitants to memorialise the authorities regarding it was generally desired, and has only been postponed for the present, in view of the unsettled state of the relations between the European Powers, and the consequent necessity for avoiding anything which might by any possibility embarrass the Government.—(Communicated.)

**THE STAR OF INDIA.**—The Hon. Ashley Eden, on whom her Majesty has conferred the honour of a Knight Commandership of the "Most Exalted Order of the Star of India," is the third son of Robert John, third Lord Auckland (sometime Bishop of Bath and Wells), by his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis E. Hurt, of Alderwasley, Derbyshire. He was born in the year 1831, and was educated at Rugby and at Haileybury College, from which he entered the East India Company's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment in 1852. Having held several inferior posts, he acted as Secretary to the Government of Bengal from 1860 down to 1871, and was a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the two last years of his tenure. He was appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in 1871, and was promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in the course of last year. Sir Ashley Eden married Eva Maria, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Rowley Money, C.B., but was left a widower in 1877.—Among other representative Indian officials who have obtained the high honour of the Star of India, Mr. James Bellot Richey may be especially mentioned. This gentleman, who was a member of Exeter College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1855, passed into the Bombay Civil Service by competitive examination the year before the Indian Mutiny. He was more than once officially commended for the discharge of important duties during that agitated period, and afterwards went through the grades of civil employ with unflinching credit until the breaking out of the troubles at Baroda, in the settlement of which he bore a very prominent share, displaying as much intrepidity in face of the disturbances which occurred in the city as skill and judgment in the management of the political question. Since that time Mr. Richey has presided over one of the most important Commissions ever issued in India—that, namely, upon the "Deccan Riots;" and the Official Report issued by him, in conjunction with Messrs. Lyon, Colvin, and the Rao Bahadur Sumbhooprasad, is beyond dispute the most valuable State document as yet published upon the pressing questions of famine and peasant-indebtedness over Western India.

**INDIAN AGRICULTURE.**—Mr. F. C. Danvers read on the 17th May, at the Society of Arts, an elaborate paper on "Agriculture in India," in which he attempted to show in detail how famines might be averted by improved husbandry, and more especially by the importation of English methods and implements. In conclusion, he pointed out that, besides the benefits that would accrue to India herself from the introduction of improved methods of cultivation by increasing her food supplies available for export and for home use, and by rendering the crops more secure against failure in unpropitious seasons, this country also has most positive interests, direct and indirect, in the successful attainment of this object. India now supplies this country with over 3½ million cwt. of wheat, or between 1-13th and 1-14th of its total imports of that grain, and, with the exception of the United States of America and



Russia, it furnishes us with a greater amount of wheat than any other country. The advantages that would follow a vast increase in the exports of wheat from India to England would be shared by our merchants and shipowners, as well as by the growers, while the demand that a more scientific system of agriculture would cause for improved implements and machinery would also benefit the manufacturers of this country. Exclusive of Bengal and Assam, the area of British India under cultivation amounts to 119,523,596 acres, while there remain 316,427,764 acres uncultivated. It would thus appear that after allowing ample margin for towns, pastures, forests, fallows, and other lands not immediately available for cultivation, there must yet exist immense areas capable of being brought under the plough, and awaiting only the industry and energy necessary to cause them to bring forth fruits for the service of man. In the discussion which followed, Sir Arthur Cotton dwelt upon the evil of burning the manure in India as fuel, and said that cheap transit enabling the peasants to be supplied from the coal mines and forests was the only thing that could put an end to so ruinous a practice. He also condemned the method of charging for irrigation by the acre, instead of by the cubic yard. Almost all India, he continued, is virgin soil. It has never been cultivated more than two or three inches deep. Deeper ploughing, when tried by way of experiment on one of the model farms, gave marvellous results. The model farms were in his opinion most valuable institutions, and there should be one in every district in India. The natives were exceedingly intelligent and incomparably more teachable than Englishmen. Cheap transit irrigation, deep cultivation, and plantation, these four things would make India a garden. Mr. Dutt, an Indian gentleman, said Indian rice was a surface feeder, and would not grow if the land was ploughed deep. He spoke strongly in favour of plantation. Mr. Cotton, of the Bengal Civil Service, who in a Government report had expressed his own views as well as those of the Bengal Government (Sir G. Campbell being Governor at the time) against model farms, now said that they had had many model farms in Bengal, but all had failed, both agriculturally and financially. He knew no instance of successful scientific agriculture in India. If the Indians once saw that it paid them, they would accept any improvements we could offer, but they were already very skilful agriculturists. Dr. Balfour said that the forests were year by year receding further from civilised man and the price of fuel increasing. He could not but think that with greater care of the small tanks the situation would be improved. Mr. C. Walford, Mr. Collins, late Government Economic Botanist at the Straits Settlements, Mr. Elliot, and Rajah Rambal Sing, also addressed the meeting. In moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Danvers for his interesting and instructive paper the Chairman, Mr. Caird, C.B., said that, though he often heard India spoken of as a poor country, the broad fact that she maintained to the square mile a population greater than that of either France or Germany, both of which had other important industries besides agriculture, seemed to show either that her soil was unusually rich, or her agriculture by no means so defective as was generally represented. There was, indeed, no plant of value which could not be produced in India, and in this country we, during the last three unproductive years, had experienced the advantage of her agriculture, both in the direct supplies and the consequent check to the rise of price, through the increasing quantities of wheat she had been able to send to us, and which in 1877 reached one-ninth of our total foreign imports. With a fertile soil, an abundant supply of labour, extensive railway communication on all the main lines of travel, and vast works of irrigation already executed, India under good government and with time must prosper. If he should have the good fortune to return from India he might be able to speak from personal knowledge of the subject, one branch of which, as a member of the Famine Commission, it would be his duty to investigate. That the elements of prosperity were there was unquestionable, and this country had undertaken a responsibility for their proper use which could not either with safety or honour, be neglected.

## India in Parliament.

### INDIAN TROOPS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 24.—In reply to Mr. WADDY, Mr. E. STANHOPE stated that the terms and conditions of service of the native forces remain precisely what they were when Acts 21 and 22 Vic. cap. 106 were passed. There had been a slight alteration in the form of attestation only, made by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1869.—In reply to Mr. FAWCETT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that no portion of the revenues of India had at any time been devoted to defray the expenses of the transport of Indian troops to Malta, and therefore no such expenditure could be sanctioned by the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was not provided by the Government of India Act, that no grant or appropriation of any of the revenues of India could be allowed without obtaining the as-

sent of the majority of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and whether such a grant or appropriation must not be made when the money of India was advanced to defray those expenses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 26.—CAPTAINS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—In reply to Colonel ARBUTHNOT, Colonel STANLEY said the regulations were not quite clear, but would be made so, as to whether captains serving in India who might complete twenty years' service would be compelled to defray the cost of their passage to England, and that of their successors to India? It might be necessary to consult the India-office on the subject.

THE RECENT FAMINE IN INDIA.—In reply to Mr. B. POTTER, Mr. E. STANHOPE stated that his attention had been drawn to a statement in the *Times* of the 15th instant, that the mortality caused by the recent famine in Madras, Bombay, and Malsur was not far short of six millions; and that so soon as full information reached the Government it would be laid before the House. Great as had been the mortality, he could not suppose it such as represented; and the diminution of the population must be attributed in some measure to a large emigration from the distressed districts.

INDIAN TROOPS.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. O'DONNELL, said that no official information had been received on the subject of an alleged act of insubordination in the 31st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, but that there appeared to be no reason for attaching any importance to the proceeding.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. FAWCETT, \* said there had been no appropriation of the revenues of India for the movement of Indian troops to Malta, and consequently no case had arisen for referring to the Secretary of State in Council for assent.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Major NOLAN, explained that while the wives of European soldiers ordered to Malta remained in India they received free quarters and subsistence allowance if European, or in some cases of mixed descent, at eight rupees a month; if otherwise, at six and a-half rupees a month; their children under sixteen, at two and a-half rupees a month. The wives and children receive, in addition, half and quarter rations respectively free.

Mr. FAWCETT, in reply to Mr. DILLWYN, said he should not bring forward his motion on the Indian Army that evening; and gave notice to postpone the motion until an early day, or until the Indian Budget.

On the question that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL moved that "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the cost, direct and indirect, of her Majesty's Indian troops serving within the old Indian limits east of the Cape of Good Hope."—Colonel STANLEY offered no objection on the part of Government to an investigation of the kind proposed; but it must be deferred to a later period of the Session. The War Office had intended to appoint a Department Committee of its own so soon as the movement was completed.—Mr. C. B. DENISON thanked the Government for assenting to the inquiry.—Mr. HAYTER pointed out that the Committee of 1867 had already made it clear that Indian troops could only be employed at a very great cost.—Mr. RYLANDS was stopped by the SPEAKER from discussing the general policy of the measure under consideration.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE was favourable to the experiment, but thought that the army should first be put upon a particular footing to make it opportune.—Sir H. HAVELOCK predicted that the result of an inquiry would prove that Indian troops could only be employed in great emergencies; while Mr. A. MILLS expected from it totally opposite results.—Mr. CHILDERS asked for further information as to the exact points which the new Committee was to go into; after which Sir G. CAMPBELL's amendment was negatived without a division.—Mr. RYLANDS then resumed his speech, and stated at length his objection to the policy of menace and demonstrations; and Mr. E. JENKINS condemned the employment of Indian troops as likely to raise the jealousy of Europe and to create dangers in India.—Mr. GLADSTONE repeated his reasons for believing the measure to be illegal, and contended that the Government had broken the Common Law by increasing the standing army without the sanction of Parliament, and had violated the 41st, 55th, and 57th sections of the Government of India Act.—Mr. E. STANHOPE showed that the 57th section did not restrict the services within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the old East India Company.—Sir A. GORDON, on the other hand, insisted that the Indian Native Army was not liable to serve out of those limits.—Mr. MUNTZ said he felt so strongly on the constitutional point that he must with regret vote against the Speaker leaving the chair; while Sir GEORGE BOWYER denied that any constitutional difficulty existed, and ridiculed the suggestion that the Bill of Rights extended beyond the Kingdom.—Mr. HORWOOD and Dr. LUSH spoke against the Vote, and Mr. B. COCHRANE deprecated the renewal of the constitutional issue which had already been decided; but Mr. NEWDEGATE insisted on explaining once more his reason for believing that the Government had broken the India Act of 1868.—Mr. JACOB BRIGHT insisted that no emergency had been shown or in fact existed; while Mr. HARCASCADE rejoiced in the measure as showing that India, instead of being a source of weakness, was a strength to the Empire.—Lord HARTINGTON said that if

\* Denotes that these questions, or notices of them, will be found in the present, or a previous number of *Allen's Indian Mail*.

the opposition to the Speaker leaving the chair were pushed to a division he could not take part in it, because it was unprecedented and could lead to no practical result, except postponing the Estimates until Thursday. There had been so much mystery and so many irreconcilable statements in justification of their policy that, until the Government could lay its full case before the House, it was impossible to discuss it. At the same time, lest the granting of this Estimate be interpreted as a vote of confidence, he pointed out that all that Parliament had done was to sanction the policy of preparation, and warned the Government against presuming upon this to commit the country to war.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Government had never at any time wished to plunge the country into war; on the contrary, they believed that their measures—and this among others—were calculated to avert war and to bring about a peaceful and permanent settlement. He agreed that this was an inconvenient opportunity for challenging the policy of the Government, but admitted that it would be within the competence of Parliament to express its opinion on it at some future time.—After some remarks from Mr. O'DONNELL and Mr. FAWCETT, who declined to follow the course recommended by Lord Hartington, the House divided, when the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair was carried by 214 to 40.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the two votes in the Army and Navy Departments, for the Indian contingent, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, May 30.—THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—In answer to Lord E. FITZMAURICE, Mr. BOURKE said the Shah of Persia does intend to visit this country. His Majesty's visit will be, by his own desire, *incognito*, his wish being to visit various institutions and manufactories and study them in detail. His Majesty's wishes, therefore, will be carefully respected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, May 31.—INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. STANHOPE informed Mr. Arthur Mills that in the present state of public business it was impossible for him to fix a day for making the annual financial statement relating to India.

## India Office.

May 30, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. J. S. Porter, F. W. Porter, G. G. Morris, W. H. Smith, C. W. Whish, H. F. Blandford (Uncov.), H. T. Tanner (Uncov.), F. Trimmer (Uncov.), C. J. A. Duke (Uncov.), A. Herbage (Uncov.), B. Wallnutt (Uncov.), W. H. Mercer (Uncov.), L. H. G. Thomas (Uncov.), and P. K. Hyndman (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Messrs. G. D. Irvine, J. H. Master, and H. T. Ross (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Messrs. T. C. Hope, c.s.l., W. A. Russell (Uncov.), M. Byrne (Uncov.), and W. R. Hamilton (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. J. R. Hubday, Staff Corps; Capt. W. J. Heavyside, R.E.; Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Capt. J. W. Ridgway, Inf.; Surg. W. A. Simmonds; and Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, Staff Corps.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. major G. E. Whitton; Lieut. R. C. Sherard, Staff Corps; and Surg. major H. Griffith.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. W. J. Le Breton, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. G. MacKenzie, Staff Corps; Major R. V. Malden, Staff Corps; Surg. major N. Hopkins; and Lieut. col. W. H. Newport, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. J. H. Twigg, 6 mos., furl.; J. H. Lyons (Uncov.), 4 mos., s.c.; J. C. Ledger (Uncov.), 6 mos., furl.; T. Benson, 4 mos.

**Bombay Estab.**—Messrs. H. W. Lewis (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; and W. R. Hamilton, 3 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

**Bombay Estab.**—Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. W. Palmer (Uncov.), G. W. Strettell (Uncov.), and W. B. Taylor (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. W. Seouco (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. Y. Fosberry, v.c., Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*

#### BIRTHS.

**ARATHOON**—The wife of C. W. Arathoon, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter, at Westbourne-park-road, W., May 28.

**CRIPPS**—The wife of E. W. Cripps, of a daughter, at Cirencester, May 26.

**DE CETTO**—The wife of Major De Cetto, R.A., of a daughter, at Upper Twickenham, May 28.

**DUNCAN**—The wife of Major John Duncan, 102nd, R.M.F., of a daughter, at Camberley, Surrey, May 23.

**ELWES**—The wife of the Rev. W. W. Elwes, M.A., Chaplain, Madras Establishment, of a son, at Southend-on-Sea, May 25.

**VRAED**—The wife of L. Vraed, merchant, of Shanghai and Tientsin, China, of a son, at Calvados, France, May 10.

### MARRIAGES.

**DAMONT—RAVENSHAW**.—G. H. Damont, M.A., B.C.S., to Caroline Rebecca, widow of the late J. H. Ravenshaw, B.C.S., and daughter of the late Col. Wm. J. Thompson, c.b., of the B.A., at Paddington, May 25.

**RABAN—RABAN**.—May 20th, at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, by the Rev. T. Cave Browne, M.A., Vicar of Detling, assisted by the Rev. E. Hopkins, vicar of the parish, the Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Senior Chaplain H.M.'s Madras Establishment, to Elizabeth Frances, widow of the late H. C. B. C. Raban, Esq., B.C.S., and eldest daughter of the late G. F. Cockburn, Esq., B.C.S.

**SMITH—FREER**.—Henry Hammond Smith, late M.M.S., son of the late C. J. Smith, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, to Ethil Freer at Stourbridge, May 23.

**WEBB—OTLAY**.—Henry G. Webb, Captain 30th (Hertfordshire) Regt., to Florence, daughter of Major-General Atlay, c.b., late R.H.A., at Worcester, May 23.

### DEATHS.

**CUNNINGHAM**—Cecil James, aged six months, May 21, and Ada Helen, aged three and a half years, children of Capt. Charles Cunningham, R.E., Bolarum, India, at 23, Bloomfield-street, W.

**RINGROSE**—Joseph Ringrose, for many years connected with the G.I.P. Railway Company at Bombay, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company at home, at Croydon, May 24, aged 55.

**ROGERS**—John K. Rogers, late of the Bengal Education Dept., at 85, Hereford-street, W., May 7.

**STUBBS**—George Stubbs, at 62, Albert-street, Regent's-park, May 23, aged 76.

**TAYLOR**—John Taylor, late of Rajmahal, Bengal, at Southend-on-Sea, May 22, aged 66.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 25. Str. Cathay, Calcutta.—29. Str. Sultan, Calcutta; Silas Wilson, Gopaulpore.—27. Blackwall, Rangoon; City of Hankow, Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta.—29. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta; str. Balmoreal Castle, Cape Town; str. Coquet, Rangoon; Glenburn, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

May 24. Lord Palmerston, Mauritius; str. Humbert, Bombay.—25. Gao. Croshaw, Mauritius; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—28. Banian, Hong Kong.—29. G. H. Oulton, Bombay; Johann Carl, Singapore; Chin Yarg, Singapore; Cynus, Kurrachee.—29. Henrietta, Singapore; Sam Skolfield, Bombay.—30. Str. Australia, Calcutta; str. Teucer, Penang; Zamosa, Point de Galle; Knight of the Thistle, Calcutta; Indian Chief, Bombay; Lady Lisgar, Bombay; Duchess of Edinburgh, Calcutta; str. Undoland, Aden.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### For Overland Route.

Per str. —, May 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. C. Fleming. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Finch, and Mr. and Mrs. Greening. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Glen, Mr. Pinsten, Major Orchard, and Major Pomefether. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Seise, and Mr. H. Paget. For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Burbridge. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. D. Fraser. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. C. Mackenzie, and Mr. Kirkpatrick. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. Wrightson, Mrs. Wrightson, Lieut. M. B. Jackson, and Lieut. W. S. Moncreiff. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. Crichton, Gen. Sir A. Borton, Lieut. Borton, Lieut. Auld, Lieuts. Banning, Thompson, Sanley, and Goff, and Dep. surg. gen. Tozo. For GIBRALTAR.—Lieuts. Ross, Barnett, Gordon, and Swire. For ADEN.—Mr. W. Bromley, and Lieut. P. W. Bush. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Brown, and Lieut. J. C. Walcott.

Per str. —, May 30.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. T. Cooper, Capt. C. E. Yates, and Rev. A. G. Cane. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Izard.

Per str. —, May 30.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. L. Chapman, Dr. Bensley, and Mrs. and Miss Bensley. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Casadohaig.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Star of Denmark, for Calcutta, April 15, 10 S., 31 W.  
City of Nankin, for Calcutta, April 19, 6 N., 26 W.  
Arthur Stone, for Calcutta, April 13, 6 S., 29 W.  
Prince Charlie, for Bombay, April 9, 24 S., 30 W.  
Inchkeith, for Calcutta, May 21, 40 N., 13 W.  
Vienna, from Mauritius, May 12.  
Benelouch, from Calcutta, May 16.  
City of Paris, for Calcutta, May 24, 45 N., 10 N.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JUNE 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. Spens, Lieut. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. R. B. Pitt, Mrs. Edinger, Major Crawford, and Major A. D. Parsons.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Ward, and Rev. J. D. Ostrehan.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mr. T. W. Miles, Col. W. Goodfellow, Mr. R. G. Hardy, and Mr. C. E. Coles.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Stilwell.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bullock, and Mrs. J. Fallon.

#### JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowbotham.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Haines.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, Major and Mrs. Bloomfield, and Lieut. col. Galbraith.  
VENICE to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Layton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Angus, and Mr. W. Barr.

#### JUNE 20.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Giddes.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. M. Scuttar, Mr. S. H. Wynne, and Mr. H. C. Barstow.

## FEUDATORY STATES IN INDIA.

The weekly telegram of the *Times*, dated Calcutta, May 26, contains the following statement. It is interesting and significant:—

The military strength of the principal feudatory States has engaged rather prominently of late the attention of the Indian Government. The result is the circulation among subordinate Governments and administrations, and among political officers, of a very important despatch declaratory of the Government policy. Feudatory armies are required henceforth to be limited to numbers sufficient for internal protection. No number in excess of this requirement can be permitted. It is said that, with due regard to the safety of the Empire, the Governor-General has, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the utilisation of the feudatory armies for Imperial defence is at present impracticable, though no doubt would be felt as to the propriety of so utilising these forces if a practical scheme were devised. The reduction of forces in excess of internal requirements is to be insisted upon, save in certain exceptional circumstances, such as where the Imperial garrisons would be required were it not that their duty is performed by feudatory troops, or, again, where these troops perform police duties only. It is further required that great caution should be exercised in permitting feudatory troops to be drilled by European officers. The Government directs that arms of precision are not to be supplied, and is desirous of being kept fully informed as to the numbers, organisation, equipment, and discipline of these forces, as it wishes to dispel all mystery in reference to feudatory armies and to encourage the native chiefs to treat the Government with perfect confidence in this matter. The duty is also enjoined of periodical inspections not only of the feudatory troops, but also of the various State arsenals. To endeavour as much as possible to curtail extravagant military establishments, military operations, it is said, ought to be confined to the object of the personal security of the chiefs and the security of internal peace. The immediate necessity of this despatch is said to have been occasioned by the difficulty which has been felt in dealing with the applications from native States for improvement in their armaments, in regard to the equipment of troops, the importation of arms, and the services of European officers for instruction and drill.

**SKULL OF A WHALE.**—About a fortnight ago the skull of a whale of the Rorqual tribe, the largest of the whale tribe, was washed ashore on the Clifton beach. The length of this skull from the end of the jawbone to the bone connecting it with the body was sixteen feet, and the width at the base about eight feet. Several vain attempts were made to drag the skull to the Kurachi Museum; but at last Captain Burgess, of the Royal Artillery, organised a body of fifty lascars, who, with the aid of half-a-dozen pairs of bullocks, quantities of tackle, and an ordnance cart, brought this curious deposit from ocean depths, and it now adorns the Kurachi Museum, and has astonished large numbers of natives ever since.—*Beacon*, April 29.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 6.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 7.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 26th April, and 26th Oct. } Sa. R.			
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales.	97	85 86
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..		85	86
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		85	86
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	80	80
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	1,000 as	80	80
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	equivalent to	81½	83
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	£100.	80½	80
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..			
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..			

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 2½d.	5s. 4d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..			53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ... ..			59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1830 ... ..			104½ to 106
India 4 per cent. ... ..			100½ to 102
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1834 ... ..			101 to 102½
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.			99 to 101
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..			29s. to 33s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..			29s. to 33s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 to 117	
South Indian ... ..	28.0	— to —	
Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	100	— to —	
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	129 to 131	
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	129 to 131	
East Indian ... ..	100	128 to 131½	
G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	122 to 127	
Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —	
Ditto ... ..	10	— to —	
Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 105	
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	115½ to —	
Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 109	
Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	— to —	
Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	114 to 116	
Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	100	99 to 100	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	113 to 115½	
South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 to —	
Ditto ... ..	22. 8s.	— to —	
Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	107 to 109	
Nizam's State Railway ... ..	100	101 to 103	
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11½ to 11½	
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	2½ to —	
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	28 to 27	
Delhi and London ... ..	all	— to —	
Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	101 to 103	
Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	33 to 39	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½	
Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to 7½	
Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	19½ to 19½	
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	2½ to 2½	
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½	
Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17½ to —	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57	
Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30	
Lower Assam ... ..	28. 5s.	3½ to 4	
Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4	
Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	65 to 67	
Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3 to 3½	
Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11	
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 5½	
Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6½ to 7½	
Do. New ... ..	4	14 to — pm.	
Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	— to —	
Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22	
Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102 to 104	
Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½	
Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1½ to 1½	
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	39½ to —	
Ditto New 1867 ... ..	20	12½ to 12½	
National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —	
Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to —	
Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	69 to 69	
Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	86 to 87	
Goutapore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	82 to 83	
Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	74 to 75	

The telegraph extensions from Quetta to Kelat were opened on the 19th May.

## Advertisements.

**SURREY.**—In the delightful neighbourhood of the Surrey Hills, three miles from a Station.—TO BE LET FURNISHED, or the Freehold to be SOLD, of a charmingly situated RESIDENCE, occupying an elevated position, and commanding views over the surrounding richly wooded country of great extent and beauty. The house is approached by a carriage-drive, with lodge entrance, and contains eight bed-rooms, three reception-rooms, gun-room, and capital offices and cellars, four-stalled stable, loose box, coach-house, &c. The gardens, grounds, and park extend in all to about twenty-two acres, and conveniently removed from the house is a perfect model farmery on the most complete scale, and in perfect order. For detailed particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. LUMLEY, 31 and 32, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, London. 17,282.

## H. M. INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

**MR. FRANCIS H. PRYCE,**  
(Late of the India-office),  
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENT,  
22, THE HARD, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.  
Agent to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE WAREHOUSED,  
SHIPPED, and FORWARDED TO INDIA, and  
all other Foreign and Home Stations.  
INSURANCES EFFECTED.

**CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS**  
proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and  
LOANS in connection therewith, on moderate terms,  
with the

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
by applying at the Offices of the Company in London,  
Edinburgh, or Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82, King  
William-street, E.C.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3, Pall Mall East.  
EDINBURGH—3 and 5, George-street.  
DUBLIN—68, Upper Sackville-street.

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**JOHN SHARPUS & CO.,**

57, CONDUIT STREET,  
LONDON, W.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPECIAL

DESIGNS AND MOULDS

MADE TO ORDER.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE

SIEGE OF TROY has been reproduced, with New Scenery and Effects; rendered by Mr. LIN RAYNE, supported by an Efficient Staff.—THE CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN, by Professor PEPPER.—CLAY AND THE POTTER, by Professor GARDNER.—MODERN GUNS AND PROJECTILES, by Mr. J. L. KING.—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, by Mr. W. R. MAY.—BULGARIA, by Mr. E. WILKIE.—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AND HIS FRIENDS, by Dr. AVELING.—THE TELEPHONE, THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, and TORPEDOES, by Mr. KING.—HAYLING ISLAND, WHERE IT IS AND ALL ABOUT IT, by Mr. J. L. KING.

Admission to the whole, One Shilling; Schools and Children under Ten, Sixpence; Reserved Stalls, including Admission, Two Shillings and Sixpence. Open at Twelve and Seven. Carriages at Five and Ten.

## SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocos thickened yet weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, Cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

**COCOATINA IS THE BEST COCOA FOR EXPORT**

Sole Proprietors,  
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 27, 1878.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE** that the Government of India have informed him that it is their intention to issue the following NOTIFICATION in India on this date:

Simla, May 27, 1878.

Notification.—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two and a-half crores of rupees for the public service, in the following manner:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of four and a-half per cent. annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September. The form and conditions of these notes will be, *mutatis mutandis*, those of the transfer loan of the 1st of May, 1865, except as to rate of interest, and that they will not be discharged before the 15th day of September, 1893. No note will be issued for less than 100 rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of 100 rupees.

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of two and a-half crores of rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, the 24th June next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 24th June next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in three equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One third on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1878.

One third on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1878.

One third on Monday the 9th day of September, 1878.

But the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the 15th September next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government promissory notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one hundredth, or if the tender be for less than five lacs of rupees then for not less than one fiftieth part of the tender; this deposit of one or two per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up; a cash deposit may, after the tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by a Government promissory note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made; these receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, when the tenders are opened, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

### FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for rupees \_\_\_\_\_ of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 27th May, 1878, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees \_\_\_\_\_ annas \_\_\_\_\_ for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt for rupees \_\_\_\_\_, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Presidency Bank of \_\_\_\_\_ [or at the Branch of the Bank of \_\_\_\_\_; or into the Government treasury at \_\_\_\_\_ as the case may be] the first instalment on or before Monday, the 8th day of July next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—  
One third on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1878.  
One third on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1878.  
One third on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1878.

Notes.—(1) A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

(2) This Notification will be published simultaneously by the Secretary of State for India in London.

EDWARD STANHOPE.

\* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

† Or cheque or Government promissory note.

‡ Here enter the name of bank or treasury.

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&c., are given—viz., the "William Tate" Scholarship of  
£30 College Scholarship, Forty Guineas a-year for two  
years; "Musgrave" Scholarship, of the same value;  
"Solly" Medal and Prize; "Cheselden" Medal;  
"Mead" Medal; Treasurer's Gold Medal; "Grainger"  
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, May 20; Allahabad and Madras, May 18; Calcutta, May 17.

HER Majesty has telegraphed to the Viceroy her great satisfaction at the loyal and spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native princes and chiefs. Volunteering was still the order of the day among natives and Europeans. The Coorg planters had resolved to form a mounted corps, and seventy men had already joined; it was hoped that the number would soon rise to two hundred. A Parsi corps was to have been raised at Bombay; but the Governor could not sanction the step without instructions from the Supreme Government. Among the reports of the famine, we read that prospects were improving in Kashmir; from Sholapur, that three-fourths of the people had exhausted their stock of grain, and were subsisting on grass-seeds; from Madras, that the general prospects were somewhat improved, and prices showed a slight tendency to fall.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Times*, the latest Maisur Relief Report states that rain has fallen generally in the province, but more is wanted, and no decided improvement had occurred in the prospects of the season. On civil relief works there are above ten thousand persons employed, or 138 more than in the previous week. A few works were completed, and the total number employed under professional agency was 37,350, against 38,901 in the previous week. In relief camps and hospitals there were 2,330 inmates, showing a decrease of about 202 as compared with the previous week. There are eight thousand poor people in the receipt of grain doles. The interim report dated 11th May states that prospects are improving.

THE *Pioneer* informs us that reports from the various districts of the N.-W.P., coming down to the 4th of May, show that the weather continues unseasonable, and that injury has been done by rain to grain on the threshing floors, and by hail to crops in the Hills. A slight fall in prices is observable

in Rohilkhund, but this is due to a check in the export trade, caused, in its turn, by difficulties of railway transport. The numbers are approximately as follows:—For the N.-W.P. for the week ending the 4th of May, 17,921 on relief works, and 3,153 in poorhouses, (against 14,362 and 3,315 in the previous week). In Oudh the numbers are 6,393 on relief works and 2,027 in poor-houses (against 4,414 and 2,538). It appears that the chief, and perhaps only anxiety of Government is lest the rains should not come at the proper time.

AMONG the recorded proceedings in connection with the Indian Famine it is very gratifying to find that a resolution of Government and minute of the Governor of Bombay had borne such high testimony to the value of the Railway to the State, and to the services of its agents and staff, as contained in the following extract:—"To the Agents, Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., and Mr. G. A. Barnett; to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Henry Conder; to the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. S. Jackson, and to the servants of all grades of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, the Government and the country are under the greatest obligations for their unflagging exertions day and night, in the time of trouble, to carry the food grain for the famishing people. The wear and tear of body and mind caused by such sore and long sustained effort will be fully known only to those who witnessed it. The vast quantity of grain carried by this railway has been already stated. It is difficult to measure the value of the railway at such a time as this, or the magnitude of the calamity which, without it, must have supervened. If these events had happened before the construction of this railway, the misfortunes of the people and the responsibilities of Government would have been indefinitely aggravated."

THE *Times* telegram of the 9th June, from Calcutta, gives the latest Indian intelligence from the North-West, where there had been decrease in the number of persons on relief in Agra and Farrukhabad, but increase at Muttra, Lucknow, and elsewhere. It was stated that orders had been issued directing the Commissioners of such divisions of the North-West Provinces as had been affected by famine to institute a searching inquiry into the cause of the large abnormal death-rate caused by the returns. The winter months' reports from Madras are said to exhibit very little change; there were still 207,755 persons in relief. The crops in some districts were suffering considerably from ravages of locusts.

FROM the same source we learn the report that Major Sandeman had returned to Khetta, having visited *en route* the Khan of Kelat; that the Sardars were on friendly terms with the Khan; and that the whole of Baluchistan was in a tranquil condition. It is to be hoped that this unusually pleasant state of things will continue, and that advantage will be taken of the quiet to draw the Khan's attention to the consolidation of his Western frontier.

THE *Times* telegram further acquaints us that the Queen's birthday had been appropriately made the occasion for opening the Dacca Waterworks, executed at the cost of the munificent Nawab Abdul Ghani, in memory of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness of 1872. The foundation stone had been laid by Lord Northbrook; and the Nawab and his son had expended 150,000 rupees on the whole construction. As Dacca had long suffered from the consequence



of its bad water, the present arrangement will be a great boon to its inhabitants. The *Times* correspondent considers the absence of pure water to account for almost every description of typical illness in India; and cites as an example the present healthy condition of Calcutta which is the result of a pure water supply. He truly adds: If other native Princes would follow this noble example and devote their surplus wealth to the mitigation of the miseries of life induced by the climate, instead of lavishing it on mere idle ostentation, as most of them are in the habit of doing, Indian towns might be rendered in a comparatively short time almost healthy.

THE following is given as a translation of the Nawab of Bhawalpur's letter, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab:—"I am always anxious to render services to Government like my predecessors, more especially as I have been brought up under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. The Council and other officials of the State have now held a meeting and made me a representation, which is entirely in accordance with my views. It is to the effect that as the British Government has ordered detachments of its troops to be ready for duty and despatched, some of them, to proper posts, the services of a battalion consisting of 500 foot and a troop consisting of 100 horse (regular) may be placed at the disposal of Government. I therefore beg to submit the above proposal for acceptance. The contingent of the State can be produced as soon as the Government acceptance is notified, and another of the same strength can be prepared and produced after a suitable interval."

IN addition to the mere announcement that the Indus Valley Railway has been fairly opened for traffic, we are informed by telegraph that a special service for the occasion was held by the Bishop of Lahor. Sir Andrew Clarke, who appeared as the Viceroy's delegate, performed his task with great ceremony. The bridge over the Sutlaj at Adamwahan is considered one of the greatest engineering triumphs in India, and has been authoritatively named the "Empress."

ALTHOUGH we know nothing of "the nurseries maintained by Mrs. Carmichael's Committee," which Rumour from Madras represents as likely "to resolve themselves into an orphanage," the account given of them in the *Supplement to the Friend of India* should induce the liberal and wealthy persons in this country, to whom an appeal on their behalf is made, to give them substantial assistance. "There are," it is said, "many poor children, without parents, to be provided for, and it is intended to start an orphanage where the boys will be taught the duty of bricklayer, carpenter, cook, horse-keeper, or any such. Most of these waifs are pariahs, who are likely to make good domestic servants." Independently of the good work in British India, some institution of the kind should, we think, be found in all colonies where there is any large number of Indian immigrants; and in foreign colonies, if possible, as well as our own.

IN the Monday telegram of the *Times*, dated Calcutta, June 2, it is stated that the Sessions Judge had given judgment in the second Surat riot case, which had extended over seven days. Three prisoners had been sentenced to transportation for seven years, five for five years, and four for two years; three of these had also been fined 500 rupees with six months' additional imprisonment in default. Two had been imprisoned for two months, four discharged, and one had, unfortunately, died in jail.

THE same paper states that not very long before the occurrence which cost Mr. Cooper, our Political Agent at Bharno, his life, the bazaar *chaudhari* of the place, a Chinaman, was met in the streets by a rollicking party of the Resident's guard, who smothered him in *abir*, the red powder in common use among celebrants of the Holi. The *chaudhari* complained of the affront to Mr. Cooper, and the offenders were very severely punished. The above incident is vouched for by a well-informed correspondent in Birmah, who seems to lay great stress upon it, as probably connected with the eventual affray which ended so fatally.

LATER accounts of the catastrophe at Ahmadnagar, supplied

by the *Times of India*, state that the Mandup in which the performance was being given by a Parsi theatrical company was burnt down in a few minutes. No less than thirty-two dead bodies were dragged from the flames, nine persons subsequently died in the hospital, from five to seven in the native town, and fifty more were seriously injured. One-half of the victims were native soldiers, and in several instances a family has lost two and even three of its members.

WITH regard to the Railway Conference which is to assemble in Calcutta in November next, it is said that delegates will attend from every local government in India and Burmah, and from every railway company. The Chambers of Commerce of the three Presidencies are invited to send representatives as well as the leading merchants, European and native, of the principal towns. In fact, every one having an idea in connection with the Indian railway system will be free to ventilate it. Meantime we are told that the programme of subjects already notified for discussion is both exhaustive and exhausting.

By a Reuter's Telegram in the *Times* of this morning, dated June 10, we learn that her Majesty's despatch vessel *Helicon* proceeded to Marseilles yesterday, in order to convey the Duke of Cambridge to Malta, where his Royal Highness will inspect the Indian contingent. The health of the native troops quartered in the island is reported to be satisfactory.

THE sentence passed on the Pooree Rajah has been confirmed by the Calcutta High Court; also the sentences passed on two of the man's accomplices. Two others, however, have been acquitted—the Bench considering that their identity had not been proved.

THE Turkmans from about Marv are reported to have lately made a raid upon the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, in the direction of Maimana, and to have been driven back with considerable loss.

The *Dombay Gazette* states that the P. and O. steamer *China* was raised during the week, and now lies at her moorings, having her cargo unloaded, previous to going into dock for repairs. The internal fittings of the vessel, and the cargo, consisting of cotton, seeds, &c., have been very much damaged.

*Fun* has compelled us, *nolens volens*, to tender our spontaneous felicitations to its artist. There is something very provocative of laughter in the cleverly depicted "Congress Races" accompanying the last number of this periodical; "John Bull on Jingo winning the Dare-by" tells its own tale and the *Sipahi*, wild with enthusiasm, is a powerful adjunct to completeness in the picture. We recommend it as exceptionally good of its kind, and a wholesome antidote to spleen and morbidity.

SINCE our last summary of arrivals of troops and transports at Suez and in the Mediterranean, we have to notify a Reuter's telegram, dated Malta, May 28, stating that the *Bengal* transport, towing the *Oriflamme*, and the *Nankin* towing the *Kilkerran*, had entered port at 3.10 p.m. A second, dated Port Said, May 29, announced that the *Trinacria*, *Marina*, *Macedonia*, *Seaforth*, *Narcissus*, *Aros Bay*, and *Citadel* had proceeded towards Malta. A third from Malta of the 30th May, intimating the arrival of the *Malda* and *Maraval*, and departure for Port Said of the *Goa*, gave the further pleasing intelligence that the appearance and condition of the Indian cavalry were highly satisfactory. A fourth, dated Malta, June 2, reported the arrival of the *St. Osyth*, *Helen Scott*, and *Clydesdale* with Indian troops; adding that the last-named transport was to be detained for seven days in quarantine owing to the breaking out of cholera on board, since departure from Bombay. There had been a review of nine thousand men on the 1st inst. A fifth telegram, dated Malta, June 4, stated the arrival of the *Trinacria*, with the Bombay Lancers; the *Seaforth* and *Narcissus* with some Bengal cavalry; and the *Marina* with the 26th Bombay N.I. Lastly, another telegram, dated Malta, June 5, reported the arrival of the *Macedonia*, *Aros Bay*, and *Citadel* with the remainder of the 9th Bombay cavalry."

ALL accounts from India tend to confirm the first impres-

sion made on the public mind in this country that the despatch of native troops Westward has been a great success. The correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Rawal Pindi had conversed with some *sipahis* there on the subject; and the result of the conversation had convinced him that their enthusiasm was a genuine manifestation of loyalty to Government. He mentions that native soldiers were daily rejoining their regiments from furlough, delighted at the prospect of possible foreign service in the quarter contemplated, and so strong was the desire among the subject warlike tribes in that part of India, to serve under the banners of the *sarkâr*, that rumour was busy about a suggested formation of second battalions. As to the Sikhs, the Lieutenant-Governor had had many petitions for their enrolment in the British ranks.

MAJOR-GENERAL MAXWELL suggests that a small picked body of Indian horse and foot should be permanently attached to the body guard of the Sovereign. He adds:—"Such a body, selected for stature, appearance, bravery, and good conduct, would be a picturesque and ornamental addition to the pageantry of the Court and the metropolis. It would provide an honourable reward for meritorious Indian soldiers. It should be constantly but gradually changing by the operation of periodical relief of individuals. It would thus prove an educational engine of incalculable value, continually sending back to India men who had beheld the resources of this country, and each one of whom would be a sort of centre whence true notions on that subject would radiate among the people. Finally, it would be a perpetual sign and symbol of our empire in the East." We have elsewhere alluded to this subject, and further extracted from the letter to the *Times*, whence we obtain the above. The writer thinks that a more imaginative people than ourselves would have acted long since in the spirit of the suggestion now repeated. But the "people," if not naturally imaginative, are amenable to guidance and education.

By a telegram of the 5th June, it appears that General Sir T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., had left Malta for Syracuse, on his way to England. The carriage containing his Excellency was drawn by people the greater portion of the route to the quay, where an address was presented to him. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and his Excellency ultimately embarked amid the music of bands playing national airs.

ALLUDING to a telegram in the *Times*, dated Calcutta, 2nd June, and received *via* Tehran, the latest crop reports state that in Madras the prospects are unchanged, and prices fluctuating, with a slight upward tendency. Total number on relief works, 124,661; gratuitously fed, 78,541. In Maisur there are shown to be on relief, 46,283; gratuitously fed, 10,111. It is stated that distress is still great in the north-west; and that in the Southern Deccan more than one-third of the entire population had died off in the twelve months which ended July, 1877.

UNDER the head of "Indian Missions," a short paragraph in the *Times* of the 7th instant informs us that Monday in Whitsun week would be observed throughout the diocese of Madras as a day of thanksgiving for the religious movement in Tinnivelly, "where 18,000 natives are under instruction for baptism." The Bishop of London, referring to the telegram which intimated this resolution, has appealed through his clergy to the members of the several congregations in the metropolis, to the effect that, although time be wanting for the celebration of a general thanksgiving, they should not fail, on the day appointed, to join their brethren in Madras in prayer and praise, whether in public, or family, or private devotions. Since his return to India in 1875, Dr. Caldwell has devoted himself with renewed zeal to missionary work; and although the famine in one sense arrested his labours, it appears to have conduced to its rapid furtherance in another. He was one of the almoners of the relief bounty derived from England, and in this capacity it is but natural that many hearts should have been drawn towards him, spontaneously, and without admixture of selfish interests. We learn from the *Madras Times* that, in seven months, more than 16,000 souls had placed themselves voluntarily under instruction with a view to baptism; and that "the movement is still spreading, so that it is impossible to surmise how far it will reach."

THE *Pioneer* mentions the following as the names of the survivors of the old garrison of Lucknow, still serving in India:—Sir G. Couper, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Mr. W. Capper, B.C.S.; Lieutenant General Barwell, G.C.B.; Colonels W. H. Hawes, 9th N.I., H. Forbes, Bhopal Battalion, J. F. Watson, 87th N.I., and O. L. Smith, Oudh Police; Lieutenant Colonels F. M. Birch, civil employ, D. McFarlan, R.H.A., C. W. Fletcher, 7th B.C., B. R. Chambers, 6th P.I., A. Tulloch, 42nd N.I., and E. B. Ward, 36th N.I.; Majors W. Cubitt, V.C., 16th N.I., C. W. Campbell, 2nd B.C., G. L. Hewett, 3rd B.C., and W. Campbell, 14th N.I., Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Innes, V.W., R.E.; Surgeon-Majors Partridge, and C. Birch.

WE observe a report that the committee appointed to investigate the grain robberies on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have discovered most extensive frauds at Sholapore. One of those engaged in the frauds has confessed, and it is stated that several native merchants, transit agents, policemen, and railway employés are implicated.

It is stated in the *Academy* that Captain Richard Burton, who has returned to Trieste, hopes to be able to visit England shortly, in order to superintend personally the examination of the specimens which he has brought away from the mines of Midian.

IN our issue of the 27th April we took account of a remarkable article which appeared in the outer sheet of the *Times* on the subject of the Turkmans of Persia. The same journal has promised us more particulars of an interesting character about the region of the Tekkes, and we learn that, among the chiefs of the tribe, there has been "a chiel takin' notes," which if he does not print will no doubt become known to the public through the agency of the Geographical or some more fortunate Society. Captain Butler, of the 9th Regiment, is returning from the frontier of Khurasan, "after attaining," it is said, "complete success among the Turkmans." The above officer, we are told, during the year 1876, "explored, in the disguise of a Chinaman, the course of the River Atrek, and he was understood to have also formed a certain amount of intimacy with several of the chiefs of the Tekke clan." On his return to India his narrative was not published, nor has it been since, and for a time his adventures were quite forgotten. Now all this is, to say the least, exciting, if not very serious; and the statement that the telegram announcing Captain Butler's arrival is from Aleppo, makes it, moreover, perplexing. If he be returning from Mashhad and Khurasan to the Mediterranean through that city, he will have most probably skirted the Lake Urumia and taken the route by Mosul, Diarbekir, and Urfa. In any case the journey will be full of interest.

OF the nature of Captain Butler's mission we give the explanation contained in the following extract:—

In May last year he was suddenly summoned to Simla, to give an account of what he deemed during his explorations, to the Viceroy, and after this interview nothing more was heard of him, either of Captain Butler or of his discoveries. That he had been entrusted with some kind of mission, or encouraged to repeat his previous journey was considered to be certain, and rumour at one time designated him as the "English" agent, who had been appointed by the Porte at Cabul. It would now appear that his second journey was in a similar direction to his first, but in order to understand its exact purpose and the result, which we are assured, has been completely successful, we must await further information. It is just possible that Captain Butler may have had some share in the recent reconciliation between the Turcomans and the Persian Government, a reconciliation of which the motive was not by any means clear. At all events, we shall have the satisfaction of learning shortly from an English source the full extent of that interesting arrangement and the degree of stability of the newly-cemented friendship between the Tekes and the Persians.

PERHAPS among all the many conventional delusions of the age, none is more mischievous than the practice of "getting up" testimonials. Men whose material remains are laid in Westminster Abbey, or whose success in this world is commemorated by a statue, should be, and usually are, fairly worthy the honour; but the ordinary testimonial, unless thoroughly spontaneous, is, in nine cases out of ten, mere tinsel, even though it serve a purpose of professional or social advancement. India presents, unfortunately, too many instances of this kind of charlatanism; and it is therefore all the more refreshing to recognise a tone of serious meaning in the account of the fare-

well address of the *wakils* to Mr. Justice Kemp, and that gentleman's reply. Whatever may be said of its incidental allusions, the staple of the latter is good enough to be recommended to the attentive perusal of the younger members of the Bar, or Civil Service; or to those who aspire to a seat, at some future period, on the Indian Bench.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, remarking on the common idea that the *Ficus elastica*, from which India-rubber is produced, did not grow south of north latitude 24 degs., finds that samples of india-rubber, pronounced by competent local judges to be of a good average quality, and valued in Calcutta from forty to forty-eight rupees per maund, had been brought to Akyab from the Hill tracts of Arakan, which are much further south than the degree named. These have lately been submitted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for opinion and valuation.

THE *Madras Times* notices a Hindustani pamphlet on the subject of "Foreign Policy," written by a son of Sir Sharfu-l-Umrah, formerly Member of the Legislative Council. If the author be a somewhat decided anti-Russian, and see no cause to find fault with Turkish misrule, he is not exactly the kind of advocate that an intelligent Ottoman would choose. For he declares—though without mentioning his authority—that the Russians have made a secret treaty with the Turks, and that, in case of a war with England, Russia will at once occupy Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the Sultan and his Government retiring to Broussa. Let us add that the Nawab is well satisfied with, and loyally supports, the policy of Great Britain.

### Odds and Ends.

THE REV. H. J. MATTHEW, Chaplain of Simla, has been appointed Archdeacon of Lahore—an arrangement upon which the Panjab is congratulated.

On the 4th May the members of the Calcutta Bar gave a farewell dinner at the Town-hall, Calcutta, to Mr. Justice Kemp, who left in the *Pleiades* on the 8th May. The *wakils* of the Court presented the learned gentleman with an address.

DEHLI medals are still being distributed; Major Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate at Sikandarabad, is said to have received one.

CAPTAIN WEIR, an enthusiastic volunteer, has been collecting the names of men in Bombay anxious to volunteer for foreign service.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH, the renowned tragedian, is drawing bumper-houses in Rangoon.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has placed his troops at the disposal of the Government of India for foreign or home service.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF RENOUNG and suite have arrived at Mullain from Penang on their way to Calcutta.

COLONEL O. BURNE, C.B., late private secretary to Lord Lytton, has been appointed head of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

WE hear that Colonel M. W. Willoughby has been appointed Commissary-General of the Malta Expedition, and will shortly leave Bombay for the head-quarters of the force.

THE MARQUIS DE POZYARDI, an Italian nobleman who arrived here a few months ago on a travelling tour in India, left for Brindisi by the last overland mail steamer.

H.E. SIR R. TEMPLE has left Bombay for Mahableshwar.

MR. ALONZO MONEY, C.B., has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Civil Service from the 29th of April.

MR. STEUART BAYLEY's appointment to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Mr. Bernard's to the Home Office, have been gazetted.

THE resignation of her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service by Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., is notified in the *Gazette of India*.

HALF-A-DOZEN large guns for Madras are expected from England by the next mail steamer.

As a mark of her Majesty's favour, the 10th Bengal Lancers will be henceforth designated the Duke of Cambridge's Own.

CONTINUED unseasonable weather throughout nearly the whole of the Bengal Presidency is exciting considerable apprehension.

A GREAT FIRE is reported to have occurred on the 15th May at Berhampur, on the Eastern Coast, in the native portion of the Cantonment. The damage done is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

THE *Pekin Gazette* of the 16th March announces the complete reconquest of Kashgar by the Chinese.

THE Bengal Government estimates the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta for the first week in May at 18,46,489 maunds, of which eight laks are available for export.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal have reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The Bank of Madras has also reduced its rate of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE receipts from two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by Rs. 11,06,307, of which Bengal opium furnished Rs. 5,92,050, and Malwa opium Rs. 5,14,257.

THE salt revenue for the last financial year was Rs. 81,994,390 as against Rs. 59,708,918.

SMALL-POX is reported to have broken out badly amongst the children in the native part of the city of Lucknow.

VOLUNTEERING has flourished during the past year in the Panjab, for the strength of the 1st Panjab Volunteer Rifles, which in May last year was 467, had increased to 703 on the 1st of May, 1878.

THE bridges of boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan and Khushalgarh have been dismantled for the season.

THE scarcity of drinking water in Mulmein is becoming positively serious.

CHOLERA is said to be prevalent about Bassein and Prome, and is present in parts of Cachar and Durrung.

THE mails running between Behar and Nawada were plundered on the morning of the 4th May at a place called Morotalaw, near Bakhtiarpore. The Postal Sub-Inspector of Patna and Shahabad Division has been requested to investigate the matter.

FROM the returns for the month of February from several of the Famine Districts in Madras, it appears that the number of births continued much below, and the number of deaths much above, the average of the previous five years.

DURING last month the number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal amounted to 136, the receipt of transit to 2,640,000f.

A son and daughter of the Crown Prince of Birmah, born of different mothers, were married on the 12th April. Such marriages are allowable in the Birmese Royal family.

IT is reported that the recent outbreak in the Rangoon Jail resulted from a regularly organised conspiracy, which had been maturing for four months, in the *badmash* ward.

TYPHOID FEVER, it is said, has appeared at Kasauli, Sabathu, and Dagshai.

ORDERS have been sent to Mr. Ney Elias, at Leh, to endeavour to ascertain the fate of Beg Kuli Beg, the ex-ruler of Kashgar.

THE ringleaders of the Surat riots have been sentenced to ten years' transportation; and five other rioters to seven years.

A COMMITTEE has been sitting in Bombay to investigate the weak points in the despatch of the expeditionary force from Bombay.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India in April last was Rs. 27,70,420, which was Rs. 2,70,094 less than the estimated loss.

SURGEON S. BRERETON, Indian Army, has been attached to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, Indian Expeditionary Force, and ordered to Malta.

HER MAJESTY's ship *Shannon*, armour-plated ship, nine guns, and 450 men, has arrived at Singapore to reinforce the China squadron.

THE last ship with the Indian contingent on board passed through the Suez Canal on the 1st June.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. F. P. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and three children, Mrs. Watt, Mr. O. Shorroch, Mr. R. E. Forest, Mrs. and Miss Chitty and two children, Mrs. Babington and four children, Miss Devis De Vitre, Mrs. Monteath and three children, Miss Hannagan and three children, Mrs. Clementi and two infants, Miss Sewell, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Hunter, Dr. H. Goodall, Capt. B. J. Goltie, Mrs. Plowden and infant, Mrs. J. Leader and two infants, Mr. J. W. Howell, Mrs. Freeborough and five children, Mr. Prescott, Mr. W. L. Hudson, Mr. F. J. Coudry, Surgeon J. MacGregor, Mrs. Owen and infant, Mr. James West, Captain Horsford, and Capt. Wright.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—The Bishop of Madras and sister, Mr. R. Mellowrath, Mrs. Harpur, Mr. and Mrs. McCrindle, Mr. H. J. Ferguson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Crowe, Mr. W. Batchelor, Mr. Cox, Mr. A. O. Maitland and Mr. Dale.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Ewing, Master Young, Miss Young, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Barker, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. W. C. Grene, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Col. Finch, Mr. Betts, Mr. A. W. Robinson, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Pringle, Mr. J. Huntze, Mr. J. G. Vitters, Mr. and Mrs. Law, Mr. H. Berger, Mr. D. Cromartie, Mr. E. G. von Glehn, and Mr. Bicket.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. Alfred Picton Bawly, late 6th Regt., at 41, Carlton-hill, June 2. Capt. C. E. Hill, late of the 25th K.C.B. and 37th Regts., at Hawley-hill, Blackwater, Hants, June 7, suddenly. Capt. Frederick Arthur, Bart., late 4th Foot, suddenly, at the United Service Club, Pall Mall, June 1. Capt. Frank Cunliffe, late 6th Regt., at Belize, March 24. Capt. Elliot Macnaghten, 10th Hussars, May 8 [killed in action while in command of the Colonial Frontier Light Horse, in the Caffre war]. Capt. C. P. Heigham, 25th (King's Own) Borderers, at Llanduff, June 1, suddenly.

BENGAL.—H. W. A. Watson, late 1st class asst. in the Ordnance Examiner's Office, at Calcutta, May 8. Dr. Robson, Bengal Education Department, in Europe, lately. Francis Freeling Hands, of Calcutta, at 28, Kemerton-road, Brixton, S.E., May 19, aged 39. Thomas E. Dunn, M.I.C.E., at the College, Ruspur, Sussex, May 31, aged 43. Lieut. col. T. F. Hobday, Retired List, Bengal Army, at 2, Talbot-square, Hyde Park, June 3.

MADRAS.—Carr G. Arrakel, Esq., Official Assignee and Receiver, Recorder's Court, May 6. Lieut. col. J. H. J. Hockley, late H.E.I.C.S.'s Madras Artillery, at Ipswich, June 1, in his 85th year. G. Harrison Dobree, Esq., at Amully, Coorg, Southern India, April 28, aged 28.

BOMBAY.—Rev. T. Horsfall, Senior Chaplain [accidentally drowned off Cape St. Vincent, at the wreck of the s.s. *Chilwell Hill*, on the passage out to Bombay], April 11. John Porter Lawes, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at 6, Lady Somerset-road, Highgate-road, June 3. Thomas Taylor, Esq., late 1st class Subordin. Judge, Ratan-gerry, at Bombay, May 12. Lieut. D. M. Smith, Chief Clerk in the Adjutant-General's Department, Bombay, at the Boree Bunder Station, May 9.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. P. A. Deck, formerly in command of H.M.'s Colonial brig *Victoria*, at Wellington, New Zealand, March 4.

Want of space compels us to retain a notice of Col. Malleson's instructive Lecture at the United Service Institute on Friday last till our next issue.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 11, 1878.

## MAKING THE MOST OF MALTA.

SOME years ago there was a clever double-illustration in the Dehli Sketch Book, showing, in the first place, a simple, talkative and well-disposed young civilian confiding to his Sarishtadar some particulars of his home belongings, and especially describing the nature of his father's duties and *status* as an Admiral in the British Navy. Secondly, and in a separate division of the sketch, was the outward semblance of the young man's father as presented to the mind of the Sarishtadar. And this is the way in which it was presented:—An elderly person in a cocked hat, but otherwise attired in the very scant clothing of a catamaran or *masulah*-boat man, sitting, or rather squatting, in the stern of a canoe, exemplified the native official's mental embodiment of the respectable gentleman described to him. The fact is, that the word *Manjhi*, which in Hindustani means the "master of a vessel" or "sailor" generally, had been used to express the nautical profession, and the qualifying word *bara*, or "great" had been prefixed, to enhance the dignity signified; but the description was insufficient for an unprepared audience.

Now, however broad the caricature, there was much truth underlying it. Misapprehension was, under the circumstances, more than probable, though not necessarily in the form so humorously portrayed. The Indian mind, even that of a shrewd Sarishtadar, must need a certain training and association, independent of ordinary school teaching, to grasp the reality of the picture produced for its comprehension. Without it, all "social" talk, in the way we talk to our fellow-countrymen and usual companions, is vain; and as with the civil servants of a *Kachahri*, so with the native officer or rank and file of *sipahis*. So, indeed, with all classes of Indians who have not tasted of the more thorough education which is now imparted to second and third generations of native students in the higher English schools.

We are led to these reflections by a discussion which has emanated from the recent movement of Indian troops to the West, appertaining whereto are two letters in the *Times* of the 7th instant—one recommending that a small representative body selected from the Native Contingent at Malta be sent over for a brief run to England, the other, inferentially discouraging such a measure on account of the unavoidable scenes of drunkenness and depravity which would meet the eye of any visitor to these shores. We are rather inclined to favourable

consideration of the proposals contained in the first, than to fear the bad results foreboded in the second letter. The many and various bazaars in India are full enough already of the characters dreaded by "Anglo-Indian" to render superfluous a voyage to England for additional enlightenment. A drunken European, in the streets or gin-shops of Bombay or other Indian town or cantonment, is a no whit less offensive object than the same character in London or Liverpool. And if a woman chance to be the principal figure in the disagreeable picture, we prefer to see it in England than exhibited for the edification of Asiatics in the Far East.

The *sipahis* now stationed for the time at Malta will no doubt understand that the island to which their *Kismet* has conducted them is not like England, nor is it a fair specimen of Europe. That is to say, it will no doubt have been explained to them by their officers that they have only come to the place at all because of its convenient geographical position, and that it is necessary to disembark them somewhere under the British flag. Whether it would be well to tell the story of the Ionian Islands and their transfer to Greece, is a question which requires mature consideration; for it is not likely that the native mind would readily apprehend the disinterested policy which caused the cession. They might, perhaps, refuse to give any credence to the account, and put down to some stern exigency a generous and spontaneous act. But if there be one of the gallant band of new comers sufficiently educated to understand that honest and unselfish policy may be the best for nations to pursue as well as individuals, then certainly to him may the tale be told.

In no case should Malta be the absolute terminus of the present expedition in respect of the whole Indian Force. The inspection of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief—and we venture to think that approval will follow inspection—should be productive of excellent results; but it is desirable that, if possible some of the Native officers and smarter and more intelligent men—who will naturally be found mainly in the Non-commissioned ranks—should be allowed to see something more like Europe than Malta; otherwise they will never be able to realise what Europe is. Why should they not, indeed, visit England? Our good friends across the Channel would, we are sure, afford them every facility for a transit through France, if thought proper; and they would then be enabled to do Paris and its Exhibition *en route* to the land of their acknowledged *sarkar*. A long sea voyage would not be so pleasant; but by incurring it they would have ocular demonstration of Gibraltar, and understand the advantages and prestige of its possession.

It must always be borne in mind that the *sipahi*, whether of a "fighting caste" or naturally warlike race, or a peaceful tiller of the fields is, in respect of other than professional matters and incidentally, not of the same way of thinking as his employer or officer. He has been cast in a different ideal mould, and reared amid prejudices of which the latter knows comparatively nothing. In taking him to Europe we must neither treat him as a child, nor put him on our own level. If he were pleased at a pageant, it would not be with the innate pride and loyalty of an English spectator, at the sight of the great or the good in whose honour he has merged his own, but from curiosity and regard to outward show: if he were interested in a play or pantomime, it would not be at the business of the story, the tricks of the clown, or jokes which he could not understand, but at the strangeness of the whole scene before him.

There must be a kind of medium course adopted by the Mentor, calculated to maintain a wholesome interest in the hearer and, above all, to whet his loyalty, and convince him that the Government he serves is one which is not only strong in riches and material, but in right and truth. Distinguished Orientals who come



to this country—be they princes or potentates—require a special treatment equally with the humbler *sipahis*. Perhaps we are too much inclined to conventional practices in our reception of these guests; and in searching for prescribed things and precedents we forget the truer lessons of the every-day world around us. For instance—an afternoon or evening congregation, such as usually found at St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey, on at least half the Sundays in the year, is a sight unknown to most Oriental visitors to London, and, if obtained, might give them a different notion of the English character than they possess at present.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a *nom de plume*, or initials.]

*Round about the Carpathians.* By Andrew F. Crosse. Wm. Blackwood and Sons. 1878.

For generations the "Eastern Question" has baffled the wisest statesmen of their day; political theorists have, it is true, at times propounded learned and impracticable, it might almost be said in some cases ridiculous, solutions of the difficulty, but it yet remains for any leading mind to determine a means of reconciling the bitter animosities of the races which range themselves under the respective standards of the Cross and Crescent, or even to assuage the little less deadly antagonisms of the numerous peoples who come within the generic designation of Christians. Nor will a perusal of Mr. Crosse's account of his wanderings in the Carpathian districts impress the reader with a conviction that the Eastern problem is easy of solution. What an incongruous mass of races is crowded within the area of a few thousand square miles! Magyars, Germans, Servians, Croats, Roumanians, Jews, and Gipsies, all of whom are "unsatisfied people with aspirations—no two are agreed." The characteristics of these varied nationalities are thus quaintly described by an old German writer:—"To the great national kitchen the Magyar contributes bread, meat, and wine; the Rusinack and Wallack salt, from the salt pits of Marmaros; the Slavonian bacon, for Slavonia furnishes the greatest number of fattened pigs; the German gives potatoes and vegetables; the Italian rice; the Slovak milk, cheese and butter, besides table-linen, kitchen utensils, and crockery ware; the Jew supplies the Hungarian with money; and the Gipsy furnishes the entertainment with music." Discreetly, though perhaps not altogether naturally, Mr. Crosse leaves the Eastern Question to be settled by diplomats, and confines himself to an account of his wanderings—jotting down things day by day just as they occurred, without any particular attempt at polish or finish. On the whole, travelling in Hungary does not appear very inviting—at any rate, the weather experienced by Mr. Crosse during his stay in the country seems to have been even more fitful and unsettled than in our own "neat little tight little island." Nor are the people, as a rule, desirable acquaintances for an unarmed and unprotected traveller; fighting, quarrelling, robbery, and violence in every shape seem to come natural to a large circle of the humbler classes, though, of course, there are many exceptions, even amongst the lower grades; while as regards the "upper ten" hospitality is unbounded, and courtesy most polished. The scenery in the plains is comparatively but little inviting; but amongst the hills the views are striking and varied; the luxuriance of foliage also produces a most picturesque effect, while "nothing can exceed the beauty of the wild vines, so frequent on the banks of the Danube. They fall in graceful festoons from the trees; sometimes they reach across to the trees on the other side of the road, forming a complete arch of greenery. In the autumn the vine leaves turn to a glowing red, like the Virginian creeper, and then the effect of this mass of rich colouring is indeed glorious."

Amongst the numerous medicinal waters which have recently been introduced into this country is one bearing the somewhat peculiar name of Hunyadi Janos; the label, which is ornamented with a romantic looking portrait of the individual in question, does not throw any light as to who he was or whence he came, and not improbably the large majority of persons who buy the water would be somewhat puzzled to state from what

it derives its name. Mr. Crosse sets the matter at rest; it appears that the said Hunyadi Janos, or, as we should say, John Hunyadi, was Hungary's, or perhaps, more accurately, Wallachia's, greatest hero. The story of his birth, about the year 1400, is romantic; his mother was said to be a beautiful Wallack girl, called Elizabeth Marsinai, with whom King Sigismund had an intrigue; on his departure he left her a ring, which she was to bring to him in Buda, if she gave birth to a son. In due course of time a child of the "male persuasion" made its appearance, and the joyful mother, accompanied by her brother, set off walking to Buda, taking with her the infant and the ring as a credential. When resting by the way in a forest, while the child was playing with the ring, a jackdaw pounced upon the shining jewel, and carried it off to a tree. The brother at once took up his bow, and shooting the bird, recovered the precious treasure. The story was duly narrated to the King, who evolving out of the incident an omen of the boy's future greatness, had him brought up at Court, and bestowed upon him the town of Hunyad and sixty surrounding villages. Young Hunyadi soon distinguished himself by a series of victories over the Moslems, and forced them to relinquish Servia and Bosnia, both of which provinces he placed under the vassalage of Hungary. Hunyadi's son, Matthias Corvinus, who rivalled his father as a champion against the Turks, was elected King of Hungary, and reigned for forty-two years. "King Matthias is dead, and justice with him," is a common saying at the present day.

There is much to amuse in Mr. Crosse's diaries, and an odd "half-hour" may be worst spent than in accompanying him for a while in his wanderings round about the Carpathians.

A.

*A View of the Hindu Law as Administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras.* By J. H. Nelson, M.A., sometime Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; of the Madras Civil Service, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, District Judge of Cuddapah, &c. Madras, Higginbotham and Co.; Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co.; Bombay, Thacker, Vining, and Co.

Mr. Nelson, in the course of his judicial experience, found that the customs of the natives of his district (Madura) were very different from those popularly supposed to be proper to Hindus, and judicially recognised by the Madras High Court. Hence he was induced to observe very carefully the usages that came under his notice, and he was led to the belief, not only that the High Court often misconstrues the law, but that there is not really such a thing as Hindu law in existence. After this it is a small matter to say, as he does later on, that there are no "schools" of Hindu law, for how can there be divisions when it is admitted that there is nothing to divide? We cannot but think that Mr. Nelson, with all his vigour and industry, shows, in this part of his book, a slight confusion of ideas. Without going so far as Prosonno Coomarr Tagore, who, in his introduction to a well-known translation, gives a glowing picture of hypothetical assemblies from which he assumes the law of Mithila to have issued, we must needs give the name of law to a system which we found recognised as such, and we can see no particular harm in applying the term "schools" to the principal varieties of that system. If Mr. Nelson had said that the primary authority of Hindu law is unknown, and that its five schools were originally distinguished only as the doctrines of different writers, he would, we think, have been nearer the mark. It may be perfectly true, as Mr. Nelson says, that there are more tribes in India than is generally supposed who have never really been Hindus; and that is a point to which the attention of observers on the spot may be usefully directed. It may be true also that the High Court of Madras has sometimes mistaken the doctrines of the very law that it professes to administer, and that certain English writers who have been looked upon as oracles have made very singular mistakes. Mr. Nelson does good service in pointing out errors of both these descriptions; and we may hope that, if he and others persevere in this useful and practical course, the ingenious method of avoiding the wear and tear of real inquiry by falling back on the "paramount authority" of some half-informed English writer will gradually go out of fashion. Mr. Nelson may himself some day show an example of better things on the Bench; in the meantime his little book must necessarily help to stir up thought and to compel investigation.

R.

## Correspondence.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES ABBOTT, C.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Among veterans who have received but scant acknowledgment for services rendered to the State in their day, and, I may say, their generation, as more than half a century has elapsed since he entered his country's service, is General James Abbott, C.B., of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

This gallant officer is one of five brothers whose names are household words in India. What old Indian does not know of the late General Augustus Abbott, also of the Bengal Artillery, whom the late Field-marshal, Sir George Pollock, once described to the writer as the finest artillery officer in India? Who, again, has not heard of the eminent services rendered to the State by Sir Frederick Abbott, of the Bengal Engineers, whilom Governor of Addiscombe, who distinguished himself in the first Burmese war of 1824-26, and again in the Sikh War, when he bridged the rivers of the Punjab? The name of Major General Saunders Abbott, who, when serving as Aide-de-Camp to the late Lord Hardinge, was wounded in that sanguinary action of Ferozeshah, where the fate of India hung in the balance, is synonymous with gallantry and geniality, as all can aver who know him, and the youngest of these brothers was not less popular as Consul-General at Tabriz and Odessa, where he was drowned. General James Abbott fought at Bhurtpore in 1826, and in the Afghan war, and in 1840 while Assistant to the late Major D'Arcy Todd, our Envoy at Herat, proceeded on a mission to the Court of the Khan of Khiva, and carried terms of accommodation thence to St. Petersburg. How well he fulfilled his mission, its dangers, hardships and difficulties, and how he was cut down in a night attack on the shores of the Caspian, and escaped with his life by a miracle, are well and modestly told in his admirable work on Khiva, of which a *Times* reviewer says that it still affords the best materials we have for forming an idea of the country and people. Lord Palmerston thanked Captain Abbott for his conduct of this mission, and Captain Burnaby relates in his well-known book, that he left behind him in Khiva many friends. But the most important service he rendered his country was during the Punjab Campaign. When Chutter Singh, the Sikh Governor of Hazara, declared for Moolraj, with a large force of regular Sikh troops, Major Abbott actually raised some raw levies among the mountaineers of that Alpine province, and, though he was for several months cut off from all communication with the British troops and dependent upon his own resources, being the only British officer who had neither retired nor been taken prisoner, he not only beat and baffled the superior forces of the Sikh Sirdar, but marched upon and occupied with 1,500 matchlock men the Marquella Pass, which 16,000 Sikh troops and 2,000 Afghan horse were preparing to threaten. For this very important service, rendered at a critical time, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Able and fearless as a soldier, he possessed not less the qualities of a statesman, as is proved by his administration of the province of Hazara, which he found a hot bed of lawlessness, and left a contented and loyal province of the Punjab, a change due in no small degree to his purity of life and character, and the personal regard he inspired among the Chiefs and all classes of the people, a large deputation from whom, on the occasion of his departure, escorted him to the foot of the hills with many touching marks of regret. A man of genius and a shrewd observer of character, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, has placed on record his opinion of James Abbott in the following terms:—"He is one of a thousand. In his principles, like L—, he has a most pleasing manner and very superior talent. We may not meet again, but I will not soon forget one whom I greatly admire. As pure and as true as the day."

I would humbly suggest, Sir, that the rolls of the Order of the Bath, however "honourable," or of the Star of India, however "exalted," would only gain increased lustre by the addition of the name of James Abbott.—Yours obediently,  
Chelsea. C. R. L.

THE services of the heads of departments and others engaged in the recent despatch of troops from Bombay have been acknowledged in Government resolutions issued on the 4th May.

## Bengal, Upper India, &amp;c.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

The abnormal nature of the present season must be causing anxiety in many quarters. Over a large part of these provinces the hot weather of 1878 is very much the hot weather of 1877. There has been the same unseasonable heavy rainfall, and the same absence of seasonable heat. The wheat crop, which promised to be admirable, is in many districts but a poor average. High winds and heavy rains have injured both stalk and grain. Gram has very generally failed altogether. In other respects prospects are still less satisfactory. Meanwhile, in a few days the people will be called on for the rabi instalments of land revenue. The mango crop, which last year was exceptionally large, will this year be proportionately small. Stocks are greatly reduced, and individual resources almost exhausted. Prices show little tendency to fall. The mortality among cattle has been less only than the mortality among men. The demand for labour has almost ceased with the harvesting of the spring crop, and a large part of the labouring population will, in all probability, be again thrown on the hands of the Government during the next six weeks or so. The local Government, it is known, has taken measures to provide public labour; and so far as projects and instructions on that head are concerned, but little remains to be done. But in view of the whole position, much is needed in other directions. Beside the question of labour there is the question of food. The former has been dealt with; but we should like to learn what steps are being taken to collect reliable data as to the latter point. The experience of the last six months will have impressed on the local Government the necessity, not of issuing orders only, but of keeping itself and the public informed as to the results in practice of those orders, and as to the daily progress of events. There may be every reason for hoping that the rainfall this year will be seasonable, but as yet there are grounds for apprehension. We saw last year a good illustration of the uncertainty connected with statistics in regard to stocks, when the commissioners of adjoining divisions at the same moment assured Government, the one, that stocks were approaching exhaustion, the other, that they were practically inexhaustible. We may find ourselves again face to face next month with the pressing need of an answer to the stock question; and the interval should be employed in collecting the best data possible. As yet nothing of the kind, we believe, has been attempted. At a later date, hurried orders may issue; but statistics of this kind cannot be hurried. It would be well that by June 15th next, for instance, the public should know what our available stocks are put at; on how much we may rely for importation; and what prospect there is, in the event of war in Europe, of a sudden increase in exportations. On the last two points the aid of the Government of India, and the advice of those engaged in commerce, is no doubt needed. But the first point lies within the province of the local Government. Nor is it as easy as it seems. We have our village papers, it is true; but they contain one only of many factors which are needed for answering the problem. The full force of the difficulty has already been felt elsewhere. Mr. Elliott has recently attempted to form an estimate of the outturn of the crops grown in the Mysore Province for 1877-78. To do this, he had first to make an estimate of the proportionate outturn—the ratio, that is, which it bears to the outturn of an average year. Then there was to be ascertained the area under cultivation; next, what may be considered the outturn of an average year; and finally, the estimated population. Now, of all these points, the village papers help us thoroughly in one only. They give us, pretty accurately, the cultivated area; but the real difficulty only begins here. Mr. Elliott's account of his experiment shows the labour which his inquiries in the matter of the relative and average outturn cost him. It was increased no doubt by the fact that he was a stranger to the province; but, at the best, the labour must be considerable. Now that the crop is still on the threshing-floor, there should be facilities, which will soon be lost, of ascertaining what the actual outturn this season in villages of varying capacities has been; while the inquiries and reports of settlement officers will have given a clue, it may be hoped, to the average crop outturn in the several districts. Of the present state of population we know nothing, except that a grievous number have died; and that there has been in parts excessive migration, and here and there some emigration. But if the storm breaks on us again next month we must be prepared with an answer to all these questions. In the upper districts especially the need is pressing; and so far as the Agra and Rohilkhand divisions are concerned, may soon be absolutely indispensable. Considering how long the distress has lasted in the North-West, it is strange how little is known about it. The weekly reports which appeared in the local *Gazettes* during the Bengal and Bombay Famines at once assured the public mind, and silenced the objections of hostile critics. The wisdom of such a course is obvious; and the misapprehensions which arise from neglect of it are the more to be regretted. We have lately seen a contemporary complaining, for instance, with warmth that the whole

of the kharif land revenue instalments were collected in these provinces by order of the local Government. This is untrue; but it is an untruth which it would be better to have prevented. More light is required as regards the public and the Government; and the example set by other Governments in this respect may well be followed by our own.—*Pioneer*.

## Miscellaneous.

**NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—A Chinese firm at Singapore is, it is stated, about to start a line of steamers to run between the Straits and Rangoon.

**THE COORO PLANTERS** have resolved to form a mounted volunteer corps. Seventy men have already joined, and the number is expected soon to come up to two hundred.

**ARMS ACT.**—In Calcutta they are already putting the Arms Act into force. Five native shop-keepers are to be summoned for neglecting to enter sales of sulphur properly.

**RAILWAY SCHOOL.**—It is calculated that amongst the employes of the East Indian Railway there are nearly fifteen hundred children likely to avail themselves of the benefits of the school about to be opened by the Company at Masuri.

**SPECIAL PENSION.**—The Secretary of State has, as a special case sanctioned a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum to Mrs. Moore, widow of Mr. F. E. Moore, late Deputy Commissioner of the Rhotak district, Punjab, who was murdered some time ago.

**BURMAH.**—Fires in Rangoon have been very frequent of late, and it is feared incendiarism is at work. The Dhobies' lines were burnt down just before the mail left; the police saved a quantity of clothes.—In consequence of the alarming increase of crime in the Rangoon district, it is now proposed to increase the police force, especially in Pegu.

**NEW RAILWAY.**—The official notification for taking up a strip of land, fifty-nine miles in length and from 100 to 600 feet in breadth, for the construction of a line of railway from Bankipore to Gya, and another strip of land, four and a half miles in length and from 100 to 600 feet in breadth, for a branch from the said line to the Barakur hills in the Gya district, is published.

**TEMPERANCE.**—A public meeting, in connection with the temperance movement, took place at Muradabad on the evening of the 30th ult. The gathering was held in the compound of the Rev. E. W. Barker, Muradabad, and was very largely attended. Fifty-five persons enrolled themselves as members of a local Temperance Society.

**NAUSHAHRA.**—A Naushahra correspondent states, as a local rumour, that a few days ago an exciting chase took place on the Atak Bridge after a native whom the police wished to capture. Two British officers and a score of sepoys were present, and many shots were fired. At last one of the officers put a bullet through the poor wretch's leg, and he was captured.

**VOLUNTEER COMMISSARIAT.**—The *Patriot* says that fifty Bengali gentlemen have offered themselves as commissariat assistants in connection with the Indian contingent to Malta, and that their services have been accepted by Government. They are engaged for eight months; and they will be provided with free quarters and rations, and paid liberally.

**MR. JUSTICE KEMP.**—The members of the Calcutta Bar entertained on the 4th May Mr. Justice Kemp to a farewell dinner at the Town Hall. Covers were laid for sixty-two gentlemen. On the cloth being removed, the Advocate-General, in a most eloquent and clever speech, proposed the health of Mr. Justice Kemp, which was enthusiastically drunk by the whole company.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—At a general court-martial at Ambala, on the 17th of April, Private William Smith, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment of Foot, was charged with having been drunk and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having used violence against Lance Corporal William Austin, of the same battalion, by striking him with his clenched fist upon the face, and lifting him up and throwing him violently on his back. The Court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be fined one pound.

**FIRUZPUR.**—Captain C. C. O'B. Horsford, District Superintendent of Police at Firuzpur, has proceeded on furlough to England, and has been succeeded by Mr. D. McCracken. Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer at Firuzpur, has also, we regret to learn, been compelled by ill-health to proceed to England. The prices of grain in the Firuzpur district are very high this year. As a test we mention that of grain, which is now selling at eighteen seers per rupee, about one-third of the normal price. Barley (*jav*) is selling at the same price. In some places wheat has fared better, but on the whole the crop is a very bad one, and much distress will be the certain result.

**CHAPLAINCY OF AGRA.**—Upon his quitting the chaplaincy of Agra the Rev. Mr. Lamert has been presented by the Church committee and communicants of St. George's Church with an address engrossed on vellum and enclosed in a silver case, accompanied by a piece of silver plate. Mr. Lamert also receives an expression of

regret at his departure, signed by the Church committee and every member of the congregation of St. Paul's (the Civil Church), together with a handsome French clock. At the same time the residents of the station, to the number of some hundreds, including the merchants, railway and telegraph servants, and military of various religious denominations, present Mr. Lamert with a neighbourly farewell address.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—The Bank of Bengal *minimum* rate is now four per cent., while in 1869 and 1874 it was seven per cent., and in 1875 nine per cent. The present rate of exchange again forms a topic of earnest discussion. The paramount necessity of taking the matter in hand and of endeavouring to devise some remedial measure is urged upon the Government. It is suggested, with a considerable degree of plausibility, that if the Government were to suspend for a time the coinage of silver on behalf of private persons and to stop advances on silver bullion, the rate of exchange would rise immediately, inasmuch as remittances to India largely exceed Council drafts, as is evidenced by the heavy shipments of specie to India. The pressure is greatly felt by all classes.

**TIRHOOT SETTLERS.**—The *Englishman* hears that an Egyptian gentleman, Mr. Youssuff Artin Bey, a Colonel in the Egyptian army, and aide-de-camp to the Khedive, who last year visited India as a traveller, has taken up his residence in Tirhoot, and intends investing considerable capital in indigo. Mr. Artin is, we are told, a linguist, speaking and writing fluently almost all the principal European languages, besides Persian and Arabic, and he is now engaged in studying Bengali, Hindustani, and English simultaneously. He was educated at a military school in Paris, served all through the Egyptian and Abyssinian campaigns, and is decorated with Russian, Austrian, and Italian orders, besides several medals for his various field services. He is at present the guest of Mr. Abbot at Jaintpore Factory, and is learning all the routine of indigo manufacture as an assistant. He has not a very exalted opinion of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, with whom he stayed six weeks during last year, describing him as rough and overbearing in manner, and by no means liked by his officers.

**PLEADERS AND ADVOCATES.**—The Lahore paper says:—"Mr. E. P. Henderson, C.S., Officiating Government Advocate, under instructions, we believe, from the local Government, moved the Chief Court by petition on the 3rd instant, that it should exercise the power which he alleged it possessed under Act XVII. of 1877, and enrol him as an Advocate of the Court. The whole question was one of the construction of Section 43 of the Statute above referred to. Mr. Henderson contended that the advisability of giving the Chief Court power to enrol its own Advocates (other than those already Advocates of a chartered High Court) was brought prominently to the notice of the Legislative Council when Act XVII. of 1877 was being debated. It might therefore be assumed either that the express grant of this power was intentionally omitted, or it was believed that the words of the section sufficiently expressed that power. It was pointed out in support of the petition that as the new Act gave the Chief Court, under Chapter 6, authority to appoint Pleaders, and absolute *negative* power, as regards Advocates and Attorneys, &c., so it might also be intended to give that Court *positive* power. The Bench seemed, however, to hold that Section 43 did not apply to the Chief Court as regards the original enrolment of Advocates; and further, that whatever may have been brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, the Court could only judge of its intentions were they actually expressed in the words of the Statute. Judgment, however, was reserved."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 9. Str. Mecca, Moultmein; str. Commilla, Rangoon; str. Woodburn, Singapore; Bengale, Madras; Arcs, Colombo.—10. Str. Queen Anne, London; City of Corinth, London.—11. Str. Deccan, Southampton.—12. Bedan, London.—13. Str. Umballa, Bombay; Rozelle, Liverpool; Dryad, London.—14. Str. City of Manchester, Liverpool; City of Amoy, Liverpool; Cecile Marie, Bourbon.—15. Str. Medina, Kyook Phyo; str. Mediator, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

May 9. Strs. Sir John Lawrence and Roma.—10. Strs. Pleiades, Brazilian and Langshaw; Chipman.—11. Str. Chinsurah; Furness Abbey.—12. Str. Busheer.—13. Str. Rajpootana.—14. Str. Commilla.—15. Str. Malwa.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 17, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transferee Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 6 to 94 10
1 1/2 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 6 to 94 12
5 1/2 per Cent., 1869-8 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	...	...	...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 —
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	...	...	...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	...	...	...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	...	...	...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	...	...	...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	...	...	114 8 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 187 ... (1888)	...	...	...	101 8 to 102 0

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 15-16d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	50 1/2 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500	7 1/2 to 7 1/4
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	120 to 121
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	140 to —
Coal Company...	1410	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	135 to 140
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
De'lin and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 18
East India Railway Company...	£20 or 218	292 to 298
East India Tea Company...	0	49 to 50
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	285 to 290
Equitable Coal Company...	250	175 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	18 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	80 to 81
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	11 1/2 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£2 1/2	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	180 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12 1/2	107 to —
Parjab Bank...	100	— to —
Sindia Bank...	500	430 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	125 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**THE LORD BISHOP.**—The Bishop of Madras leaves Madras for England by the P. and O. steamer of the 18th May. He hopes to be back in November. Archdeacon Drury will act as his Lordship's Commissary.

**POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.**—MM. Joubert and La Barbe, the Commissioners who were sent out to inquire into the general administration of the French possessions in India, have arrived at Chandernagore from Pondicherry.

**FAMINE.**—There is a mango famine in Madras. Both at Bangalore and Salem, where the best descriptions of the fruit are to be had, the majority of the trees show no signs of any yield. The same remarks apply to Madras, where very few trees have hitherto blossomed.

**MARRIAGE OF A NATIVE PRINCE.**—The marriage ceremonies of the Maharajah of Mysore are now definitely fixed to commence on the 26th May, and to continue to the 4th proximo. The last two days will be reserved for entertainments to Europeans. His Highness is sixteen years of age, and his bride a little older.

**EMIGRANTS TO PORT NATAL.**—Emigration to Port Natal is so active that the agent, Mr. G. H. Ross, is sending regularly one ship-load of coolies every month. The ship *Dumphaile Castle* was surveyed yesterday by Dr. Thompson and Mr. Melville, the Protector of Emigrants. The coolies, numbering 313, will embark to day, and the ship will sail either on Sunday or Monday morning. Mr. I. Fonseca proceeds in medical charge.

**THE NAPIER PARK.**—The Municipal authorities are evidently doing their utmost to make the Napier Park as attractive as they possibly can; a short time ago the date grove and the old Band Stand were turned into an agreeable place of recreation, which would have been better appreciated if a few seats were provided. Now a beautifully laid flower garden and promenade to the north of the Park is being made; but it is a pity that this new place of recreation is in close proximity to the Sewage Irrigation Farm.

**SMILES AND TEARS.**—A Bangalore paper thinks it worthy of note that, whereas on the occasion of a native regiment leaving Bangalore to garrison the Andamans, Singapore, and other foreign ports, the local railway platform was the scene of great lamentation and weeping, on the other hand, the Sappers and Miners went away to join the Indian expeditionary force with light hearts and shouting urrahs.

**25TH M.N.I.**—The 25th Madras Native Infantry—the regiment which is now en route to Malta, as part of the Indian contingent—sustained a great calamity in May 1854 on the eve of our last war with Russia. On the 10th May of that year the *Lady Nugent*, transport-ship, sailed from Madras for Rangoon, with 350 rank and file of the corps, twenty women and children, the staff officers, and a crew of thirty seamen. She was never afterwards heard of, nor any portion of her wreck identified. It was generally thought she went down with all hands on board during a severe gale which swept across her path about fourteen days after leaving Madras.

**PONDICHERRY RAILWAY.**—We hear that a telegram was received in Pondicherry two days ago from Monsieur Jules Golin, the Deputy for French India, in the National Assembly, stating that the convention between the French Government and the South Indian Railway Company for laying the railway between Pondicherry and Villapooram has at last been signed, and that the railway authorities will, without delay, begin the work they have undertaken to perform. We believe that the South Indian Railway authorities knowing full well the advantages that will be derived by bringing the capital of French India in direct railway communication with the Southern Presidency, have the materials ready to lay out the line. The French Government at the outset promised to construct the line on their own territory with the aid of their own engineers; now, however, it seems that they have abandoned their original intention and have allowed the railway authorities to complete the line. The surveys have been completed. — *Standard*.

**THE LATE MR. R. C. CALDWELL.**—The *Madras Athenæum* regrets to record the death of Mr. Robert Charles Caldwell, eldest son of Bishop Caldwell, which melancholy event took place at the Copper House Hotel, on the evening of May 2. Mr. Caldwell was connected with the Press for several years, and in 1872 edited the *Madras Athenæum*. He was an able penman, and at home contributed to the *Daily News*, *Contemporary Review*, *Athenæum*, *Illustrated*, and other papers. He also contributed several valuable papers to the *Indian Antiquary*, and was the author of the *Chetney Lyrics*. He was a great linguist, and always took a deep interest in the study of the vernaculars. Mr. Caldwell returned to India in a shattered state of health, about eight months ago, and broke down gradually. Notwithstanding his illness, he contributed a series of light articles to one of the Madras dailies and the *Indian Charivari*. He died suddenly, from heat apoplexy. His remains were interred, on Sunday, the 3rd May, in St. George's Cathedral.

**THUNDER-STORM.**—Writing about the thunder-storm that lately visited Mangalore, the correspondent of the *Madras Standard* gives the following particulars:—"The lightning struck the barracks, damaged portions of the roof and walls, destroyed two stands of arms, besides fourteen muskets and pouches, and killed a cow which was lying in the verandah. It also struck the building between the Magazine and the solitary cells, in which the tents of the 34th Regiment are kept. One of the sentries was struck dead, and another, who is now recovering, was stunned into unconsciousness. The lightning cut the walls in several places. In one place it made a hole right through the wall, a little below the roof. Fortunately there were few tents in it at the time, the greater part having been pitched out some days before, for the use of the 34th Regiment. These tents, now ready for foreign service, were found this morning lying on the ground and covered with mud. A vessel in the roads, with a cargo of kopra or dried cocoa-nuts from Cochin and bound to Bombay, was struck, and five out of the nine men forming the crew were killed and three injured."

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 10. Emilie Ernestine, Chandbally.—11. Allendale, Coast; Allendale, Lutchempore; str. Khandalla, Calcutta.—12. Canada, Mauritius; Onie Tolia, False Point; St. Augustin, Lutchempore.—13. Tynedale, False Point; Mary Steuhouse, Liverpool.—14. Str. Maharrata, Bombay.—15. Inverallen, Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

May 13. Str. Khandalla, Bombay.—14. Str. Columbian, Calcutta.—15. Str. Maharrata, Calcutta; str. Asia, Rangoon; Canada, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 13, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	1s. 8 13-16d.
"    "    "    at 3 months	...	
"    "    "    at sight	...	

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	39 to 40 prem.
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	1859
4 1/2 per cent. ...	...	1870
4 per cent. ...	...	1832-33
Ditto ...	...	1835-36
Ditto ...	...	1842-43
Ditto ...	...	1851-55
Ditto ...	...	1872

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

The latest district reports from Assam represent the weather as all that could be desired both for the tea and the other crops; and in Lushimpore the outturn of tea leaf is said to be ahead of that of last season.

The directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association have declared a dividend of Rs. 20 per share.



## Bombay.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

We made some remarks last week upon the reasons which caused some delay in despatching our Indian Expeditionary Force from Bombay. We made them in no captious spirit, for, all said and done, we think the energy inspired by our indefatigable Governor has been rather understated than overstated. But we were looking forward to the despatch of a still larger body of troops from Bombay, and were anxious that a reputation for smartness and celerity so well established should be thoroughly maintained to the end. We are now gratified to find that our suggestions have, to a very great extent, been adopted at head-quarters, and that, with a view to strengthen the weak points which were obvious when the different departments were worked against time, it has been resolved to appoint a committee to investigate all the details connected with the despatch of the expeditionary force. The Committee which has already been ordered to assemble will be composed of the following officers:—President: Brigadier General Aitchison, C.B.; Members: Colonel Hancock, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, Deputy Quarter Master General; and Lieutenant Brebner, Marine Department. Secretary: Lieutenant Baker, R.A. The following are the special points towards which H.E. the Governor directs inquiry: 1st. What is the best size for iron tanks; what numbers could be made up in, say, a fortnight; what would be the capacity of tanks so made up, estimated in gallons? 2nd. Irrespective of the number which can be made available within a fortnight, what are the most advisable means for arranging for a future supply in the event of possible requirements for foreign service? 3rd. What number of wooden casks could be made up with advantage in Bombay? 4th. How long will it take to make new wooden tanks serviceable by soaking, and what is the respective cost of wooden and iron tanks? 5th. How many water barges with steam pumps can be made available in Bombay? How much water could be daily supplied to transports, consistently with the ordinary requirements of the harbour; and with the means existing for the supply of water on shore, how can these means be augmented? 6th. Can the water supply for transport be taken from some point nearer than the main pipe at Mazagon? 7th. Can a Commissariat pier be constructed immediately near the Commissariat head-quarters? Can the supply depot be established near such a pier? Would this arrangement greatly facilitate the despatch of supplies to troopships? 8th. Can any mechanical contrivance be quickly constructed for use between decks of ships carrying horses, for better ventilation? 9th. How many steam launches are available immediately in the harbour? Are these sufficient for the rapid despatch of a force? If not, how can the number and strength be rapidly increased? 10th. What is the number of barges for embarking horses available in Bombay? Is the number sufficient? If not, how can the number be increased and maintained? The Committee has been reminded that in respect to many of the above questions the aspect of affairs will be greatly modified by the opening of the Prince's Dock next year. We are unable now to discuss the value and relevancy of these searching questions, but the mere fact of their having been put in such a regular and persistent form would evidently suggest the despatch of a second and larger expedition long before ever the Prince's Dock is opened "next year," were it not for the expressed determination of the English Government to send no more troops just at present. And we are glad to note that our Government are going about the preliminary preparations with such sterling good sense.—*Times of India*.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE REV. MR. WATSON.**—The appointment of the Rev. A. B. Watson to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bombay establishment, has been approved.

**CHOLERA.**—There have been three cases of cholera on board H.M.S. *Teazer* at Bombay. The men attacked have been removed to the European Hospital.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Lieutenant Donald McIntosh Smith, chief clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Bombay, died suddenly of heat apoplexy at the Boree Bunder Station on Thursday before last.

**THE CONTINGENT.**—Colonel Hancock's Committee on the improvement of the means of equipping an expedition for sea at Bombay has already completed its report, and forwarded it, along with notes of the evidence taken, to Government.

**SURAT.**—Of the thirty-one rioters under trial before Mr. Lely, twelve were discharged, and the remaining nineteen committed to the Criminal Sessions, on charges of attempting to commit the murder of Mr. Scannell and others, causing grievous hurt to public servants, committing mischief, rioting, &c. There was a third case, in which three of the nineteen prisoners already committed, and two new ones, are charged in connection with the riot at the Surat railway station.

**COMBINATIONS.**—It is rumoured that all the native metal merchants have combined not to buy or send orders for metals through any of the mercantile firms in Bombay for two months certain. In the event of their making any purchases, they will only do so with joint consent. The object of this combination is to compel the mercantile houses in this city to sell or order out metal at the rates which the native metal merchants shall determine.

**DARING ROBBERY.**—The *Deccan Herald* says that on the night of the 26th April a gang of men committed a most daring robbery in the house of one Govinda Rao Pranzpaye, a wealthy banker of Jamkhandis. They entered the premises between eleven and twelve in the night, and after a slight resistance from two old men, one of whom was the banker himself and the other his uncle (who were wounded), the thieves succeeded in making away with booty which amounted to from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. Some Rs. 10,000 have been recovered.

**LICENCE TAX COMMISSIONER.**—Mr. W. G. Pedder, the Licence Tax Commissioner in this Presidency, has been travelling in connection with his work in the Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kaira Zillahs, and proceeded on Sunday last to the Rutnagherry talooka, with the intention of visiting Dharwar, Canara, Belgaum, and other Zillahs. His work will probably extend over six months, during which he will be paid at the rate of Rs. 2,900 per month.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.**—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th May was Rs. 2,04,81,919, add silver received during the week, Rs. 2,84,724. The sum of Rs. 19,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; Rs. 38,70,081 was remitted to Calcutta; the balance left was Rs. 1,49,96,612. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,77,601 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

**WAR ENTHUSIASM.**—A singular scene was witnessed the other day at Poona, when the 26th N.I. were starting for Bombay en route to Malta. Several hundred European soldiers belonging to the 2nd Queen's and the 11th went down to the sepoy's lines, helped the men of the 26th on with their new equipment, then saw the men fall in, and marched them off to the railway station, cheering them, patting them on the back, and singing at intervals the now familiar chorus "We don't want to fight." So great was the crowd of British soldiers, and so determined their good-will towards the 26th N.I., that the officers of that regiment could not get near their men, and were obliged to let them march off in charge of their British comrades.

**S.S. "HUTTON."**—The Bombay Government have chartered the s.s. *Hutton*, Captain Hodges, as a transport in the event of a second contingent being despatched from this country. She is a vessel admirably adapted for carrying troops, having exceptionally high between decks, which run nearly the whole length, and is well ventilated. She was used as a trooper in the Abyssinian Expedition. The *Hutton* went into the dock on the 3rd inst. to have the necessary alterations made in her. It may be added that the Dock-yard authorities are still very busy repairing all the leaky and rejected water-tanks, testing, and storing them. Several hundreds of these reservoirs will therefore be ready in a few days.

**A SOMNAMBULIST.**—On the night of the 8th May an accident happened at Kurrachee to Mr. W. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer of the Indus Valley State Railway. He was sleeping in the upper story of his bungalow, and, finding the night warm, he opened the door of the front verandah. Afterwards he got up in his sleep, and, walking through this door, fell a distance of twenty feet below, on his way striking the roof of the sunshade of the lower verandah, which caused him to turn over and fall on his head. The fall roused his friends, Mr. Lang and Mr. Knox, who ran down and found Mr. Sivewright insensible. Dr. Henderson arrived within a few minutes, and found Mr. Sivewright had broken his right thigh and jaw. He is still in a critical condition, but hopes of his recovery are entertained.

**EXCITED SIDI.**—On Saturday last an exciting scene took place at Bazaar Gate-street Fort, Bombay, caused by a Sidi, a noted character, who has been imprisoned several times. It appears that he was seen suddenly to enter a shop in the above street, where ammunition and arms were sold, and snatching up a sword which was in its scabbard, he returned to the street; here he drew the sword from the scabbard, and wielded it in a threatening manner, as if he would cut anyone down who attempted to approach him. On seeing a Parsee priest, named Jiwanji Shapurji, who was passing by at the time, he ran towards him, but he made off with a fleetness that the Sidi was unable to imitate. Unfortunately a poor basket coolie, who was in the crowd that had collected, happened to receive a deep cut over the left shoulder, on seeing which the desperado fled, sword in hand, into Modi Khana-street, and entered a house occupied by one Haji Muhammed Rajab. Here the fellow hid himself. In the meantime information had reached the police, when Messrs. Whitten and Atkinson, European police officers, proceeded to discover the Sidi, and on making a search found him on the second floor, under the staircase, covered over with a number of gunny bags and amongst firewood. On being made a prisoner he said that he was excited to this outrageous conduct in consequence of a Parsee lad having abused him and his religion.



Central System of State Railways, is transfd. tempy. to the Consulting engr.'s dept., and app. tempy. dep. consulting engr., Calcutta.

Mr. E. J. Meara, exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy. rank, is re-transfd. from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Provincial Estab.

Mr. F. L. Brown, asst. acct. gen., and Mr. H. C. Barnes, tempy. asst. examiner, 2nd grade, joined the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., on the afternoon of 17th and 22nd of April, respectively.

Mr. J. Lenehan, acct., 3rd grade, tempy. rank, Rajputana State Railway, is tempy. transfd. to Madras for employment on Famine accts.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 8.)

Mr. W. H. Verner to act tempy. as addl. sess. judge of Backergunge, Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is to act as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, offic. mag. and coll., Sarun, to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, asst. mag. and coll., Dhumsong, Darjeeling, to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.

The following gentlemen to act in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs. :—

Capt. C. H. Garbett, offic. dep. comr., Lohardugga.

Capt. A. E. Gordon, offic. dep. comr., Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, asst. mag. and coll., to act as mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, dist. supt. of police, to act as a dep. inspr. gen. of police.

Surg. A. J. Wall to act as health officer for the port of Calcutta.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to promote Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., from suptdg. engr., 3rd grade, to suptdg. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. P. H. Walker and Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., suptdg. engr., 1st grade, tempy. rank, will revert to their permanent rank in the 2nd grade.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, May 4.)

Surg. E. Mair, civil surg., Bijnor, to offic. as supt., Central Prison, Fatehgarh, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major R. Jameson.

Mr. H. L. Hutton, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Cawnpore.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of Hardoi.

Rev. J. Lillie, chaplain, to offic. as chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad.

The Lieut. gov. and Chief Comr. is pleased, as a special case, to make the following appointments :—

Mr. H. P. Mulock, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. C. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. N. Wright, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. W. Porter, settlement officer, 3rd grade, to revert to district work, and to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. T. F. Harkness, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. T. Martin, asst. mag. and coll., to be a joint mag., 2nd grade.

Major J. Liston, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., and to be posted to the Lalitpur dist.

Mr. A. C. Tuppi, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Azamgarh.

Mr. A. M. Markham, joint mag., to be posted to the Allahabad dist. as offic. mag. and coll.

Surg. major E. A. FitzGerald, civil surg., to Mirzapur.

Mr. W. R. Tucker, extra asst. comr., Lalitpur, to offic. as asst. comr. in the Jhansi div.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 4.)

Surg. J. B. Gaffney, civil surg., Upper Godavari dist., is transfd. in the same capacity to Raipur.

Mr. Inspr. Wood is app. to offic. tempy. as dist. supt. of police, Seoni.

Mr. J. C. Duff, dist. supt. of police, Seoni, is transfd. to Bilaspur.

Mr. G. S. Chatterton, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bilaspur, is transfd. to Seoni.

Mr. E. Penny, asst. engr., is transfd. to the Saugor Road div.

Mr. G. Price, inspr. of police, 1st class, is reduced to 2nd class.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 2.)

Mr. D. G. Barkley, dep. comr., is posted to the Delhi dist. tempy.

Surg. major W. Center, Professor, Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner to Govt., Punjab, is app. to offic. as Curator of the Lahore Central Museum.

Surg. J. Young, offic. civil surg. of Kangra, is app. supt. of the Darmsala Jail.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 4.)

Mr. R. T. Greer, asst. c. mr., has been placed in charge of the Kamrup Treasury, under orders of the Chief Comr., with effect from April 22.

Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, on return from leave, assumed charge of the office of dep. comr. of Sylhet from Mr. A. Maunson on April 22.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 11.)

CONOLLY—RUNDALL.—The following extract from regtl. orders, dated April 1, issued by the officer comdng the Meywar Bheel Corps, consequent on the assumption by Major F. W. Boileau of the offic. comd. of

the regt., is confd.:—Capt. A. Conolly, offic. comdt., to revert to the offic. 2nd in comd. of the Meywar Bheel Corps. Lieut. F. M. Rundall, offic. 2nd in comd., to revert to the appts. of offic. adjt. and offic. wing officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

CONWAY—GORDON—WHISTLER.—Lieut. col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, offic. comdt., 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to be comdt., v. Col. G. Adye, retired. Lieut. C. Whistler, wing officer, 5th inf., and offic. wing officer and adjt. 6th inf., to be wing officer and adjt., v. Capt. J. J. Kennedy, app. asst. adjt. gen. to the Contingent.

DAVIES, Hon. Lieut. R. G., barrack master, is transfd. from Lahore comd., Mily. Works, to the Rawalpindi comd., Mily. Works. This cancels that portion of Inspr. gen.'s notice, dated April 12, which relates to Lieut. Davies.

MACKINNON, Major W. C., dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, to be asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, v. Col. W. Gordon, c.i.e., whose tour of staff service has expired.

MACLEOD, Capt. J. J., to offic. as comdt. Behar mounted rifle corps, v. Col. J. Burn, resigned, and during the absence on leave of Major F. Collingridge.

ROBERTS—GORDON.—Col. W. Roberts, 1st batt. 5th foot, to the brigade staff of the army, temp., with the rank of brigdr. gen. during the absence of Major gen. J. Ross, c.B., on special service. Capt. W. Gordon, c.i.e., B.S.C., asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, to be brigade staff of the army, temp. with the rank of brigdr. gen., during the absence of Brigdr. gen. H. T. Macpherson, c.B., v.C., on special service.

WESMACOTT—FAGAN.—The undermentioned have reported their arrival :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. R. Westmacott, B.S.C., comdt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, Bombay, April 24. Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, B.S.C., dist. of police, 1st grade, Bengal.—Bombay, April 27.

### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B.S.C., from the dates specified :—

Lieut. H. S. Massey, 2nd batt. 9th foot, offic. wing officer 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., now offic. squad. officer 19th Bengal lancers, Jan. 8.

Lieut. W. A. D'O. Mealy, 67th foot, offic. wing officer 3rd Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, March 8.

Lieut. A. Montanaro, 70th foot, offic. wing officer 35th (The Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., April 25.

Lieut. C. B. Porter, 1st batt. 8th foot, offic. wing officer 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., April 25.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 6.)

ABEDIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 22, directing Capt. H. R. Abedie to offic. as interp. to the 9th lancers, from the 20th idem, v.

Lieut. G. A. P. Evans, there being no other qualified officer available.

BALFOUR, Sub Lieut. J. H., to be lieut., dated Oct. 6.

BANNING, Sub Lieut. A. C. G., to be lieut. in the 8th regt.

BOND, Capt. R. J., R.E., having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed, via Bombay, to England, and report himself on arrival to the dep. adjt. gen. R.E., Horse Guards.

BROWN—EXHAM—LEACH.—Sappers and Miners.—Regtl. order, dated April 20, app. Lieut. L. F. Brown, R.E., to offic. as supt. park and field train, with effect from April 19, v. Capt. B. Blood, R.E., proceeded to Calcutta on special duty; Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, with effect from April 19, v. Lieut. L. F. Brown; and Lieut. M. H. Leach, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, with effect from April 20, v. Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., proceeded on gen. leave.

BUCHANAN—RIDDELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, appg. Lieut. R. G. Buchanan-Riddell to perform the duties of paymr. to 4-60th foot, on the responsibility and during the absence of Paymr. Hon. Major A. G. Anderson, on m.c.

BUCHANAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. H. E. Buchanan to be asst. instr. of musketry to 1-5th foot, with effect from the above date, v. Lieut. H. R. Gall, app. instr. of musketry.

ELLIS, Capt. E., to be brigade major at Sialkot during the absence on gen. leave of Major Gwynne.

FAITHFUL, Lieut. W. C., 1-6th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 7th N.I., on prob., April 18.

GOLDIE, Major J., 6th dragoon guards, to be asst. adjt. gen. on the estab., and is posted to army headqrs., Simla.

HENNESSY.—Dacca station order confd., dated April 17, directing Capt. D. C. Hennessy, 10th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer.

IVES, Capt. E. R., from Amritsar, to be station staff officer at Ferozepore, v. Hodgson.

LANG—GROGAN—BARR—SETON.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2nd batt. 11th regt., to be capt. from March 30. Lieut. Col. C. E. Grogan, 1st batt. 14th regt., to be col. from April 16. Capt. W. L. Barr, 2nd batt. 15th regt., to be major from Nov. 17 last. Capt. M. C. Seton, 67th regt., to be major from March 30.

LIGHT.—Rawul Pindi dist. order confd., dated April 20, directing Col. A. Light to assume com. of the Rawul Pindi brigade, consequent on the departure on special duty of brig. gen. H. T. Macpherson, c.B., v.C.

MACCALL, Capt. G., 8th Bengal cav., to be station staff officer at Amritsar, v. Ives.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. W. H. F., squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as depy. judge advocate, v. Capt. M. Clementi, proceeded on field service.

MORRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, app. Lieut. J. G. Morris, offic. wing officer to 14th N.I., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, offic. as adjt., consequent on the transfer of Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe to the 4th N.I.

RADFORD, Capt. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Kurra-

chee, and join D baty. 2nd brig. R.A., into which he has been perm. to exchange.

SEWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 23, app. Lieut. J. H. Sewell to offic. as adjt. to 15th hussars, with effect from the 11th idem, during the abs. on sick leave of Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Middleton.

TRAFFORD.—Chakrata station order confd., dated April 15, directing Lieut. and local capt. E. Le M. Trafford, 1-5th fusiliers, to offic. as station staff officer, v. Lieut. C. Heckett.

WARREN—FITZGERALD.—Brevet Lieut. Col. D. S. Warren, asst. adjt. gen., has been prom. and posted to 2nd batt. 14th foot, in England. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, brig. major, 26th Punjab N.I., is posted to Mooltan.

WEBB.—Regtl. order confd., dated the 16th April, app. Lieut. E. A. H. Webb to offic. as adjt. to 1-17th foot, to a detachment consisting of six companies, remaining at Rawal Pindi, on departure of the head quarters of the batt. to Kuidanna.

YOUNG.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 9, app. Lieut. W. H. Young, offic. wing officer on prob., to offic. as qmr. to 10th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. W. J. Hingston, and until the return from famine duty of Lieut. J. Haughton.

#### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., comsy. of ordnance, 2nd class, to offic. as comsy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Major F. V. Eyre, on leave.

Capt. R. Bazett, R.A., comsy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comsy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Capt. Colquhoun.

Capt. F. Galloway, R.A., to offic. as comsy. of ordnance, 3rd class, v. Capt. Bazett.

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, R.A., to offic. as supt., Gun Carriage Factory, at Fatchgarh, v. Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, proceeding on furl. This cancels G.G.O. No. 289.

Lieut. col. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., R.A., to offic. as supt., Foundry and Shell Factory, at Cossipore, v. Col. T. Nicholl.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examination held on March 1 and following days, of the officers attending the twenty-sixth course of Garrison Instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in Part II. of Examinations A and B (G.O. 275 of 1873). Lieutenants of British regiments, whose names appear in the following list, are held to have passed in subjects (d), (e), (f), and (g), of the examination laid down in para. 33, Queen's Regulations, 1873 :—

Capt. R. H. Dunning, 2-17th foot.

Capt. H. Melliss, Bombay sappers, specially mentioned for proficiency in Fortification.

Capt. M. Mayne, 3rd Bombay cavalry, specially mentioned for proficiency in Fortification.

Lieut. A. A. Pearson, 24th Bombay N.I.

The following sub lieuts. having gone through the course of instruction in Madras and Bombay, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of lieutenant, and have been classified for the antedate of their commissions as under, viz. :—

#### First Class.

Sub lieut. W. St. L. Chase (2), (3), (4), (5), 2-15th foot.

Sub lieut. F. J. Brown (2), 56th foot.

Sub lieut. C. A. Roberts (2), 2-17th foot.

Sub lieut. G. D. Carleton, 2-17th foot.

Sub lieut. W. S. Burrell, 1-2nd foot.

Sub lieut. H. W. Seymour (1), 68th foot.

Sub lieut. W. N. Justice, 2-17th foot.

Sub lieut. G. H. M. Conran, 2-15th foot.

#### Second Class.

Sub lieut. D. T. Cruickshank, 56th foot.

Sub lieut. W. D. Gordon, 2-17th foot.

#### MEDICAL.

CRAWFORD, Vet. Surg. F. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Lucknow, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

EYES.—The services of Surg.-major C. T. Eyes, med. officer, 6th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

FERGUSON.—The following extract from regimental orders, dated April 18, issued by the comdt., Central India Horse, is confd. :—Surg. J. E. Ferguson, Bombay Med. Estab., held med. charge of 1st regt., Central India horse, from Nov. 27, 1877, to March 1, 1878, during absence of Surg. R. Caldecott.

HENDLEY, Depy. Surg.-Genl. J., Army Med. Dept., is brought on the administrative staff of the British Med. Service in Bengal, v. Depy. Surg.-Gen. E. B. Tuson, whose Indian tour of service has expired. Dr. Hendley is app. to med. superintendence of Allahabad Circle, from date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

MULLIK.—The services of Surg. D. Mullen, M.D., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

MURPHY, Surg. W. R., to be med. officer, 13th N.I., with effect from the date of joining.

REED, Surg. major T. B., army med. dept., to be suptg. surg. major, presy. circle, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, v. Dep. surg. gen. Hendley.

REID—HENDLEY—GIBBONS.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the following transfers and posting of administrative medical officers of the army med. dept. in Bengal :—Surg. major T. B. Reid, apptd. to the administrative staff, is posted to the Presy. circle as suptg. surg. major, handing

over the duties of the Lucknow circle to Surg. major G. L. Hinde. Dep. surg. Gen. J. Hendley (recently prom.) is transf'd. from the Peshawar to the Allahabad circle. Dep. surg. gen. J. Gibbons from Allahabad to Meerut circle.

VERCHERE, Surg. major A. M. (on furl.), to be med. officer to 25th N.I.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Francisco Muraglia to be in charge of the office of the Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona. With reference to Notification of this Dept. No. 300p., dated Feb. 1, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. A. Vintzenz as Consul for Germany at Moulinein. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., H.E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Monsieur A. P. A. Doutra as acting Consular agent for France at Coconada, during the abs. of Monsieur Gallois-Montbrun, also of Mr. Victor Bieneufeld as acting Consul for Italy at Aden, during the abs. of Mr. Rolph.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. E. B. Baker, dep. inspr. gen. of police, for six months. Mr. G. Price, 2nd class inspr. of police, on half-pay, for twelve months. Mr. M. Macauliffe, offic. dep. comr., Montgomery, special leave for six months, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days on full pay. Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., 3rd grade, for one year, from May 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. W. Daly, dist. supt. of police, Cachar, for one year, with effect from April 25, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. C. Thomson, executive engineer, 4th grade, temp. rank, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself on May 1 of the ten weeks' privilege leave granted him. Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to office of engr.-in-chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, for three months to study the native languages, from April 15. Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Beawar div. of the Western Rajputana State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, from April 15. Mr. B. Baxter, asst. engr., 1st grade, temp. rank, Sutlej Bridge div., Indus Valley State Railway, for three months to study the native languages, and priv. leave for two months and nineteen days, from June 1. With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notice No. 10 of Feb. 4, Mr. E. B. Medley, asst. engr., 1st grade, Eastern Extension Survey, reported his departure from Deesa, on April 3. Mr. J. M. Rutherford, asst. supt., 1st grade, priv. leave for two months, from April 17. Mr. W. B. Melville, asst. supt., 1st grade, priv. leave for two months, from April 22. Mr. R. K. Williams, offic. examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties by Capt. Begbie, R.E. Capt. A. G. Begbie, R.E., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Mysore, priv. leave for twenty-seven days. Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., offic. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, three months' priv. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. Mortan, asst. engr., Lahore div., Military Works, reported his departure from Lucknow on April 29. Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, for three months' from July 1 to study the native languages. Mr. G. M. Robinson, asst. supt. of the 1st grade, furl. for eighteen months, from April 3. Mr. E. A. Boyd, asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for one year, and subsidiary leave for twenty-four days, from March 27. Mr. M. J. Brind, asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for twenty months, and subsidiary leave for twenty days, from April 2. Mr. G. J. Hare, asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for eighteen months, and subsidiary leave for thirteen days, from April 7. Mr. F. Fedden, F.C.S., asst. of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, special leave for five months and twenty-two days, from June 7. Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator-genl. of Bengal, leave from his office of administrator-genl. for the period during which he may offic. as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Capt. G. D'A Jackson, exec. engr., 4th grade (temp.), Lahore div., mly. works, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. St. G. Brownlow, B.S.C., deputy judge advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, private affairs, for one year. Surg. major C. Kilkelly, M.B., private affairs, for two years. Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, B.S.C., comdt., 14th Bengal lancers, private affairs, for two years. Capt. A. S. Roberts, gen. list, inf., wing officer, 7th regt. N.I., asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. judicial asst., Punjab, private affairs, for one year. Capt. B. G. Vyvan, gen. list, inf., wing officer, 7th regt. N.I., for 1 year, on private affairs, and 1 year on m.c. Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., B.S.C., comdg. Lahore div., for six months, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 952 of 1861. Capt. S. Cargill, R.A., comsy. of ordnance, 2nd class, has leave in India for six months. Major and brevet lieut. col. J. W. Hughes, 54th foot, from date of embarkation. Qmr. H. Stokes, 63rd foot, to Murree, from May 5 to Nov. 5. Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngham, 92nd foot, to Simla, from April 26 to Oct. 26. Major G. N. Channer, 29th N.I., to Simla, from April 17 to June 17. Surg. J. Leader, one month, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers, to England, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. C. W. Gillard, 15th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major W. R. C. Brough, R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to Calcutta, from May 10 to Aug. 10, to study the native languages. Capt. J. B. Keith, 39th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. W. Pearse, 70th foot, to Naini Tal, from April 28 to June 27. Paymr. T. Cassidy, 72nd foot, to Dalhousie, from May 1 to Oct. 31.

(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Administration.

(2) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law.

(3) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Tactics.

(4) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Fortification.

(5) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Surveying.



## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 14.)

FIDDIAN, J. P., to be asst. to the coll. and magr. of Tanjore.  
MARJORIBANKS, J. A., dep. coll. of the 2nd class, to be dep. coll. of the 1st class, v. Mr. Richardson, deceased.  
MORROGH, Major E. G., Madras staff corps, acting cantonment magr., Trichinopoly, is app. to be a magr. of the 1st class.  
O'SULLIVAN, P., barrister-at law, to be advocate gen. for Madras, in succession to Mr. Cunningham.  
PEARSE, E. L., to act as sub coll. and joint magr., Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty.  
PLUNKETT, C. E., dep. coll. in charge of the Salt Dept., Nellore, to be treasury depy. coll., Godavery dist.  
TOOGOOD.—The services of Mr. J. H. Toogood, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India.  
WYBROW, G. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the Godavery dist. on return from furl.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 29 to May 3.)

ANDERSON, Major W., from gen. duty, Bangalore, to offic. wing comdr. 13th N.I.  
BASTI, Sergt. W., employed in the D.P.W., is remanded to the 42nd company R.E. for duty.  
BENWELL, Lieut. col. J. L., offic. 2nd in com. 33rd N.I., from wing comdr. 11th N.I. to wing comdr. 13th N.I.  
JONES, Lieut. R. G., wing officer 40th N.I., is app. to offic. as adjt. to 15th N.I., v. Capt. A. J. Grove, who vacates the adjutancy on proc. to Europe.  
LAMPEN, Major J., from wing comdr. 13th N.I. to wing comdr. 11th N.I.  
MACMAHON, Lieut. E. E., wing officer 6th N.I., probatr. staff corps, is attached for duty to the 38th regt. N.I. until arrival of the 6th N.I. at Trichinopoly.  
PRITCHARD, Major H. F., R.A., has been transfd. from No. 18 batty. 8th brigade to H batty. 1st brigade.  
STEVENS, Sub Lieut. C., probatr. staff corps, from offic. wing officer 7th N.I. to attached 1st L.C. as offic. squadron officer.  
WELCH, Lieut. N. E. H. O., wing officer 9th regt. N.I., is app. to offic. as adjt. to 36th regt. N.I.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, May 7.)

HEWITT, Lieut. J. R. S. O., No. 12 baty. 8th brig., has been prom. capt. into M baty. 6th brig. R.A. Capt. Hewitt is directed to proceed to England to join his new baty.  
MEADE, Lieut. J. W. B., is transfd. from No. 9 baty. 8th brig. to H baty. 1st brig. R.A.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* notifies that Sub. Lieut. J. W. Currie, 40th N.I., is reported to have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language, and that the undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. W. D. Lindley, R.E., Lieut. W. D. Conner, R.E., Lieut. F. W. T. Attree, R.E., Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E., Surg. J. Brodie, British Medical Service, Surg. E. A. Roche, 11th (King's) Hussars.

#### SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, POONA.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1878 will take place at Poona in the month of September next, and will be conducted under the same rules and regulations as governed the Exhibition of 1877.

H.E. accordingly requests that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and Native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the Secretary to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports should also be transmitted. The Central Committee will be app. under the orders of the major general commanding Poona division. Detailed instructions will be published hereafter.

#### MEDICAL.

BEAMAN, Surg. major A. H., from 36th regt. N.I. to 4th regt. N.I.  
BUTLER, Surg. W. J., from 28th regt. N.I. to 36th regt. N.I.  
DILL, Surg. J. S., M.D., from attached 28th regt. N.I. to 28th regt. N.I.  
HACKETT, Surg. A. L., to assume med. charge of the 36th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his duties as asst. garrison surg., Bangalore.  
HUNTER, Surg. J., is attached to 8th regt. N.I.  
LEAPINGWELL, Surg. A. H., from attached 6th regt. N.I. to 13th N.I., v. Surg. major Riddings.  
RITCHIE, Surg. J. H., from 9th regt. N.I. to 25th regt. N.I.  
ROGERS-HARRINGTON, Surg. A. N., 25th regt. N.I. to 9th regt. N.I., but to do duty with the 25th regt. while on foreign service.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. Tylden, K baty. 1st brigade R.A., for two days (April 1 and April 2) in extension. Sub Lieut. H. L. Hutchins, 1-21st foot, to Ootacamund, for twenty-four days, from May 15 to June 7. Surg. R. H. Gardner, from March 28 until

date of embarkation. Surg. D. J. Macdonald, to Pallaveram, for three months, from April 9, or date of departure. Lieut. R. Johnston, 2-22nd foot, to England, embarking at Madras, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. T. S. Magan, wing officer and adjt., 37th N.I., from April 30, to Madras. Surg. major R. C. Todd, embarking at Madras, unfit to do duty with troops. Surg. J. W. Strong, in med. charge 8th N.I., from March 17 to Sept. 13, to Ootacamund and Madras.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. J. McKee, D.D., chap. of Mercara, has furl. to Europe for two years. Mr. J. H. M. Cox, dep. director of revenue settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, priv. leave for three months to England. Surg. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., civil surg., Trichinopoly, priv. leave for three months.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

BETHAM, W. G., asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, is prom. to the 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 1 last.  
EZEKIEL, A. D., is app. to act as supt. of the Poona Civil Engineering College Workshops, v. Mr. Robert Royal, on furl.  
KENNEDY, R. M., asst. coll. in the dist. of Satara, is app. to be a magr. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Satara.  
LARKEN, A. L. P., asst. coll. in the dist. of Poona, is app. to be a magr. of the 1st class in the dist. of Poona.  
LEMESURIER, T. A., asst. supt., Guzerat Revenue Survey, is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. supt. of Revenue Survey, with effect from April 3.  
YOUNGHUSBAND, A. D., C.S., to be asst. coll., Surat.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

DAVIS.—Hyderabad station order confd., dated April 11, directing Lieut. col. A. P. Davis, 27th N.I., to perform the duties of supt. of bazaars, in addition to his own, v. Capt. Nicolson.  
LECKIE—MELLIS.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 361 of 1878, Capt. Leckie and Mellis will rejoin their corps, with effect from May 6.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Poona*, May 4.)

BETTY, Major J. F., 7th brig., has been promoted lieut. col. into the 1st brig. R.A.  
KERR, Major H., 2nd batt. 7th foot, to be comdt. of the Parandhar Sanitarium, v. Col. Dawson, R.A.  
LEIGH, Lieut. H. P. P., No. 1 baty. 9th brig. R.A., has been placed upon the seconded list.  
MANSEY—ADEY—STREET.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 393, Surgs. R. Manser, H. Adey, and A. W. F. Street are placed on gen. duty, Presy. div.  
MARRYATT.—With the sanction of Govt., Capt. E. L. Marryatt, R.E., is app. to do duty with the engineer park, proceeding on service.  
MEIN, Lieut. A. B., 2nd batt. 22nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 21st N.I., on probation. N.B.—This cancels so much of G.O.C. No. 169 of the 20th inst. as relates to this officer.  
SPURWAY, Lieut. col. and brevet col. J., 1st brig., has been promoted regt. col. into the 2nd brig. R.A., and is directed to proceed to England.  
STEVENS, Capt. M. W., 3rd regt. L.C., to be aide-de-camp on H.E.'s personal staff, v. Lieut. Pilkington, R.E., app. to the P.W.D., dated May 3.

(*Head Quarters, Poona*, May 11.)

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. F. M., 70th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 29th N.I., on prob.  
EVEN, Sub Lieut. G. E., 65th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 21st N.I., on prob.  
FOX, Lieut. W. E. K., 1st batt. 18th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 13th N.I., on prob.  
HOGG—GRANT—SINCLAIR.—Major A. Hogg, wing officer 29th N.I., to be wing comdr. 27th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Castell, app. to 13th N.I. Capt. J. Grant, staff corps, to be wing officer, v. Capt. Worthy, exchanged to Bengal staff corps. Lieut. A. L. Sinclair is confd. in the app. of wing officer.  
STOCKER, Lieut. col. M. E. C., R.A., is app. to com. the R.A. Mhow div

#### MEDICAL.

DE TATHAM, Surg. H., M.D., M.R.C.P., to act as presy. surg., 1st dist., from the date of departure of Dr. A. H. Hughes, on sick leave.  
MACKENZIE, Surg. major J. T. D., is allowed to retire from the service from May 8.  
TULLY—DAVIDSON—SARGENT.—The undermentioned med. officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Med. Estab., from May 1:—Surgs. E. Tully, D. C. Davidson, and A. F. Sargent.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. H. Crowe, acting senior asst. judge and sessions judge at Sholapur, is allowed priv. leave of absence for three months, from June 3. Mr. T. R. Wyane, asst. engr.

Dhond and Manmad State Railway, has been granted priv. leave for six weeks from May 3.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. Surg. G. A. Oliphant, Remount Reserve Depot, Hapur, in anticipation. Surg. E. Fawcett, 38th Madras, N.I., in anticipation. Acting Condr. G. Walsh, Barrack Dept., for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. T. Nicholls, gen. list, Bengal Inf., in anticipation. The Rev. J. W. Bagnell, B.A., for two years, from the 19th July, next and subsidiary leave for two days. Brevet Col. J. M. Macintyre, R.A., from date of embarkation. Qrmr. M. Slattery, 7th foot, to Australia, previous to retirement from the service. Lieut. C. E. Le Quesne, 18th foot, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. J. Bevan, R.A., and Hyderabad Contingent, in anticipation. Major C. E. Stewart, 5th Punjaub inf., in anticipation.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 7.

**Royal Artillery.**—Capt. H. Standish, Viscount Guillamore (late Madras), to be major, v. W. H. Montgomerie (late Madras), deceased; Capt. F. G. Gyll to be major, v. H. C. Lyle, who retires upon a pension; Capt. M. H. Seward (late Bengal), from the supernum. list, to be capt.; Capt. G. B. Wymer (late Bengal), from tempy. half-pay, to be capt., v. M. H. Seward (late Bengal), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. J. Dunnage to be capt., v. Viscount Guillamore (late Madras), prom.; Lieut. H. A. Riggs to be capt., v. F. G. Gyll, prom.; Lieut. J. F. Harman to be capt., v. W. M'Clintock, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. G. Mackinlay, upon the seconded list, to be capt.; Lieut. G. B. N. Martin to be capt., v. A. R. Mainwaring, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. A. G. Alexander, upon the seconded list, retires upon a gratuity; Master Gunner E. Hamblay to be qrmr. for ammunition column purposes.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be cols. in the army, viz.:—

Lieut. col. W. French, R.A.

Major and brevet lieut. col. D. M'Farlan, royal (late Bengal) art.

Lieut. col. C. S. de N. Lucas, royal (late Bombay) art.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BARKER**—At Nowgong, May 10, wife of William R. Barker, son.  
**CLERKE**—At Allahabad, May 9, wife of William H. Clerke, daughter.  
**COCKERELL**—At Darjeeling, May 12, Mrs. Horace Cockerell, daughter.  
**DESOUZA**—At 12.50 P.M., May 10, Mrs. DeSouza, wife of A. B. DeSouza, med. practitioner, Lower Colaba, son.  
**DUGGAN**—At Naini Tal, May 12, wife of Charles Duggan, daughter.  
**FRENCH**—At Madras, May 10, wife of William H. French, son.  
**GILLILAND**—At Calcutta, May 15, wife of J. H. Gilliland, son.  
**GODDARD**—At Calcutta, May 16, wife of G. W. Goddard, daughter.  
**GRANT**—At Beerbhoom, May 9, wife of Trevor Grant, son, still-born.  
**LARSEN**—At Bankipore, May 1, wife of J. A. Larsen, daughter.  
**LIONEL**—At Madras, May 15, wife of John Lionel, daughter.  
**MACNEE**—At Poona, May 10, wife of Henry Macnee, head master Bishop's High School, Poona, son.  
**MALONE**—At Poona, May 15, wife of Martin Malone, overseer Public Works Dept., daughter.  
**MURRAY**—At Darjeeling, May 12, wife of D. M. Murray, son.  
**NEWBERY**—At Lahore, April 28, wife of Capt. Edward Newbery, son.  
**PEARSON**—At Ferozepore, May 5, wife of Capt. J. Pearson, son.  
**PENTON**—At Mount Aboo, May 10, wife of Lieut. H. E. Penton, 18th regt., N.I., son.  
**PHELAN**—At Delhi, May 13, wife of Mr. A. B. Phelan, exec. engr., daughter.  
**ROBERTSON**—At Sitapur, May 9, wife of Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, daughter.  
**SMALLWOOD**—At Calcutta, May 15, wife of Albert Smallwood, son.  
**SMITH**—At Hyderabad, Deccan, May 20, wife of Major C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I., 1st asst. resident, daughter.  
**SOADY**—At Ahmednuggur, May 22, wife of Capt. Soady, 66th regiment, son.  
**TURNER**—At Byculla, May 13, wife of William Turner, of the P.W.D., Secretariat, son.  
**WATSON**—At Rajkote, May 10, wife of Major J. W. Watson, H.M.'s Bombay staff corps, daughter.  
**WESTLAND**—At Calcutta, May 14, wife of J. Westland, C.S., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**DELIUS-WILSON**—At Calcutta, May 7, E. F. Delius, to Renee I., daughter of J. F. Wilson, H.M.'s Indian Army, retired list.  
**MACEWEN-MACNAIR**—At Hong Kong, May 25, A. P. MacEwen, to Marion Eliza (Lily), daughter of the late Capt. G. A. MacNair, 38th regt. and 20th Punjaubees.

### DEATHS.

**ARRAKIEL**—At Rangoon, May 6, C. G. Arrakiel, official assignee and receiver Recorder's Court, aged 50.  
**ASHE**—At Calcutta, May 16, Byton Chambers, child of A. B. Ashe, aged one year.  
**BAKER**—At Tehran, Persia, June 5, Harrietta, wife of Dr. J. E. Baker.

**BALLARD**—At Madras, May 7, A. F. Ballard, engine driver, Madras Railway, aged 25.

**BOURGAIN**—At Pondicherry, May 7, Georgina, wife of A. Bourgain, aged 20.

**BURKE**—At Bara Bankee, May 2, Robert Alroy, son of A. W. Burke, D. and R. Railway, aged fifteen months.

**CASSIDY**—At Falkland Hall, May 16, Mary E., eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. J. Cassidy, aged 21.

**COX**—At Umballa, May 27, Jean C., daughter of T. A. Cox, dist. engr., S. P. and D. Railway, aged one year and nine months.

**DOBREE**—At Amutty, Coorg, Southern India, April 26, G. Harrison, son of G. Dobree, aged 26.

**FARRANT**—At Murree, Punjaub, May 8, Margaret, daughter of H. C. B. Farrant, adjt. 81st regt., aged nine months.

**GILCHRIST**—At Kuddumsane, May 10, A. Gilchrist, Indigo planter, aged 37.

**HOGG**—At Calcutta, May 6, Edwin, son of Mr. W. S. Hogg, aged 1 year.

**LARSEN**—At Bankipore, May 7, infant daughter of J. A. Larsen.

**LOVEJOY**—At Lucknow, May 5, A. J. Lovejoy, leading fitter, O. and R. Railway, Running Dept., aged 26.

**MACNEE**—At Poona, May 10, Florence M., wife of H. Macnee, head master Bishop's High School, aged 22.

**NUTHALL**—At Nowsherra, May 8, Harry H., child of Lieut. Nuthall, H.M.'s 63rd regt., aged four months.

**PERNON**—At Pondicherry, May 9, Elodie, the wife of Eugene Pernon, aged 29 years.

**RABBITT**—At Lahore, May 7, Agnes M., daughter of Mr. Rabbitt, aged 1 year.

**ROBERTS**—At Murree, May 6, Ethel Mary, child of Capt. S. N. Roberts, 8th (the King's) regt., aged 1 year.

**SANDS**—At Rawal Pindi, May 12, Edith M., daughter of C. Sandes, lieut. and adjt. 10th royal hussars, aged 3 months.

**SMITH**—At Nassick, May 11, Charlotte, the beloved wife of R. Smith, health dept., Nassick municipality.

**TAYLOR**—At Bombay, May 12, T. Taylor, late 1st class sub. judge, Rutnagherry, aged 56 years.

**TOMLINSON**—At Palghat, May 13, J. J. Tomlinson, aged 74.

**VAN DER STRAATEN**—At Bombay, May 17, Elizabeth van der Straaten, aged 55 years.

**WATSON**—At Calcutta, May 8, H. W. A. Watson, pensioner, and late 1st class asst., Ordinance Examiner's office, aged 52 years.

**WILBER**—At Calcutta, May 11, Capt. J. P. Wilber, of Mystic, Conn., U.S.A., commander of the American ship *Furagut*.

## Official Papers.

### THE COINAGE IN ASSAM, &c.

Circular No. 63, dated Shillong, April 5, 1878, from the Deputy-Accountant-General, Assam.

A Deputy-Commissioner has inquired whether coins bearing the head of King William the Fourth should be withdrawn from circulation, under the operation of this office Circular No. 61, dated Feb. 1 last. Perhaps other officers also may be doubtful as to what action they ought to take with respect to these coins.

2. The Financial Resolution upon which the circular in question is based, calls in, with effect from June 1 next, all silver coins coined and issued before the 1st day of September, 1835. The "King William Fourth" rupee was issued under Act XVII. of 1835, which Act became law upon Sept. 1 of that year. And, consequently, these rupees have not been called in, and should not be withdrawn from circulation.

3. To prevent any mistakes, it may be well to mention that the following coins only have been called in, viz.:—Bombay silver coins, Madras silver coins, Furukabad silver coins, Sonat silver coins, and Calcutta Sicca silver coins, and all silver coins issued by the East India Company bearing inscription in native character. These will cease to be legal tender on and after 1st June, 1878; the only silver coins which will then remain legal tender will be those bearing the device of the head of the Sovereign in whose reign they were coined.

4. As already intimated, the above coins will continue to be legal tender until the first day of June next. But they should only be received by you in payment of Government demands, and be freely exchanged for coins of recent date, as ruled by the Government of India, "under the conditions which now apply to them." This means that they should be received at par, subject to the provisions of Sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, i.e., if they have not lost more than 2 per cent. in weight by reasonable wearing, or are not counterfeit, or are reduced in weight, otherwise than by reasonable wearing.

THE Calcutta Court of Appeal has upheld the conviction of the Raja of Pooree and two of his servants, but quashed it in the case of the other two men.

THE Indus Valley railway bridge over the Sutlej was opened for traffic by Sir Andrew Clarke on the 8th June.

SERIOUS accounts have been received of the cholera in the 62nd Regiment at Morar. Colonel Hay and Lieutenant Golding are among the victims.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase to the administrative and police staff of the Punjab, lately approved by the Government of India. The cost of the increase is put down at Rs. 2,950 per mensem.

THE Railway Conference is to meet in Calcutta in November next.

## Home.

### THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday afternoon, the 3rd inst., at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following presentations, amongst others, took place :—

The Rajah of Kuch Behar, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Sir Edward Clive Bayley, on being made a K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State for India.

General Sir John F. Bradford, K.C.B., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for India.

Ven. J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. col. G. Brydges, R.M.A., by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Lieut. H. J. Blagrove, 13th Hussars, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Major J. D. Broughton, R.M. Light Infantry, on promotion, by Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Lieut. col. Barnes, 73rd Regiment, on promotion, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. col. H. P. Close, Punjab Frontier Force, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. L. R. Connolly, R.M.A., by Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Surg. A. T. Corrie, R.M.A., by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Mr. H. H. Cameron, Ceylon Civil Service, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Capt. W. Campbell, R.M.A., by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Dorabjee Cussetjee Shroff, of Bombay, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. J. E. Down, Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, by the Secretary of State for India.

Sub lieut. F. Des Vœux, 6th Dragoon Guards, by the Secretary of State for War.

Capt. I. K. Dooner, 12th Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. G. A. B. Godbold, 12th Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Surg. major D. E. Hughes, 14th Bombay Native Infantry, by the Secretary of State for India.

Frederick Holmwood, Assistant Political Agent, Zanzibar, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. W. P. Harrison, Bengal Infantry, Oudh Commission, by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, 22nd Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Saporjee Jewajee, of Bombay, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. H. St. John Kneller, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Brevet major Keough, 12th Regiment, on promotion, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. C. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. H. C. T. Kelly, R.M. Light Infantry, by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Lieut. D. J. Kysh, R.M. Light Infantry, by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Mr. F. Kirby, by the Secretary of State for India.

Dr. Rustonjee Naserwanjee Khory, of Bombay, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Arthur James Lushington, 54th foot, by Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.

Pady Macnokie Limjee, of Bombay, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. A. H. C. Lynch, 48th Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Major gen. Lester, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Edward Monteith, 3rd Scinde Horse, by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieut. G. S. Ormerod, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Capt. Ralph Anstruther Price, 9th Bengal Native Infantry, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B.

Bhicajee Nourjee Pallenjee, of Bombay, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Rushbrooke, 15th Regiment, by Colonel Lord Waveney, A.D.C.

Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, by the Secretary of State for India.

General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., on promotion, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. A. Richardson, 40th Regiment, by the Deputy Adjutant General.

Surgeon major B. Simpson, by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel W. O. Swanson, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, by the Secretary of State for India.

Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Henry J. Sparks, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. William Henry Smith, Bengal Civil Service, by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieut. W. D. Thomson, 83rd Regiment, by Sir Cecil Beadon.

Major W. H. Root, R.M. Light Infantry, on promotion, by the Deputy Adjutant General, R.M.

Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, by the Secretary of State for India.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met on Friday, May 31, Sir George Campbell in the chair, to resume the examination of Colonel J. G. Fife, late Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency. The inquiry was continued into the revenue system of Sind and the Deccan. The present revenue is what is termed the consolidated land revenue, being derived from cesses on the land and a water rate, both being collected by a numerous staff of collectors. The cost of collection causes the Public Works in Sind to be only moderately remunerative. It is at the maximum only about five (not fifteen) per cent. A larger capital fund is required to enable the canal system of the provinces to completely succeed. The charge of collecting the revenue is more than twenty per cent. on the returns. The revenue is derived from two classes of the people; there is the less numerous class of cultivators who are well to do, and from these the revenue is good; but when the class is poor—as the population generally is—the revenue falls short of the standard which ought to repay capital. Until the status and material prosperity of the population improve, the public works must be carried on with small results to revenue. But, as in other parts of India, Sind and the Deccan must benefit with improved means of communication and improved cultivation.

It may reasonably be anticipated that what is now an uncertain return of five per cent. on capital will rise in future years.

In answer to a question by the Chairman, the witness was understood to say that the mode of procedure in carrying out irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency is, that the Bombay Government adopt the projects for works laid before them, and indent on the supreme Government for the means of carrying them out through the Public Works Department.

The committee proceeded to examine Colonel Fife on the products of the land in Sind, with a view to ascertaining the adaptability of the irrigation as applied to a dry soil. The witness stated that the products of Sind are principally rice, wheat, and barley. The sugar-cane also is grown extensively. The value of the produce has been much increased by the present means of irrigation. From personal experience the witness said he felt quite satisfied with the irrigation works of modern construction. They had proved well suited to the development of the resources of the land as far as its limited capacities would allow. He repeated that time alone was required to perfect the works and improve the cultivation. Meanwhile, he recommended that the whole question of revenue and its collection should be submitted to a commission of inquiry.

In reply to further questions, Colonel Fife said that cotton had been experimentally grown in Sind on the plan adopted on the banks of the Nile in Egypt. A model farm had been tried in Sind, but the soil is arid and impregnated with salt, and does not therefore possess the fertilising nature of the soil of Egypt. Some years ago he had visited Egypt for the purpose of studying the canal system in vogue there. He found the Nile more suitable to irrigation than the Indus, for the reasons stated.

Colonel Fife referred to a Blue-book handed to him of the date 1873, containing some statements derogatory to the inundation canal system of Sind. It was asserted that the canals are unproductive of results to revenue in consequence of their rude state and imperfect condition. This did not accord with his own experience, and he had corresponded with the Government on the unfair statements of the Blue-book.

In answer to questions by Mr. D. Onslow and other hon. members, Col. Fife replied that the inundation canals in use have in their time averted scarcity and unhealthiness arising from the occasional floods, which latter, on receding, produce malaria and fever, and sometimes also scarcity, although not actual famine. The operations of the Public Works Department in Sind have been so far successful that in the last fifteen years the population has become better off, while immigration has increased labour and thus rendered the land more productive. Productions and exports have increased as the irrigation system has extended. The witness agreed, at the invitation of the committee, to supply a report on the fiscal arrangements of Sind since the canal system had developed the resources of the country.

In reply to Mr. Fawcett, the witness said he was aware that the Public Works Department's operations in the Bombay Presidency had been interfered with by the Government some seventeen years ago, and that the works in Sind had been temporarily stopped; but the works themselves, he repeated, were meritorious and creditable to the Department. No doubt the establishment was open to reform, and he had all along advocated reform. The entire system of irrigation works in Sind required the closest inquiry.—Adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

AN INDIAN VISITOR.—On Friday, the 24th ult., there arrived in London a young Indian Prince, the Maharajah of Kuch Bahar, who is making a twelve months' tour of Europe; after two months' stay in London he will visit the principal manufacturing towns of Eng-

land. He is accompanied by his guardian, Surgeon-Major B. Simpson, and Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, his tutor and joint guardian. Two cousins have come over with him, with a view to being educated in this country.

**THE LATE LORD HOBART.**—Lady Hobart has published, in the form of a pamphlet (Macmillan), the official correspondence of her late husband, when Governor of Madras, on the question of "The Salt Tax in Southern India." The views he expressed are calculated to confirm his reputation as a painstaking administrator and a sympathiser with native opinion. At the same time they are a severe condemnation of the policy adopted by the present Indian Government in raising the duty upon salt in the tracts recently stricken by famine, under the pretext of an equalisation of the rates ruling in the different provinces of the peninsula.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on June 5 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £311,146, at an average rate of 1s. 8.387d.; to Bombay, £71,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8.375d., and to Madras, £17,854, at an average rate of 1s. 8.458d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 7 per cent.; all above that price in full. Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 8½d. will receive in full. According to these results there is a further improved tendency in the allotment, the proportion allotted at the above rate being considerably smaller, and the average rate rather higher than last Wednesday.

**OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—The report and accounts of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company for the half-year ending December last show that the total earnings were £434,180, against £341,142 for the corresponding period of 1876; and the expenses £227,421, against £206,807—leaving as profit £206,759, against £134,335. The percentage of working expenses, amounting to 58.07, was, it is stated, enhanced by a sum of Rs. 45,072, the net charge to revenue on account of relaying the road between Shah-gunge and Malipore, and also by the whole of the home establishment charges being, for the first time, debited to revenue.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices in Leadenhall-street, Mr. Faue De Salis presiding. The secretary (Mr. A. M. Bethune) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, a brief notice of which has appeared, was taken as read.—After some discussion the report was adopted, and the dividend declared.—The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of altering the deed of settlement, so as to enable the directors to invest the company's funds in Metropolitan Board of Works Stock and other substantial securities, excluding foreign investments, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

**MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—The ordinary general meeting of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was held on May 30, at the offices, Coleman-street. Mr. J. Thomson, the Chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which appeared in our last, said he wished to direct their attention to three satisfactory features relating to matters of considerable importance in the interests of the company, and for which they had been long struggling. As to irrigation, there had been a small reduction in that of wet land, but irrigation of dry crop showed a considerable advance. The yield from crops irrigated by their canal, as compared with crops irrigated by the rainfall, showed both in quantity and quality a very considerable excess; and the ryots themselves admitted that the water from the canal contained so much nourishing and enriching matter that it saved them the necessity of manuring the soil.—Lord Kinnaid, in seconding the motion, said in three months they might expect three boats to be in a position to enter on their trial.—The report was adopted.

**THE ANNUAL INDIAN NAVY DINNER,** held at the Criterion, on the 4th of June, was an occasion of unusual interest, owing to the presentation of a testimonial by the officers of the service, to Lieutenant C. R. Low, author of "The History of the Indian Navy." The testimonial consisted of an elegantly illuminated and framed vote of thanks, with a purse of one hundred and forty sovereigns. The presentation was made by Captain Frushard in appropriate terms, and was responded to by Mr. Low, in an address which was heartily applauded by his brother officers. Among those present, thirty-five in number, were Captains Frushard, Campbell, Rennie, C.B., Draper, Adams, Giles, Davies; Lieutenants Sconce, Templer, Wilson, Wetherall, Hewison, and Surgeon General Vaughan.

**THE INDIA OFFICE AT THE CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS.**—The India Office probably has won more events since the commencement of these sports, fifteen years ago, than any other branch of the Service. At the present meeting but two men entered from the department, but these well sustained its reputation; C. L. Lockton (Library), winning the 100 yards, 220 yards' challenge, and being second in the 120 yards' hurdle race, having vainly attempted to give Evan-son fifteen yards, and gaining the long jump with a fine spring of 22 feet 3½ inches. W. H. Beighton (Stores) was second in the 300 yards handicap, six inches separating him from the winner, to whom he gave twelve yards; second in the 220 yards challenge, and third in the 100 yards. The tug of war is now the feature of the sport, and the India Office team has never been beaten since this popular

sport has found a place in the programme. This year seven teams entered, the Post-office and Audit being the heaviest. In the final hauls the India Office beat the Audit Office twice running. The tugzers were W. Lindsay, H. D. Mackintosh, E. G. Burls, R. Friend, L. Tennyson, and C. Grey.

**BUDDHISM.**—On the 28th May a paper on Lahoul and Spiti-Tibetan districts under British rule, with observations on Buddhism in Little Tibet, was read at the Anthropological Institute, St. Martin's-place, by Colonel E. Paske, late Deputy-Commissioner of Kangra, Panjab. After a brief description of the route through the Kangra and Kulu valleys to the high mountain passes leading into Lahoul and Spiti, the paper supplied particulars of the physical features of those countries, their products, &c., with some account of the habits and customs of the people, concluding with observations on Buddhism. Colonel Paske gave an explanation of the modified form of Buddhism prevalent in the provinces of Little Tibet, and brought to notice the ritual and religious customs of the Lamas or Buddhist priests—described his visits to Buddhist monasteries, exhibiting specimens of Buddhist ritualistic instruments and other curiosities, with a small painting representing the triumph of Buddhism, executed by a Lama recently arrived from Lhasa; and in conclusion he gave an account of the Moravian Mission Settlement at Kaichang, in Lahoul, dwelling upon the noble efforts of earnest German missionaries who devote their lives to the good of the people of the wild tracts of Lahoul and Spiti.

**INDIAN APPEAL.**—**THE MAHARAJAH PERTAB NARAIN SINGH v. THE MAHARANEE SUBHAO KOER AND OTHERS.**—In this suit, which was an important appeal from a decree of the Court of the Commissioner of Fyzabad, Oudh, and which was, as was then supposed, finally decided by their lordships in the course of last year, a petition was presented by one Trilokinath, for the re-hearing of the appeal, by reason of his not having entered an appearance as respondent, and of the appellant (the successful party) failing to take the usual steps to give him notice of the suit or to compel his appearance. Their lordships, after hearing counsel for the petitioner, expressed the jealousy with which they regarded any attempt to question the finality of their judgments, confirmed as this had been by an Order in Council. To re-open an appeal once decided by that Court was a very rare proceeding indeed, and the result of the authorities on the point seemed to be that it could not be allowed, unless by some accident, without any blame or default on the part of the person himself, a material party had not been heard. Their lordships reviewed the proceedings in the present case, and stated that they certainly understood throughout that the petitioner was one of the respondents in the matter, his name being inserted upon the heading of the decrees, and if, as was now alleged, he was not represented and knew nothing about the suit, there had been gross carelessness, to say the least of it, on the part of the solicitor for the respondents. They thought that the application for a re-trial ought more properly to be made in the Indian Courts, since what the petitioner desired was not a mere re-hearing of the case on the evidence as it stood, which would probably be of little advantage to him, but a new trial on fresh evidence. Should a new suit ever be brought and the decision of the Indian Courts be pronounced upon it, there would then be, as on any other question so raised, an opportunity to appeal to the Judicial Committee. Their lordships, in the end, intimated that they would advise her Majesty to dismiss the petition, with costs.

**ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.**—At a meeting of this society held on the 4th inst. at the Pall-mall, Regent-street, two papers were read—1, by Mr. Gavin Gatheral, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Angora, on the Angora or mohair goat, and its naturalisation in British Colonies; and 2, by Mr. S. M'Bean, C.E., on the proposed Ramiseram ship canal between India and Ceylon. In the absence of the Duke of Manchester, the chair was taken by the Earl of Dunraven. In the latter paper the lecturer began by referring to the proposals which had been made since the appointment of Sir James Elphinstone's Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1862 with a view to shortening the ocean communication between Europe and the West Coast of India by avoiding the dangerous circumnavigation of the Island of Ceylon. Mr. Townshend, Superintendent of Plymouth Breakwater, had proposed to deepen an intricate and tortuous channel seven miles in length between the island of Ramiseram and Point Tonitori at a cost of £1,386,000. Mr. M'Bean proposed instead to cut a direct canal through the low island of Ramiseram at a point one mile and a quarter east of Paumben at a cost of only £550,000. This would give a highway less than three miles in length, from 30ft. soundings on either side of the island, capable of taking ships of all classes. He proposed that the canal should be 176ft. wide at the base, giving room for vessels to pass one another, and with an average depth throughout of 27ft. The entrances to the canal he would make 350 yards wide, with 30ft. depth of water, which would be amply sufficient for the safety of a vessel in rough weather. The nature of the cutting was sand, gravel, and soft sandstone, which could be excavated without difficulty at an economical rate, either dry or by dredging. The advantages which he considered were offered by this plan were its greater safety for all kinds of vessels in either monsoon, approached from north or south, the shortening of the route both logically and generally, saving of time in construction, greater reliability always, and less danger from



silting up by cross currents ; complete shelter from monsoons, and facility of passage at all seasons ; and the fact that the best possible site for docks, railway stations, quays, &c., would be obtained ; and, lastly, that this scheme would not necessitate the closing of the Paumben passage and the consequent serious interference with the coasting trade. The Ramisera Canal, as a work of great general utility, would give occupation to many thousands of starving coolies, and no better time than the present could be chosen for beginning the work, and this might also be said of the construction of a railway to unite the Indian and Ceylon systems. To make a secure harbour at Madras would cost millions ; but on the Ramisera Island, as an extension of the works of the canal an outlay of £250,000 more would be sufficient to make docks of twenty-five acres in extent easily accessible at all times. He thought there should be no further delay on the part of the Government in undertaking what it had been incontestably proved would be beneficial in every way to the local trade of India and Ceylon and the general trade of Europe with India. In the course of a discussion which followed, Mr. Campbell Johnston expressed his regret that Sir James Elphinstone, who had wished to be present, had been prevented from attending by the necessity for being present at a large meeting of his constituents at Plymouth. Mr. Frederick Young, honorary secretary, hoped the ventilation of the subject would draw attention to the great importance of shortening the route to Madras and Calcutta. Sir Charles Stirling said that one advantage which the lecturer had not taken credit for in his proposal would be that passengers for Madras might disembark at Ramisera to complete the journey, about 200 miles, by rail, and thus avoid the loss of time and dangers of the surf attendant on debarkation at Madras.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.—Lecturing on Friday last, at the United Service Institution, on "The Native States of India in Subsidiary Alliance with the British Government," Colonel G. B. Malletson, C.S.I., said that the assertion of the English mastery by the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress, in 1876, was a measure not only politic, but imperatively necessary. The more it was brought home to the native princes that England intended to be master in name as well as in deed, the greater would be their respect for this country—the more solid their conviction that they were not independent, but vassal princes. It was the absence of this direct mastery that had encouraged men to rouse in the native princes aspirations to which they had no claim. The splendid stand made by England during the last four months against the threatened aggression of Russia would go far to impress the extent of our power upon their minds ; whilst the employment of native troops in Europe would tend to cement together the bonds of the severed branches of the great Aryan race. He was convinced that every succeeding year would increase the loyalty of the native princes, and their desire to uphold the vast Empire of which they formed a valuable and necessary part.

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.—Two letters under this heading appear in the *Times* of the 7th instant. Major-General Patrick Maxwell says :—"Whatever decision may ultimately be arrived at on the general question touching the employment of Indian troops out of India, and however such decision may be arrived at, one thing seems eminently desirable in the meantime, and that is, that a small representative body be selected from the Indian troops now at Malta and sent forward to this country for a brief season, for what might be called mutually spectacular purposes—to see and to be seen,—

"Spectatum veniant—veniant spectentur ut ipsi."

This course would have a threefold benefit. It would be highly flattering to the individuals so selected and to the Indian forces generally. It would tend to educate them to a wholesome sense of our power, toning down any possible over-estimate of their own importance. Finally, it would enable the people of this country to form an idea of the character and appearance of those troops, and thus provide an important factor towards the decision of the general question." On the other hand, let "Anglo-Indians" be heard on the subject :—"If the Sepoys come to England, they will doubtless be very much impressed, though in a manner somewhat different from the expectation of some sanguine M.P.s. What will be the chief novelty they will witness ? They will see for the first time Englishmen and Englishwomen of the degraded type characteristic of our town masses. To their amazement they will find themselves surrounded by myriads of stunted beings, the like of whom for white men have never entered their imagination. Puny Sahibs who pick pockets, or if brave kick their wives, or if very courageous (and ten to one) kick a policeman ! Filthy Sahibs, whose persons are never cleaned ! Raddled Mem Sahibs, who reek of gin and walk the streets in rags in the hope of selling their loathsome embraces. Everywhere dirt, drunkenness, disease, dishonesty, and riot. The stately Rajput, whose personal habits are as refined as those of the highest gentleman in the land, who scarcely ranks a drunkard as a human being at all, and who admires nothing but strength and comeliness and physical daring—what an idea he will carry away of the "Imperial race," whose members he has hitherto felt no shame in acknowledging as masters !"

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 3.—PRESS COMMISSIONER.—In reply to a question from Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, Mr. G. STANHOPE stated that the duty of the officer appointed to superintend the working of the Vernacular Press Act was described to be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the legitimate wants and aspirations of the Press ; to receive and reply to references and complaints from editors ; to act as the referee of the Press in its communications with the Government on the one hand, and on the other as the responsible adviser of the Government in its dealings with the Press under the new law. It would also be his duty to read and revise the proofs submitted by those editors who might desire to withdraw themselves from the restrictive provisions of the law.—The papers relating to this subject had been laid upon the table of the House, and it could be seen that the Secretary of State in Council had requested the Government of India to refrain from putting that portion of the Act into operation which relates to the examination and revision of proofs by a Government officer. As regards the question whether papers would be laid on the table containing the dissents on the subject by members of the Council of India, in accordance with the provisions of the law, the proceedings and speeches in Council had usually been treated as confidential, and it was not disposed to regard them in any other light upon the present occasion.—Sir G. CAMPBELL said he would take the first opportunity which presented itself to move for copies of the papers in question.

TROOPS OF INDIAN PRINCES.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. O'DONNELL, said :—"It is not in contemplation to interfere with the number of troops in native States in India as defined in treaty guarantees. The issue of improved arms to the troops of native States is in no way regulated by treaty, but is entirely dependent on the discretion of the paramount Power."

THE MAHARAJAH OF KUCH-BAHAR.—In reply to a question from Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. E. STANHOPE said :—"The Maharajah of Kuch Bahar is a minor. He is a voluntary visitor to this country and was in no way forcibly removed to England under an armed escort. His visit to England was an object which his father had much at heart during his life time, and which the Maharajah himself has been determined to carry out. No copy of the petition stated by the hon. member to have been addressed by the Rani of Kuch Bahar protesting against the alleged forcible removal of his Highness to England, had been received by the Home Government."

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, June 6.—THE ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY—representing that the number of the Armenians in the world was estimated at four to five millions, "of whom about three millions inhabit the Ottoman Empire, one million are under Russia, and the rest are scattered over Persia, India, Java, Europe, and Armenia,"—put forward the question before announced, whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would undertake that in the coming Congress "the case of the Armenian Christians shall be heard as well as the case of the other Christians under the Government of Turkey ?"—The Marquis of SALISBURY, after referring to the necessity of distinguishing between large Armenian communities and Armenians scattered here and there in Muhammadan countries, expressed his assurance that the case of Armenia would be examined by European Powers with great sympathy for its people and a desire to ameliorate their lot. Indeed, the Article of the Treaty of San Stefano, by which the Sultan promised certain reforms and protective measures, rendered its consideration by the Congress imperative.—Lord CARNARVON expressed his satisfaction at the statement of Lord Salisbury. He believed that there was no population who deserved more consideration than the Armenians.—Lord GRANVILLE also expressed the satisfaction with which he had heard Lord Salisbury's statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 6.—THE TANNA CASE.—In reply to Mr. GORST, Mr. W. H. SMITH stated that the Secretary to the Treasury had already laid on the table the papers relative to the hanging of a native of Tanna on board H.M.S. *Beagle* ; and he hoped they would be in print soon after the Whitsuntide recess.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in answer to Sir C. DILKE, who asked questions as to the employment of troops partly despatched from India during the operations in Perak 1875-76, said,—"Some disbursements are actually being made at the present time on account of this expedition for personal allowances to officers and men, and there are still further payments to be made. The claims of the Indian Government against Imperial revenues on account of disbursements in connection with this expedition amount to something less than £40,000, but this does not represent the whole cost. These claims have not yet been adjusted with the Colonial Office and the War Office. Some portions of the expenses have, I understand, been already charged against Army votes, and it is at present impossible to say whether any supplementary estimate for the Army charges will be necessary."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—Mr. ANDERSON asked the Postmaster-General if he had any reason to believe that the

Peninsular and Oriental Company was the chief of some associated companies who, by stringent rules among themselves, were endeavouring to establish a monopoly of the carrying trade to India; and whether, in the interests of the public service, he would at once advertise for tenders for the mail service at present performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.—Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON was aware that delay in such matters as that to which the question related was of very serious importance, and efforts were being made to minimise as much as possible the consequences of that delay. It was not within the knowledge of the Post-Office department that the companies alluded to were connected with one another in the way to which the hon. gentleman referred. The advertising for tenders, as had been already explained, had been postponed in consequence of its having been deemed desirable to consult the Indian Government with regard to certain points in the new tenders. The Government had telegraphed the other day with the view to expediting an answer from India, and he was informed, though he had not yet seen it, that a reply had arrived at the India Office, which would probably be laid before the Treasury on the 7th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 7.—PERAK AND INDIAN TROOPS.—Sir C. DILKE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to an article in the *London and China Telegraph* of May 27th, 1878, in which the writer, after commenting upon the estimates for the State of Perak recently framed by the British resident, Mr. Low, and upon the wisdom of a decision of Mr. Low, "who, acting under the advice of the Government of the Straits Settlements," declined to sanction a proposed new tax, goes on to remark, in conclusion, "that as Perak matters seem to be all regulated by the Governor at Singapore, it would be better and more straightforward at once to announce the annexation of the country, and not to keep up a state of affairs which is farcical and far from creditable;" and whether, looking to the fact that on the 1st June, 1876, Lord Carnarvon expressly declared that "government of the country by British officers in the name of the Sultan (a measure very little removed from annexation) could not be allowed," he would lay upon the table further papers showing for the information of the House, the policy, instructions, and authority under which the proceedings of British Residents in Perak are now regulated; and in what respects the present condition of Perak differs from that of an annexed province, and the functions of the Residents there from those proposed for the Commissioners appointed by Sir William Jervois, but subsequently set aside by Lord Carnarvon. The hon. baronet also mentioned that the Indian troops were employed in an expedition against Perak, and the money so spent had not yet been repaid to the Indian Government.—Sir G. CAMPBELL wished to know whether a policy of annexation was to be carried out or not.—Sir M. HICKS-BEACH said there had been no doubt considerable delay in bringing this payment of the troops under the notice of the House, but that was due to the difficulty of settling accounts in the different departments. As to the statement quoted, Perak was not governed from Singapore. No doubt the residents had greater power than that of merely advising native rulers, but, as Lord Carnarvon had said in his despatch quoted, government of the country by British officers could not be allowed. If any instructions had been sent out subsequent to that date, he would look them over.

## India Office.

June 6, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. E. Colvin, G. S. Park, H. M. Chase, H. J. Reynolds, C. M. Rivaz, G. G. Dey, G. M. Robinson (Uncov.), H. Crawford (Uncov.), R. P. Pinder (Uncov.), W. Hughes (Uncov.), D. E. H. Noyes (Uncov.), J. D. Bayley (Uncov.), C. B. Target (Uncov.), R. D. Urquhart (Uncov.), and R. Drake (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. McKillop (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. H. E. Jacob, A. E. D. Grey, G. J. Hynes (Uncov.), and W. F. Marriott (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. major R. M. Kikelly; Lieut. col. W. S. Trevor, R.E.; Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf.; Surg. J. Macgregor; Major A. Murray, Staff Corps; and Capt. J. Howard, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. D. H. Cullimore; and Capt. A. S. Grove, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major C. M. Browne, R.E.; Surg. R. M. Hall; Surg. G. A. Maconochie; Capt. W. F. Prideaux, Staff Corps; and Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. C. F. Barnardo (Uncov.), 6 mos., furl.; C. E. Gael (Uncov.), 6 mos., furl.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. McL. Campbell, 6 mos., s.c.; and T. C. Hoop, c.s. 1, 3 mos., furl.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. P. Harrison, Inf., 6 mos.; Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. P. Barker (Uncov.), and J. W. Inglis (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. P. O'Ratigan (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. S. Begbie, Veterans; and Condr. R. P. Lennon, P.W. Dept.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Hills, R.E.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

EYRE—The wife of Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Clapham, May 31.

STODDART—The wife of Major Stoddart, 37th Grenadiers, Pallamcottah, of a son, at Bedford, June 4.

### MARRIAGES.

DOLBEN—FRANKLYN.—Arthur Dolben, to Gertrude Dacres, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Franklyn, C.B., R.A., at Stratford-on-Avon, June 5.

GRAHAM—WELMAN.—Wm. Douglas Graham, Capt. 105th L.I., son of the late Col. Wm. D. Graham, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to Louise Josephine, daughter of Colonel H. A. Wellman, A.D.C. to the Queen and asst. adjt. and qmtr-gen., Eastern dist., at Colchester, June 1.

HORE—MACKENZIE.—Henry George Hore, to Clarissa Jessie, widow of Alexander Mackenzie of Rungheet, Darjeeling, Bengal, in London, June 1.

LITTLER—ELLIOTT.—Frederick Charles Littler, to Hannah Frances, widow of Charles P. Elliott, B.C.S., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, June 5.

NORTON—CAIRD.—Thomas Palmer Norton, Capt. R.M.L.I., to Ella, widow of Thomas Devon Caird, of Calcutta, at Paddington, June 1.

POSTLETHWAITE—PELLEY.—Frederick George Postlethwaite, to Frances Maria, daughter of Gen. H. J. Pelly, B.S.C., at Cheltenham, June 4.

REYNOLDS—BLAIR.—Wm. Reynolds, Capt. 3rd regt. Sind Horse, to Amelia Clara (Amy), daughter of the late Col. C. D. Blair, C.B., at Twickenham, May 30.

THOMPSON—HORNER.—Edward T. Thompson, L.R.C. Irel., son of the late Wm. B. Thompson, H.E.I.C.S., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Horner (55th regt.), at Shrewsbury, June 6.

### DEATHS.

BAYNES.—Maria Dyneley, wife of Charles Robt. Baynes, late of the M.C.S., at Minchinhampton, June 3, aged 69.

CATER.—John, son of the late Major Gen. T. O. Cater, R.A., at Hyde-park, June 3, aged 63.

DUNN.—Thomas Dunn, M.I.C.E., at Rusper, Sussex, May 31, aged 43.

HANDS.—Francis F. Hands, of Calcutta, at Brixton, S.E., May 19, aged 39.

HOBDAV.—Thomas Francis Hobday, Lieut. Col. Retired List, B.A., at Hyde-park, June 3, aged 57.

HORA.—On the 4th May, at his residence Glen Lawrence, near Kingston, Ontario, of valvular disease of the heart, Francis Hansard Hora, Esq., of the late Indian Navy, and Carmarthen-shire, South Wales, aged 58, deeply regretted.

LAWES.—Capt. John Porter Lawes, H.E.I.C.S., at 6, Lady Somerset-road, Highgate-road, N.W., June 3.

ROBERTS.—E. Digby, son of the late Major D. Roberts, M.A., at Bedford, June 1, aged 43.

TOD.—Christina, widow of James Ogilvie Tod, of Findrassie, Judge in the Madras Presidency, H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Capt. S. Dandridge, R.N., at Findrassie House, near Elgin, N.B., May 30.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 31. Selim, Singapore; str. Commonwealth, Rangoon; Cumberland, Calcutta. June 2. Str. Alabama, Bombay.—3. Str. Sherborne, Colombo; Bendeluch, Calcutta.—4. Str. City of London, Calcutta; Conder, Rangoon; Doris Brodersen, Rangoon; Parthenope, Rangoon; Emilio Rondonino, Rangoon.—5. Malleu, Rangoon; Richard, Rangoon; Nello, Rangoon; City of Calcutta, Calcutta; Kalso, Singapore; Rajmahal, Calcutta.—6. Cabul, Calcutta; City of Brussels, Calcutta; Geraldine Paget, Calcutta; str. Albul, Bombay; Lord Canning, Calcutta; Cassiope, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

May 30. Star of Germany, Calcutta.—31. Latona, Aden; Royal Alexandria, Calcutta; Bengal, Calcutta; Sierra Madrada, Bombay.—June 1. Conflict, Calcutta; str. Mira, Colombo; Snow Queen, Bombay; Ballochmyle, Calcutta; Alata, Bombay; Lady Belhaven, Calcutta.—2. Benar, Calcutta; str. Speke Hall, Bombay; Sieve Bawn, Calcutta; Merion, Bombay; Chrysolite, Bombay.—3. Str. Chyebassa, Colombo; Sophia, Colombo.—4. Iron Cross, Calcutta; Gitana, Calcutta.—5. Str. Ravenshoe, Bombay.—6. Str. Pekin, Bombay; Buttermere, Bombay; Daphne, Calcutta; Naiad, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### For Overland Route.

Per str. —, June 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. Spens, Lieut. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. R. B. Pitt, Mrs. Etlinger, Major Crawford, and Major A. D. Parsons. For ADEN.—Mr. Stilwell. For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bullock, and Mrs. J. Fallon.

Per str. —, June 6.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Finlayson, Mr. T. W. Miles, Col. W. Goodfellow, Mr. R. G. Hardy, and Mr. C. E. Coles.

Per str. —, June 6.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Ward, and Rev. J. D. Ostrehan.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Cassiope, from Rangoon, May 15, 27 N., 37 W.  
Cathcart, for Calcutta, April 6, 1 N., 26 W.  
Dupuy de Lorne, for Pondicherry, May 15, 14 N., 26 W.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowbotham, and Mr. Commell.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Col. Hailes, and Lieut. R. W. Pearce.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, Major and Mrs. Bloomfield, Lieut. Col. Galbreath, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, and Mr. T. W. Wood.  
VENICE TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Layton.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Angus, and Mr. W. Barr.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. H. Capel Curo, Lieuts. Rose, Da Costa, Swintcu, and Steele.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Lieuts. Vigors, J. Silen, and Gallenga.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Callaghan, and Lieut. Bodo.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Second Lieut. Lewis.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Sub Lieut. Savary.

JUNE 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Souttar, and Capt. E. S. Begbie.  
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Giddes.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. H. C. Barstow, Mr. W. W. Grimley, and Mr. R. A. Odham.

JUNE 27.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. W. Arthur, and Dr. E. A. Hardwicke.  
VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph.

JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Oliver.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton.  
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, and Mr. H. Cunningham.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.

**PROFITABLE GRUBS.**—We hear that a well-known doctor in Bombay has been threatened with an action for having given a Mahomedan quack into custody. It appears that this Mahomedan professes to cure a certain painful disease, by extracting from the patient a little thing about an inch and a half long like a grub. He was about to perform this operation on a railway official, when a friend of the patient fancied he saw something in the mouth of the Mahomed. Suspecting something wrong, he forced open the operator's mouth, and found one of these grubs, which it was evident he intended to palm off upon the patient as having come out of him. Upon searching him, more of these grubs were found on him. Before he undertook the operation, the quack induced the patient to sign a promise to pay Rs. 100, which promise was endorsed by the friend of the patient who was present when the operation was about to be performed. Notwithstanding the exposure, the quack had the impudence to call on the patient's friend and demand payment of his fee. The doctor above-mentioned happening to be there at the time was consulted on the question, and on his advice a police sepoy was called in, and the Mahomedan was arrested and taken before Mr. Vincent. The latter, however, said that owing to some omission in the law he was unable to take any steps in the matter. The party arrested was accordingly released, and has since instructed his solicitors to file a suit for damages against the medical man in question, unless a sum of Rs. 2,000 be paid as compensation.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

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Via BRINDISI, on Friday, June 21.

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Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	124 to 129
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—June 11, 1878.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, May 27; Allahabad and Madras, May 25; Calcutta, May 24.

THE accounts of the weather are varied. Showers had occurred in almost every part of India except Berar; but more rain was needed in Madras. Rain had been general in Bengal and Assam; in some parts of Bengal, excessive. Throughout Oudh and the North-West there had been frequent hail-storms, damaging the fruit crops; they were accompanied by east winds and unseasonably cool weather. In the Panjab there had been no wet; but it was otherwise with Hissar and Rawal Pindi; and the hill stations had been deluged. Fair weather was much wanted at Simla. This day's *Times* has a Calcutta telegram dated yesterday, reporting the continued depression of trade. "Produce," it is said, "is both scarce and dear; and eighty vessels (*sic*) now in port, carrying 10,788 tons, are unfreighted."

ACCORDING to a telegram in the *Daily Telegraph*, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge disembarked last night at the Duchess landing steps, and was received by the Governor of Malta and a numerous staff, and a guard of the 1st Royal Scots. At the palace, where the Duke is to reside, a guard of honour had been drawn up. A review was in prospect for Tuesday (to-morrow).

THE correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Paris on the 15th inst, states as follows:—"It is announced that Persia has claimed admittance to the Congress on the ground that that assembly will necessarily discuss Eastern questions affecting the interests of the Persian Empire. The Persian Ambassador in London left Paris this evening for Berlin to support the demand of the Persian Vizier, who has already written to Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy, and Lord Salisbury on the subject." Possibly the cession of Kotur may be considered an equivalent to a voice in the deliberations of Congress; but if Persia be admitted in anyway, the circumstance may not improbably give rise to interesting

and not unimportant discussion. Whatever her political value, her geographical position is a main feature in the Oriental question.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* remarking that Colonel Travers, Madras Staff Corps, completed five years as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards last month, understands that there is no intention of removing him from an appointment in which it is not desirable to have a too constant change of incumbent. We readily accept the further statement that Colonel Travers has proved himself a conscientious, hard working member of the Horse Guards Staff, and that the army he represents will be perfectly satisfied to have him still watching its interests at head-quarters.

FROM the sources of intelligence on Russian movements in Central Asia available to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, we gather that Colonel Grotengelm, Commander of the Amu Daria district, has just returned to Tashkand, after visiting the Russian garrisons along the Khaiva-Bukhara Frontier. Some Cossack cavalry had been added at his suggestion to the post of Petro-Alexandrowki, near Khaiva. Another and more important item of information is that a "Russian scientific expedition," consisting of six *savants* and "a few Cossacks," had been despatched to the Marghelan frontier. Marghelan—the name of which was quaintly derived to Vambéry as from the Persian *Murgh-wa-nân* (fowl and bread)—is a city supposed to have belonged to the Tajiks; it contains, according to Schuyler, 30,000 inhabitants, and is walled but not fortified.

MR. J. B. Peile, c.s., Political Agent, Kattywar, has been appointed Acting Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. F. D. Melvill, who proceeds to England on privilege leave for two months and fifteen days. Lieut-Colonel L. C. Barton will act for Mr. Peile as the Political Agent. It is further stated that Mr. Dampier, member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough; and that Lord Ulick Brown will officiate for him in India.

WE notice in the *Times*' weekly telegram from India that the "secular head of the Bhojas in Bombay has been murdered in the streets." This looks like a printer's error for "Khojas," but time will show. It is added that the supposed cause of the crime was refusal to acknowledge the spiritual head of the caste; and that the case has created much excitement.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following as the "facts of the assassination of Mr. T. T. Cooper, our late Political Agent at Bhamo. He had occasion to fine one of the sepoy's of his guard five rupees. The man, being insolent, Mr. Cooper hustled him downstairs, possibly struck him—this, however, does not appear; but on the following evening, when Mr. Cooper was reading, seated in an easy chair, the man appeared, armed, and taking deliberate aim through the open door, shot him dead. The murderer then sought out the Jemadar to whom he evidently attributed the punishment which he had undergone, and despatched him with the same weapon. He immediately afterwards aimed at the Jemadar's wife, missed her, but hit a sepoy, who was near, with fatal effect. His bloody work concluded, the miscreant delivered up his rifle and surrendered himself. His name appears to be Kishen Singh—



a supposed native of Hindustan. There is, as before said, no suspicion whatever of any political meaning in the occurrence. The missionaries, the only other Europeans in Bhamburda at the time, did the little all that could be done on the melancholy occasion with characteristic zeal and benevolence."

THE *Pioneer* reports another brutal murder committed at one of our outlying stations. By information sent in from Shobkadar, it appears that a *sipahi* of the 14th Sikhs had been murdered outside the fort walls, and his body thrown into a tank close by. The story was that the man was given to gambling, and when he left the fort he had over Rs. 100 in his possession, part of which he had won that day; so it is supposed that some of our unfriendly neighbours, the Mohmunds, who always have an eye to business, knowing of his good luck, were tempted to take the poor fellow's life.

It is stated in the *Bombay Gazette* that the negotiations for the purchase of the Bombay foreshore properties by Government are still pending. Government have refused to modify the offers already made for the Sassoon Dock and the Mazagon and Frere properties; but it is believed that some increase may be made to the offer of ten lakhs for the Colaba Company's property.

WE regret to read that a serious collision took place on the 24th May, on the Oudh and Rohilkund Line. There was also on the same date a block on the East Indian Railway beyond Bharwaree, caused by one of the axles of a goods waggon breaking. The mail was detained five hours.

OUR Anglo-Indian politicians will not have failed to notice the cessions to Persia of "the little territory of Khotoor," provided by the Anglo-Russian Agreement which found its way into the *Globe* on Friday evening last. This, it is presumed, is the "Kotur" on the road from Khoi to Van, which is comprised in a small semi-circle to be traced on the eastern or Persian side of the Perso-Turkish frontier, heretofore accorded to the Turks.

FEW officers of the Indian army will, we think, differ from the conclusions of Sir Neville Chamberlain, when he seeks for the force under his command "that feeling of natural alliance which binds together the British officers and their *sipahis*." And if it be, as we admit it is, indispensable for the officers to know their men, and for the men to know and respect their officers, then it must be equally certain that "this union of feeling and of interests is only to be brought about by officers remaining attached to one regiment." The Madras chief continues:—"They must not be shifted about merely to preserve relative equality of positions and pay. They must be content to cast in their lot with one regiment, and to make it their professional home." Could it not be added that, under the circumstances, the Madras regiments will be restored to their original shape and strength, both as regards Europeans and Natives?

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has issued a complimentary order on the occasion of the retirement of Colonel Gordon, C.I.E., from the post of Assistant-Adjutant-General of Musketry, in order to take up a brigade command. The important services rendered by the incumbent in his vacated appointment are thus particularised:—"For the fifteen years in which this officer supervised musketry instruction breech-loading arms of precision replaced muzzle-loaders. The returns of the British army establish the progress of musketry in India, and the very high relative position of battalions trained in this country, together with the marked successful development of musketry education in the native army, testify to the excellence of a system for which the army is principally indebted to the continued and arduous exertions of Colonel Gordon, and for which the thanks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are justly due.

WE duly chronicled the disaster which befel the *China* in Bombay harbour. It is now our more pleasurable duty to report that, on the morning of May 16, this vessel was floated, and towed to one of the P. and O. Company's regular moorings. She appeared, however, to be drawing such a depth of water (nearly twenty-seven feet) that she could not be brought into

dock; and there was a possibility that it might be necessary, for safety's sake, to run her again upon the mud bank from which she had been taken. Captain Alderton and his men were sedulously endeavouring to avert such a result; and it is to be hoped that we shall ere long hear of their success.

THERE are, as usual, more reports about the health and temper, the objects and motives, the sayings and doings of the Amir of Afghanistan. Whether in reality he be ill or well; angry or pleased; intriguing against, or expressing friendship for England; massing troops on his frontier, or remaining at home and in quiet; it would be strange if our Government had not intelligence of all Shir Ali's movements important enough to affect our prestige and the peace of our frontier, and to require a counter-action on our part.

A CASE has recently been tried before the Sessions Judge of Hugli which is made memorable by the gallant behaviour of a Bangali doctor—Babu Kristo Charn Chuckerbuttery. Certain persons were charged with performing prematurely the obsequies of a kinswoman, who was rescued still living as she floated down the river, by the native gentleman mentioned. "The defence," we are told, "was that the woman's kinsfolk had simply made a mistake; the mysteries of nature," said the pleader for the defence, "are inexplicable to science; what would these illiterate people know of them?" In the end the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

THE *Pioneer* gives a poor account of the opening of the Indian tea season. "To begin with," it says, "there has been too little moisture, so far, almost everywhere, and the hailstorms in Cachar and Kangra Valley especially have been exceptionally frequent and severe. At the sales which have already taken place in Calcutta a few breaks of the very finest teas have again fetched high prices; but the common, medium, and good teas, which, of course, form the bulk of the crop, have only realised one or two annas below the opening prices of last year, low though those prices were. Nor are the indications of the home market more encouraging. For though the deliveries between the 1st of January and 30th of March last were 9,647,190 lbs., as against only 6,566,900 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1877, the stock in hand was 17,319,240 lbs. in March last, as compared with 12,105,360 lbs. in March, 1877. From bad to worse, if anything."

MR. JUSTICE KEMP (the presentation of a testimonial to whom was noted in our last week's Summary) is complimented by the *Wakils* for his judicial labours, his thorough knowledge of the vernacular languages and local laws and usages, his uniform kindness and courtesy, his patience, and his active sympathies for the natives of India. And here is his reply:—

Throughout my long career I have always endeavoured to do justice to the best of my poor ability. The cause I knew not I searched out. I endeavoured to fathom a case and to do justice between man and man, whether he was rich or poor, a raiyat or a raja. I think you will do me the justice to say that whatever my shortcomings may have been, they have only been due to deficiencies in ability, and not in will to do justice to the people of this country. You have said that you were grateful to me for my kindness and courtesy, and for the patience with which I heard you. That was a mere labour of love on my part. To be kind and courteous to you is only what you might fairly expect from one who had lived so long among you, and who was always accessible to you, and ever ready to assist and to comfort and to support you in your difficulties. I do not allude so much to you, gentlemen, because you are in a position to be independent of any support from me, but I allude more specially to the poor raiyat whom I so long presided over, and assisted with my advice and otherwise during the earlier part of my long career. That I take away with me the sympathy of the natives of this country is a source of great consolation to me.

AMONG the many instances of a charity generally esteemed in the world of Islam, there is one cited by the correspondent of the *Times of India* which merits record: "A devout nobleman of Lucknow a couple of generations back bequeathed a sum of Rs. 8,000 a month in Government of India paper for the use of pilgrims to Karbala and Najaf. His widow afterwards bequeathed an additional sum of Rs. 1,500 for the same pious purpose. The money is now divided into three portions of about Rs. 3,000 each, two of which are given amongst Persian and Arab pilgrims at Karbala and Najaf by Mujtahid Abdul

Kasim at the former place, and Mujtahid Saiyid Ali Bahrul-ulum at Najaf. The third portion is distributed to necessitous Indian pilgrims by Saiyid Mahdi Husain. As many pilgrims from India find themselves out of funds at the end of the tour of the shrines they would have to be sent back by the Resident at Baghdad as necessitous British subjects but for this fund. The money is paid over to the three distributors monthly by Colonel Nixon, and this operation has a very natural tendency to promote feelings of good-will between the Resident and the heads of the Shiah community. The influence thus acquired is not perverted to political uses, but it has a very beneficial influence in many indirect ways, and secures for pilgrims from India a degree of consideration which they might otherwise miss."

THE *Times of India* correspondent in the Persian Gulf, from whose letters we have more than once given extracts, noticed, while steaming up the Tigris, that an unreasonable percentage of the passengers were blind of an eye. Alluding, then, to the astonishment felt by the young untravelled reader of the "Arabian Nights" at finding three Royal Mendicants all blind of an eye; he says that his own recent Baghdad experience would make him astonished to find in that city, or any neighbouring town, "three individuals counting six eyes among them." But he is wrong in writing down the Calendars blind of the right eye; for it is distinctly stated that it is the left, and the engraving in Lane's translation of the story clearly demonstrates the fact. There is much truth in the following remarks:—

Ophthalmia, aggravated by want of proper medical treatment, and a wonderful faith in most disastrous modes of treatment, which would make a medical man's hair stand on end, results in this great destruction of vision. Dr. Ross, the Surgeon to the Residency at Bushire, told me that a favourite remedy for all eye diseases is a copious application of tobacco juice. There are other remedies in which the Oriental mind has faith, but this is the chief along the Gulf and in Persia. Of course the eyes so treated rarely revert to the *status quo ante*; and as a rule, one (or both) becomes hopelessly blind. When matters come to this pass the only resource is to go to any European doctor who may happen to be within reach. If he fails to bring back light to the sightless orb the patients think themselves much aggrieved. They have done their part in putting their prejudices in their pocket, and coming to him, and yet he does not cure them! There is untold misery and death in these regions which will be considerably diminished when the native *hakims* are abreast of their European brethren in therapeutics. The natives have generally wonderful confidence in the healing powers of the European doctor, which they regard as nearly, if not altogether, magical. They stand all surgical operations, excepting amputation, very well. But they would much rather die at once than lose a leg or an arm.

HORSES, almost at all times on board ship, have to encounter something very like suffering. But where they are crowded together, and packed for service or sale, the poor brutes must undergo a life and death ordeal. We are told that last year a sailing ship left Melbourne with about two hundred horses for the Calcutta market; and by the time the anchorage at Garden Reach was attained, only twenty were alive. In other words, nine-tenths had died during the voyage. Further, the *Robert Morrison*, which arrived at Bombay on May 15, with horses from Australia, is said to have lost forty-seven out of one hundred animals since embarkation.

MR. ROYLE, one of the survivors of the *Childwall Hall*, arrived in Bombay on the 17th May, and has given the public an interesting account of his escape and adventures on the occasion of the shipwreck. We summarise the narrative from the *Times of India*:—

At the time the vessel struck I was sitting on the edge of my berth smoking and reading, as I was unable to get to sleep owing to the noise of the fog whistle. Almost directly afterwards I heard the voice of the second mate call out "All hands on deck." As soon as I reached the deck the second mate called out "To the boats." I at once went and helped to launch the starboard life-boat, which was near the engine-house. As soon as the boat was launched it was taken possession of by some seamen, who pushed off from the vessel, and were soon lost in the mist. We then tried to launch the other boat on the starboard side, but in doing so she was stove in, and we left her hanging in the ropes. We then went to the port side of the vessel, and succeeded in launching a boat, into which five seamen went. They rowed her round to the other side of the ship, where she remained about a dozen yards from the vessel, as the men in her were afraid to come nearer, in case the boat should be stove in against the side of the vessel. The men in the boat called upon us to jump into the sea and they would pick us up, but no one seemed to care to risk it. We then went up on to the bridge where the starboard side life-boat was stowed. We succeeded in launching her all right, but she was carried against the side of the ship, and one of her sides was smashed in. At that time all the passengers on board, with the

exception of myself, were in her. They pushed away and got clear from the ship, and I lost all sight of her. The Rev. Mr. Horsfall jumped overboard, but almost directly got thrown among the breakers. We heard him greening and crying for help, and then all was silence. I came off the bridge and jumped overboard. After swimming about for some time I was picked up by the stove-in boat, which was subsequently launched by four of the sailors. This boat also picked up the second steward. We rowed out to sea as fast as possible and shouted for help. We heard a voice in reply, and at once rowed in its direction. It proved to be the voice of one of the five men who were in the third boat. This boat picked up the chief steward. They also took us on board, and we eventually landed on the sandy beach near Cape Sagres. While rowing to the shore we met the men in the first boat, and we all landed together. As soon as we landed the sailors wanted to go across to the main land to the wreck, which was about six miles off. . . . On arriving there we saw the doctor on the rocks below, while on the top of the rocks were a fireman and steward who had succeeded in getting upon the rocks. The rock is an almost perpendicular one, and the steward, who sealed it without the aid of a rope, said he hardly knew how he got up. They told us that when the last boat left the ship there were on board Mr. Blair, the second engineer, Dr. Langworthy, the fireman, the steward, and the captain, and that they left the ship in the order named. Mr. Blair lost his life while pushing the doctor up the rocks, as he was washed away by a heavy sea, and was dashed to pieces against the side of the ship. When they got on to the rocks some Portuguese lowered ropes to pull them up. The captain wanted the doctor to go first, but the latter, who was a big heavy man, thought the ropes too thin, and declined to trust himself to them. The captain thereupon made the first attempt, but had only been hauled up about twenty yards, when one of the ropes which had become chafed against the rocks gave way, and he was precipitated on to the rocks below, and killed instantaneously.

They returned to Cape Sagres, from which place they contrived to get back to Lagos, whence they were conveyed by an express gun-boat to Gibraltar. From Gibraltar Mr. Royle got a passage to Bombay in the *Branksome Hall*.

WHEN Reform is injudicious and Innovation wanting in taste, it seems to the looker-on that Progress is rather marred than assisted by the introduction into Oriental States of Western habits and customs. The Muhammadan is a far nobler object in his picturesque turban and robes than in the unsightly and, to his mind, indelicate garb of a European gentleman; and we seldom see a Hindu or Parsi, Turk, Japanese, or Chinese in the evening dress of a London or Paris *salon*, but we involuntarily lament the needless transformation. Why a barrister's costume (inclusive, it may be, of the wig) should be rendered compulsory to pleaders in the Nizam's city of Haidarabad, is a hardly intelligible decision amid the many sensible arrangements mentioned in the following extract of *on dits* attributed to the *Jam-i-Jamshid*:—"Among the judicial reforms recently carried out in Haidarabad are the institution of a High Court with original and appellate jurisdictions, and the permission accorded to the members of the local bar to plead in the City Courts. A suit, involving several lacs of rupees, was lately referred for decision to the new Court under the orders of Sir Salar Jung, and it was heard before a full bench, on which occasion the defendant's barrister presented the novel spectacle of appearing in his robe, a custom which is henceforth to be made binding on all barristers pleading before the Court. The custom of requiring suitors to kneel on approaching the judicial presence as a token of respect is to be discontinued, as also the practice when retiring, of walking on tiptoes, with the back to the door. The procedure has also undergone needful revision; suitors of even the poorest class now have free access to the Chief Justice's Court; while the proceedings having been greatly simplified, the hearing of suits is not prolonged, as before, to indefinite periods. The accommodation provided for the public who desire to attend has given much satisfaction to the people, who owe this and the other changes detailed to the Chief Justice, Saiyid Fida Husain and Maulavi Muhammad Sadik, one of the judges of the High Court."

INDIA is not without its Gyes and Maplesons; and the *impresario* in Calcutta is becoming quite an essential character in the City of Palaces. We are not informed who it is that holds the delicate and difficult office; but we can understand that, having lost money during the past season, he now declines to arrange for the next, unless a subscription of Rs. 60,000 be guaranteed. Little more than half that amount appears to have been subscribed; and this almost wholly from box-holders, stalls being rather at a discount. The *Indian Daily News*, to which paper we are indebted for these particulars, states that a plan has been suggested to start a special Saturday subscription for double stalls at Rs. 125, and treble at Rs. 175. Single stalls for the ordinary subscription nights (Mondays and

Thursdays) cost Rs. 200. The sale of, at least, one hundred and twenty is requisite to complete the fixed subscriptions, and enable the *impresario* to make his arrangements for a new season. Should wealthy natives invest in stalls, and the *Africaine* chance to be performed, they might learn something of the manners and customs of the Brahmans in Vasco di Gama's time which would astonish them.

### Odds and Ends.

A RUMOUR has been circulated that Beg Kuli Beg, the late Amir of Kashgar, having escaped the Chinese, was on his way to British territory, *via* Ladakh and Leh.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND has taken over charge of the Under Secretaryship in the Home Department from Mr. F. C. Daukes.

MR. PAUL KOOP has been appointed Consul for the German Empire at Akyab.

CAPTAIN A. FITZGERALD, 26th Panjab Native Infantry, goes as Brigade Major to Multan.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR will not visit Simla this year, as was announced. It is also probable that Maharaja Sindia will not go there either.

MR. ANTONIO SERGIO DE SOUZA, junior, the Governor of Diu, has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa.

THE rumour is again published that the Amir of Kabul is massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan towards Kwetta.

THE King of Burmah has entered into a contract for the loan of ten lakhs of rupees with the Marquis Stupha. His Majesty is to repay the money in six years, by monthly instalments of Rs 30,000, interest being 36 per cent. per annum.

MR. KELLNER's retirement on an invalid pension, and Major Newmarch's consequent appointment to be Military Accountant-General, have been gazetted.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an additional Rs. 2,950 a month for the Administrative and Police Staff of the Panjab, in accordance with the plans lately approved of by the Government of India.

A REPORTED despatch from the Secretary of State suspends the building of the new Government-house at Simla till more prosperous times.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras has issued orders that Eurasians are to be recruited for the bands of all the native regiments, and a good number of recruits have already been obtained.

IT is understood that public meetings have been held at Goalpara (Assam) and Faridpur, the last convened by the local Indian Association, to petition Parliament against the Vernacular Press Act.

THE total number of fire-arms imported by private parties to British Birma in the year 1877-78 was 216. There were also 27,556 lbs. of gunpowder, 762,500 caps, 2,620 cartridges, 10,800 cartridge cases, and 2,000 gun flints imported.

THE Madras authorities have very properly decided that the families of the men of the 25th N.I., which has gone from Cannanor to Malta, shall be sent to their homes at the public expense.

ALL the Sappers and Miners employed in the Public Works Department in Madras have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

THE Municipality of Kalikat having decided to levy a dog tax, has ordered a census of all the dogs in the town to be taken as a preliminary measure. Dogs without owners are to be destroyed.

THE disturbances in Junagarh are not yet quelled, the latest news being that a number of Grassias daily join the rebel force, which is now assuming a formidable appearance.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March amounted to 55,156 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,87,810.

REPORT says that Government will have to administer the effects of the Puri Raja, condemned as a convict to the Andamans. His hoardings are given at a figure of three crores of rupees.

A RUMOUR has reached Lahore that the 70th Regiment, at present quartered at Mooltan, is to proceed to Quetta next season.

THE opening of the Cape International Exhibition has been deferred, by order of his Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Bartle Frere, until March next year.

A LEVEE was held at Simla on the 25th May in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The troops were paraded and salutes fired on the same occasion at the respective Presidencies.

IT is asserted that the Nizam's Government has informed the Supreme Government that not only the services of the Contingent, but those of the Regular troops, are entirely at its disposal whenever they may be required.

NATIVE travellers recently arrived at Kashmir, *via* Gilgit, assert that Beg Kuli Beg is at Tashkend.

AT Morar, up to the 18th May, there had been forty-five European cholera cases, of which thirty proved fatal. There have been

one hundred cases amongst natives, of which forty-seven were fatal. Lieutenant Place, R.A., is dead.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Kelat was opened on the 19th May.

A FOREIGNER has been arrested at Singapur while sketching a plan of one of the forts.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 16th of May was Rs. 96,49,516.

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE total expenditure on Madras harbour up to the end of April was £1,749,309.

THE re-transfer of Assam to Bengal is in contemplation, but will not be carried out immediately.

ALL the famine labour available in the city of Madras is employed on the defences.

THE Karakorum Pass has been snowed up for four months.

THE Protest party in the Brahma Somaj held a public meeting on the 15th May, at which it was resolved to secede, and form a new Somaj.

THE Famine Relief Fund at Calcutta amounts to Rs. 1,43,971.

ANOTHER volunteer regiment is being raised in Berar, and ninety men have already been enrolled at Akola and Amratsoti.

SMALL-POX was at the date of the last published weekly report, the 6th April, rapidly increasing in the Panjab, the number of deaths having risen from 894 in the previous week to 1,060. It was worst in the districts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Lahor, and Montgomery.

### THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SUTLEJ.

The following particulars of the opening of the Empress Bridge are contained in a telegram dated yesterday, and published in the *Times* of this morning:—After a service by the Bishop of Lahore, Sir Andrew Clarke, in the name of the Viceroy, declared the bridge open for traffic. At a public breakfast given in honour of the ceremony, Sir Andrew Clarke said in the course of a speech that sixteen years had elapsed since Mr. Brunton, the engineer, pitched his camp and collected his forces in that then desolate spot, having a task to perform not less vast than that which mighty Iskander undertook when with his hosts he crossed the Ravee and the Chena band came to this very site to move his legions across the river for the conquest of India. In bridging the Sutlej there had been accomplished a task which baffled the great conqueror, who was forced to retire from the Sutlej and thus to abandon his golden scheme of conquest. Great and interesting engineering difficulties had been conquered, chief of all the vagaries of the Sutlej itself, which was a very Bohemian in its nature and an Ariel in its eccentricities. He did not regard the Indus Valley Railway, of which this bridge was the most important link, as a mere strategic line for war exigencies only. It was impossible to point out a single line of railway opened in India as a mere strategic line; giving the best commercial route that could be aligned, such lines would necessarily contain all requisite conditions for war, such as might easily be applied when the occasion arose. The Rajputana and the Punjab Northern lines had entirely falsified by their results the forecast as to their returns and profits, and there was no reason to doubt that a like success awaited the Indus Valley and its future extension. The day was not far distant when the astute rulers of the countries beyond the frontier would awaken to their real interests and would invite us to carry the wing-fired chariot into the very heart of their territories.

The bridge is described as "a magnificent piece of engineering, consisting of 16 spans, each 250 feet long, and is the completion of one of the principal links of a vast chain of railway communication now in course of progress. The cost of erection has been about 50 lakhs of rupees.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Bowler, Mr. A. E. Heath, Mr. C. J. Wenttell, Mr. A. Colley, Lady Louisa Hall, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Stuart Wright.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. H. G. Turner.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Melville, and Mr. Ruelberg.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. Arthur Goding, H.M.'s 62nd Regt., and on the evening of the same day, Lieut.-Colonel Graham Hay, commanding the 62nd Regt., at Morar, May 10 [both officers of cholera].

BENGAL.—H. B. M. Eyre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Tura, Garo Hills, Assam, May 10. J. P. Cromarty, Civil Surgeon, at Tura, Garo Hills, Assam, May 11. C. W. Priestley, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government for the P. W. Department, at Allahabad, May 24.

MADRAS.—C. Doig, Esq., late Honorary Retired Surgeon-Major, at Bangalore, May 17. Lieut.-col. Thomas H. J. Hockley, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Artillery, at 12, St. Matthews-street, Ipswich, June 1.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Griffith Jenkins, C.B., Indian Navy, at Little Garth, Montgomeryshire, May 28, aged 65. Capt. H. P. Guignoux, at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Decan, May 15. Mr. Matthew Grierson, late B.M.S., at Smallholm, Dumfriesshire, June 12, aged 74.

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieut. W. F. Stewart, on the 7th May, on his way home, on board the s.s. *Ethiopia*. Capt. T. Davies, R.N., at St. John's Wood, June 11.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 17, 1878.

## A WORD ABOUT MADRAS.

ANY public man who has had that particular experience of the battle of life which belongs to the thousands who fight single-handed will be exceptionally blest if he can, at the close of his career, recall no injustice done to rival or foe, ay, even friend in the conflict. Those who move under the shadow of others, or whose actions are pre-ordained successes, have nothing to do with this category. They form a society of themselves; unhappily a large one, and one somewhat impervious to analysis. The abuse of power and patronage, as of influence and position, is one of those offences to civilisation which reflects upon givers and receivers both. We are not referring to such as these, but to the ordinary man who struggles and endures—bears his full burthen of care and responsibility—and rises or sinks, succeeds or fails, according to circumstances. He, too, though perhaps honest in general purpose, and strictly “honourable” in accordance with the world's glossary, is prone to mistake, to dislike, perhaps to envy one or other of his fellow-combatants and, actuated by this feeling, to put obstacles in his contemporary's way for which some day, if he ever pause to review his past life, he will reproach and condemn himself heartily. But pauses of this nature—breathing periods in a breathless conflict—are rare, save when foreshadowing dissolution. In plain words, censoriousness is a very common evil, and often made an instrument of gross injustice, especially in an age where competition is rampant, and old exceptional standards of thought and knowledge have become the acknowledged level of the many. It is all very well to urge that it is met on the other hand by a form of non-extinct Hero-worship and over-disposition to praise and exalt. But two evils do not make either one or the other less an evil, and whatever counteracting influence the second may exercise over the first in the mind of certain philosophers, this wholesale reasoning will satisfy the theorist only, and afford no practical solace to individuals broken on the wheel of a pernicious system.

Statesmen deliberating at a special congress; ministers in the performance of their daily routine of duty; members of Parliament discussing subjects which are of interest to their constituencies, or involve hobbies of their own which their constituents do well to ignore; those in authority as those in comparative obscurity and retirement, are all more or less subjected to this kind of ordeal. But, as a rule, in this case,

censoriousness oozes out through the daily Press, and its effect is wholesome; it rather whets than damps energy; it keeps public men to their work; it is open to refutation, not only from the object of the attack in person, but from a multitude of readers and thinkers. All it requires is modification, and toning down. If proneness to censure would but give way to even-handed criticism, and senseless laudation find no printed outlet, the learning public would be greatly benefited, and the educated, as well as those under education, would have reason to be satisfied.

Now, General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief of an Indian Presidency are not to be pulled to pieces in ignorance of the causes which have led to their promulgation. Therefore do we abstain from questioning the wisdom or expediency of restricting recruitment for the Native Army in Madras to the limits of the Presidency. And at no time should we less wish to do so than when the Madrassis are commanded by a highly-distinguished and much esteemed officer of the Indian Service. But in the olden days the introduction of a score or two of *Hindustanis*, called *Pardesis* by their Southern brethren (and *Rajputs* haply, by their British officers), had an excellent effect upon the discipline of the corps. The instructions of General Sir Neville Chamberlain, to which we advert, are, that recruits are not to be enlisted from outside the limits of Madras, without sanction beforehand from Army headquarters. “There ought to be no difficulty,” he says, “in obtaining from the Presidency suitable recruits for each branch of the service, provided that proper steps be taken to procure them.” His Excellency “has now seen enough of this Native Army to feel assured that the Presidency can produce plenty of good, efficient soldiers, provided they be sought for.” “What is indispensable in the Native Army is the existence of that feeling of natural reliance which binds together the British officers and their Sepoys.” Will not this decentralisation of the military system in India, or rather this isolation of one important section of the Native Indian Army, render necessary the presence of a Madras element in the Adjutant General's office in Fort William? It is true that the *Hindustani sipahi* was never largely represented in Madras Native regiments, but recruiting parties were commonly sent beyond the Presidency limits; and though the number entertained was, according to late returns, nearer three than four per cent., a small impression of the type sufficed in some degree to link the army as a whole to the armies of Bengal and Bombay in a common nationality and sympathy. As to the possibility of dangerous combination, we have no precedent for guidance in entertaining such a supposition.

We regret to see that there has been a question raised in the Indian Press as to the fitness of the Madras army for service, and that it has been thought necessary to enter a vigorous defence of that army in the columns of a local paper. At the same time, we readily take the occasion of this controversy to illustrate our present argument. An attack is made upon Madras *sipahis* which we venture to think not only ill-judged, but out of place at a juncture when mutual good feeling and reliance seemed more than ever necessary to the troops of the three Presidencies. The plain truth is, that during the last half century the Madras army has not been largely employed on foreign service, but that its work in China, Birmah, and Sind will bear close scrutiny, and has merited honourable testimonials of character. Its Sappers have been eminently distinguished, and we believe that it is this branch of the service gives the truest scope to the genius of the Madrassi; nor can it be alleged that the profession of a Sapper keeps him clear of danger or void of usefulness. Physically, the Madrassi is not up to the mark of his brother soldier; he is usually recruited



from among agricultural and peaceable Telinga peasants and Tamuls, to whom military discipline is somewhat abnormal; the more military Muhammadan is found in the cavalry; but has a certain warlike representative in the infantry also; he and his Tamul fellow *sipahi* is not unfrequently of a "brawling" rather than "fighting" caste. The "Rajput," "Brahmin" and "Mahratta" might all, if judiciously recruited, be made, we think, to raise the soldierly character of the Madras *sipahi*; especially the first and last. But they must be sought for outside the Presidency limits; and so to seek them would be to contravene the General Order we have just been quoting.

#### COLONEL MALLESON ON THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

Although we have not the space at disposal to give the full notice which it merits to the paper read by Colonel Malleison, C.S.I., on Friday week, to a large audience, at the Royal United Service Institution, we have much pleasure in extracting from the columns of the *Times* the greater part of an interesting leader on the subject:—

Since the prominence that has been lately given to the military strength of the Crown in India, the question has been often raised whether the armies of the native States do not constitute a counterbalancing force with which we may one day have to reckon. Towards the determination of this problem, a lecture on the military resources of those States is a most valuable contribution. The lecturer is recognised as one of the masters of Indian history, and his acquaintance with the past vicissitudes as well as the actual state of the feudatory sovereignties of Hindustan could not easily be surpassed. The right, too, of the author of the celebrated "Red Pamphlet" to offer advice upon points concerning the armed power of the Indian Government will certainly not be denied by Anglo-Indians. Of all the native States of India, there are, in his opinion, only three which may be spoken of as "really formidable"—Hyderabad, Gwalior, and Indore. The Nizam, who rules in Hyderabad, has been since the fall of the Mogul Emperors the greatest Mussulman potentate in India; and the rulers of Gwalior and Indore—Scindia and Holkar—represent the power of the Mahrattas, once dangerous rivals of ours in the contest for the heritage of the fallen Moguls. An alliance between the Nizam and the Mahratta Princes would be barely conceivable; but even this, if we may accept Colonel Malleison's statements, need not alarm the Indian Government. In Northern and North-Western India, where in recent times, during the Sikh and Sepoy wars, our dominion has encountered the most vigorous resistance, there is now no native State that disposes of any considerable military force. Cashmere is at present, as it has always been, an obedient satellite of the rulers of the Punjab. The few small Sikh States that remain independent—the most important of which is Patiala—do not count altogether more than a few thousand ill-armed fighting men, and they are "so entirely hemmed in by 'British territory' as to be powerless for aggression. The historic fame of the Rajpoots as warriors has left no substantial fruit behind. A splendid race has been enfeebled by "the charms of opium and the pleasures of the harem," and though the Princes of Rajpootana boast of having some 90,000 men under arms, this soldiery is wholly undisciplined, and is provided only with the most wretched weapons. Moreover, the Rajpoot States are, and will remain, separated from one another by feuds as bitter and ineradicable as those which gave over the Scottish Highlanders a helpless prey to their Saxon enemies in the last century.

In Western India the relics of the Mahratta dominion are still visible. The Guikwar of Baroda has an army of 14,000 indifferent soldiers, but the Guikwars have always followed and never led, and they have no one now to follow except the British Government. The other Western principalities are even more feeble and pliable. In Southern India, Travancore and Cochin are unwarlike and almost unarmed. Mysore, which under Hyder and Tippoo became a Mohammedan State of the first rank, has been long reduced to political and military insignificance. In Eastern India there are, in fact, no native Sovereigns at all; the Rajahs are large landowners rather than petty princes. Thus the two great Mahratta States of Central India and the Nizam's dominions in the Deccan are the only centres of native military force towards which we need look with suspicious vigilance. The Nizam is the most dangerous of the three; and the army of which he disposes numbers nearly 50,000 men. Nevertheless the history of the Nizam's kingdom affords no example of any serious movement against the British dominion on the part of the Mussulman soldiery, though such a danger was barely averted in the crisis of the Mutiny by the energetic loyalty of Sir Salar Jung. Gwalior stands next to Hyderabad in military power, and the Maharajah Scindia, in addition to the regular army of 5,000 men which he is empowered by treaty to maintain, has from three to four times as many irregular troops under arms. Colonel Malleison, while, ac-

knowledging the capacity of Scindia for policy and war, is of opinion that we have little or nothing to fear from him so long as British soldiers garrison the fortress which commands his capital and occupy an intrenched camp within striking distance of his Government at Morar. Holkar is much less formidable. His armed retainers are only 8,500 in number, and his "instincts" are said to be "rather money-making than martial." The power of the Indore State, such as it is, may be said to be counterbalanced by that of Bhopal, a neighbouring Mohammedan principality, which, isolated among Hindu communities, has sought and found safety in a loyal attachment to the English supremacy.

The aggregate armaments of the native States of India show, upon paper, a very formidable force, in round numbers no less than 64,000 cavalry, 240,000 infantry, and 9,000 artillerymen, working 5,000 guns. It may appear that if all these were united against us they would crush our Indian dominion by their sheer weight. But, in the first place, Colonel Malleison contends, the hypothesis of united action, including all the native States from Cashmere to Travancore, must be regarded as historically and practically absurd. The feudatory princes may chafe under English rule, but their dislike of the Anglo-Indian Government is a cold feeling compared with their hatred of one another. Even were they united they could never hope, in Colonel Malleison's judgment, to take England again at such a disadvantage as in 1857, when the mutiny of her Sepoy army left her with only a handful of European troops to re-assert her authority. That opportunity they proved themselves incapable of using. All the conditions of government and war have now been changed for the advantage of this country, and even in the perplexities of a European conflict we should retain the superiority which improved weapons, improved means of transport, and an improved system of administration have won for us. Such, at least, is the opinion of an Anglo-Indian officer of large experience, who is certainly not disposed to underestimate the capacities of the native Princes and peoples. Colonel Malleison's authority may tend to re-assure those who have been disturbed by the suspicion that the employment of Indian troops in Europe might leave the door open for formidable ambitions and armed treasors in India. At the same time Colonel Malleison tells us that the men of the native armies are military raw material of the most valuable kind, and that if subjected to the formative influence of English discipline they could rapidly be made troops worthy of standing in line with the best of our Sepoys. It is fortunate that the Government of India is able to keep under its own control an influence so powerful and far-reaching.

## Correspondence.

### THE SIRHIND CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The tract of country whose improvement is contemplated by the Sutlej Canal, consists of part of the district of Hisar, and nearly the whole of Bhuttiana, called commonly the "Hard Desert." It is a bleak, wretched, and (without water) most sterile land. The wells are so deep that artificial irrigation is impossible; the water is so brackish and impure that none, save natives of the tract, can drink it with impunity; rains are scanty, and precarious vegetation is represented by a few stunted thorn-bushes, or a temporary crop of grass over the great parched plains. Under circumstances so ungenial, the population is necessarily scanty and lawless, deriving their subsistence chiefly from herds of cattle, and addicted to the marauding habits common to pastoral tribes.

The question here is, therefore, not to improve agriculture, but to create it; not to provide, as in the country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, for the casual occurrence of an unfavourable season, but to supply by the resources of science a substitute for that deficiency of rain which is the rule and not the exception; and, finally, to enable an extensive and capable province to become, by its increased resources and the progressive improvement of its inhabitants, a source of strength and revenue to the State, instead of being, as now, a burthen and weakness.—Page 357 of Volume I. of Baird Smith's "Italian Irrigation." Printed by order. Allen and Co., 1852.

SIR,—More than twenty-six years have elapsed since the Government of India deputed Colonel Baird Smith on a mission to Italy to study the wonderful system of irrigation from canals which for generations past have been so successfully at work north of the river Po, both west and east of the Ticinus, and to ascertain the causes which have hitherto prevented the effectual drainage of the deadly marshes in the south of Tuscany.

Thirty-eight years have elapsed since the government of India commenced to advertise its philanthropy in the desire to reconstruct the great Sutlej Canal, which was opened by the beneficent Feroze Toghluq more than five hundred years ago.

The following is from the late Sir Henry Elliot's "History of India," edited by Professor Dowson; it gives a slight idea of what the Emperor Feroze was doing in the cause of humanity in the year A.D. 1354 at the very time that our ancestors

were distinguishing themselves in the cause of inhumanity by ravaging the fertile lands of Guienne and Poitou, and slaughtering the cultivators:—

In the year 755 Feroze built the city of Ferozabad on the banks of the river Jumna, adjoining that of Dehli, and on the 12th of Shaban he marched on a hunting expedition to Depalpoor, and constructed a large canal forty-eight coss in length, from the Sutlej to the Kugur. In the year 757 he constructed another canal, between (from) the hills of Mundir and Surmore from the Jumna, into which he led seven other minor streams, which all uniting ran in one channel through Hansy, and from thence to Ruiseen (Absin), where he built a strong fort, which he called Hissar Feroze. Below the fort, near the palace, he excavated a lake, which he filled from the waters of the canal. He also conveyed an aqueduct (a canal) from the Kugur, over the river (which passing by the fort) Sursatty, and the village of Peri Kehra (entered the stream of Sirkhatra), where he founded a city, named after him, Ferozabad. At the same time he introduced another canal from the Jumna, which filled a large lake he caused to be constructed at Hissar Feroze.—Page 225 of Volume 6.

When I compare the repeated self-gratulation of the Government of India with what it has actually accomplished, I begin to despair. I fear that the reopening of the grand Sutlej Canal, after nearly five hundred years of neglect, may not be effected by our easy administration during the present century. Enormous sums have been expended on salaries and pensions, but I look in vain for any evidence of adequate work performed.

In the Blue-book for 1873-74, page 10, the Government has contented itself with writing that a quantity of something (whether sand or clay is not stated) had been excavated.

In the Blue-book for 1874-75, page 44, Government has contented itself with the words, "and the Sirhind Canal made steady progress."

In the Blue-book published last October, page 34, the Government asserts that "good progress was made on works connected with the Jumna and Sirhind Canals."

In the Punjab Administration Report for 1874-75 I read the following:—

Of the above sum Rs. 12,77,836 were expended during the year under report, principally on the Sirhind Canal; so that the total amount invested in this province on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 2,58,58,026; in addition to which a sum of Rs. 12,51,990 had been received as contributions from the Cis-Sutlej Native States towards the cost of constructing the Sirhind Canal.—Para. 252 of the Punjab Administration Report for 1874-75.

Am I not justified in humbly asking Government to state how much money it has received from the Maharajah of Patiala, and from the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend for the construction of the Sirhind Canal; and how much it has expended on salaries, and on the construction of masonry works at the head of the Canal; and within how many years can we hope to see any water flowing?—Your obedient servant, T.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The useful part of the Exhibition, so far as the largest interests of India are concerned, as distinguished from the ornamental will, on the whole, be fairly well represented, although the collection is by no means so complete as it would have been if more time had been allowed for making the collection. Operations of this kind require considerable time in India to be quite successful, and seeing that, practically, only four months were allowed between the issue of instructions and the receipt of the articles in Calcutta for transmission to Paris, it is surprising that the measure of success attained was as large as it has proved to be. The *modus operandi* was not the same as that adopted on previous occasions of the same nature, neither the time nor the means available permitting of the constitution of central and local committees with all their paraphernalia. The work was entrusted by the Government of India to Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, for the collection of timber and woods, and other forest produce, and to Mr. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for all other articles. Dr. Brandis has made, through the officers of his department, an excellent collection of the timbers of India, and of such things as lac, india-rubber, &c., which originate in the forests. The timbers have mostly been sawn into pieces resembling thick octavo books in size, one side of which was polished, and inscribed with the botanical name of the wood and the name of the district whence it was obtained. The fact that the nomenclature was fixed by Dr. Brandis, with the assistance of Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, his Personal Assistant, is a sufficient guarantee of its accuracy. This very interesting collection of woods was exhibited and lectured upon by Dr. Brandis in the Rooms of the Asiatic Society, and was subsequently displayed in the office of the

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. Several sets of the collection were prepared for presentation to institutions and museums in Europe and America, and others have been deposited in the offices of the Provincial Conservators of Forests. It is odd that no set has been retained for Calcutta, where it would have found its proper place in the Economic Museum, an institution which is growing in practical usefulness, but which is as yet hardly as well known as it deserves to be. The number of specimens of wood exhibited is six hundred and fifty, representing three hundred and seventy different species of trees. Besides these, there are specimens of large climbers, bamboos, canes, and other palms, one hundred specimens of gums, resins, lac, oils, varnishes, and india-rubber, eighty-eight specimens of fibres, bark, flowers, and leaves used for the manufacture of rope or paper, for dyeing, or for other purposes, and some fruits and seeds. We perceive from the preface to his catalogue that Dr. Brandis is engaged in the preparation of a descriptive account of the structure and mechanical qualities of the different woods examined during the work of preparing the specimens for exhibition. We hope that some space will be devoted in the paper to an account of the economic value, actual and potential, of Indian woods, many of which, good and useful as they are, still remain almost unknown to trade. In fact, the Indian timbers of present commercial importance may almost be counted on one's fingers. When one has named teak, ton, sal, sissoo, deodar, pine, walnut, ebony, sandal, mango, and the universal and inevitable bamboo, one has almost exhausted the list of Indian woods largely utilised otherwise than as fuel. Yet there are certainly at least ten times as many more, each useful in its degree, and largely capable of development. The specimens sent to the Exhibition through Mr. O'Connor fairly represent the most important of the raw products of the country of economic value, under the heads of animal matters, minerals and metals, cereals and pulses, and other food-stuffs, starches and meals, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, perfumery, oils and oilseeds, dyes and tans, fibrous materials, drugs and medicines, fruits and nuts, pickles, preserves, and condiments. The class of animal matters includes various samples of wool and goat's hair (*pushm*), Bengal silk (raw) of the finest quality, and samples of the wild silks—the tussur, eria, and mooga. These wild silks are well represented in a series including the cocoons, reeled silk, and woven fabrics. The rest of the section of animal matters comprises musk, wax, honey, ghee, oils and fats, fish, including the stinking *ngapee* and the toothsome red-fish (resembling anchovies) of Burma, and an extensive assortment of hides and leather. Amongst the minerals and metals are copper, iron, and tin, with their ores; salt and saline products, such as borax, carbonate and sulphate of soda, sal ammoniac, and saltpetre; coal and lignite, ochres, petroleum, arsenic, talc; stones of kinds useful for building and for ornamental purposes, such as granite, limestone, sandstone, slate, potstone, quartz, felspar, jade, jasper, bloodstone, soapstone, and others. In this section is included a sample of *peori*, known in commerce as Indian yellow, a pigment which perhaps might be more strictly classed under the head of animal matters, seeing that it is produced from the urinary deposit on chalk of cattle fed on mango leaves. The food-stuffs include samples of rice in enormous number, wheat, barley, oats, maize (including maize of the Cuzco variety which flourishes at Ranikhet, and the grain of which is about four times the size of the ordinary Indian grown maize), all the millets and pulses, from *jowar* and *bajra* down to the Windsor bean, besides buck-wheat and amaranths, yams and other tubers. Tea is represented by some hundreds of samples of different kinds from all parts where the plant is grown, the Kangra Valley and the Doon, Kumaon, Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, Chota Nagpore, Chittagong, Akyab, and the Nilgiris. Coffee has been sent from Madras and Mysore, and from Lohardugga in Bengal. Amongst the drugs is a very fine collection contributed by Rai Kanye Lal Dey, of Calcutta, consisting of 251 specimens. Besides these some excellent specimens have been collected by Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces, and by Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, of Madras. The collection of drugs sent on this occasion from India is probably completer than any collection ever made before. The specimens of dyeing and tanning materials and of fibres are also fairly complete. It is unnecessary, however, to enumerate any of these at present, as we understand that a full account of them is under preparation in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. It is sufficient to refer to a plant hitherto unknown to trade (*Malachra capitata*), which grows as a weed in Bombay and Bengal, and which has been proved by experiment to produce a fibre equal to ordinary Bengal jute. The capacity of this plant, brought to notice during the collection of articles for the Exhibition, is to be made the subject of further trial on an extended scale in Bombay. The number of specimens of different articles sent in this collection amounted to between 1,800 and 1,900, and the total number of samples (including duplicates and triplicates intended for the India Museum, London, and for other institutions) was not less than 10,000. These are exclusive of contributions from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which, to save time and expense, were sent direct and not through Calcutta, and for which separate lists were prepared. The Madras collection, made by Surgeon-Major G. Bidie

contains 342 different drugs, of a very large proportion of which, however, samples also went forward from Calcutta. The collection made in Bombay was not as complete as it might have been if more time had been given to the work. Of the provincial collections made outside of Madras and Bombay the best were from the North-Western and the Central Provinces, Mr. Buck in the North-West, and Mr. Colin Browning in the Central Provinces, having gone into the work with praiseworthy zeal. Amongst articles other than raw products, which were sent to Paris, we note, first, a geological map of India, prepared under the direction of Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, to illustrate a manual of the geology of India which will shortly be issued, and a set of meteorological charts, constructed by Mr. H. F. Blanford. Lastly, the Parisians will have the opportunity of tasting the excellent ale and porter brewed by Mr. Whymper, of the Murree Brewery, and we hope they will give as good an account of it as do the consumers of the beer in the place of manufacture and in the Punjab generally.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

CAPTAIN WELCH, of the 25th K.O.B.s, probably the only English officer, bar Colonel Wellesley, who was present at the fall of Plevna, has now joined his regiment at Fyzabad. His notes on the field entrenchments and general condition of the Russian and Turkish lines at Plevna are full of interest, and formed the subject-matter of a lecture he delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, London.

ON Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Little completing his tour of service in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Jubulpore the appointment is to be abolished, and the work of the office carried on by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor District. During the trooping season a special officer, as at Allahabad, will be deputed to superintend the movement of troops, &c.

CASTE PREJUDICE.—Here is a story from Lucknow:—At the Malhiabad poor-house a man died; his brother asked for the corpse, and burnt it in the usual manner. The brotherhood put him out of caste for having anything to do with the body of a man who had been in a Government poor-house, and he brought a suit for damages against the persons who had put him out of caste in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner.

THE LAST LOAN.—It is estimated that the New Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan will be taken up at about 99. This estimate is deduced from a comparison with former loans in 1869. The Four per Cent. Loan was taken up at 90, while the market rate was 95½. The Four per Cent., 1874, was taken up at 102-12-9. The market rate was 104-8. The Four per Cent., 1875, was taken up at 102½, the market rate was 102-8. After the acceptance of tenders the prices rose—1869 from 90 to 94-8; 1874, from 102-12-9 to 105-4. In 1875 prices fell from 102-3-8 to 101-10.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.—Accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for April last, compared with April 1877, show that the value of the merchandise imported was 35,798,755 rupees, against 31,838,695 rupees; the merchandise exported 62,652,714 rupees, against 66,331,257 rupees; the treasure imported 10,731,369 rupees, against 11,635,560 rupees; the treasure exported 545,043 rupees, against 429,492 rupees; the amount of duty collected 3,062,747 rupees, against 3,016,123 rupees; the export duty 689,218 rupees against 635,484 rupees.

THE Amritsar Municipality appear, like John Gilpin's wife, to have a frugal mind. They lately gave a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to one Lalla Parsram, Choongee Tehsildar, which generosity was revoked by a Government order, directing that instead of the coin, the grant of a watch of the value of Rs. 50 should be made. This was rather a snub to the Municipality, and perhaps disappointing to the *protège*, but the unkindest cut of all to the latter must be the latest resolution of his Amritsar protectors, which decrees that "the purchase of the watch be postponed till the money has been refunded."

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS.—A matter to which the attention of the Punjab Government is just now turned is the loss of human life and cattle, owing to wild beasts and snakes. Three districts are more particularly sufferers—Kangra, Hoshiarpur, and Hissar. In the hills leopards are most destructive, being responsible for half the total loss; but wolves are very nearly as mischievous, and monopolise the destruction in the plains. The deaths of men last year from this cause were fifty-two, and the loss in cattle 5,279, as compared with 6,606 head in 1876; and in view of the passing of the Arms Act, it is interesting to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has directed district officers and committees seriously to consider the question of promoting the destruction of wild beasts by grants of free gun licences and rewards.

FINANCIAL.—By way of divisions the Government of India in the Financial Department has been regulating the income and expenditure of the Indian Museum at home. For the future the trustees will be allowed Rs. 20,000 a year, with which they must

meet all charges except the pay and allowances of four superior officers and of the assistant taxidermist, and the rent of the taxidermist's work-shop, which items will be paid by Government separately. The trustees need not spend all their money, at the risk of its lapsing, by the end of the financial year. They may save up to Rs. 10,000. Another very proper rule has been passed. No one hereafter appointed a servant of the trustees will be entitled to any pension or gratuity from Indian revenues; though he may, if he likes, subscribe for a pension or gratuity under Chapter VII. of the Civil Pension Code.—*Pioneer*.

MAIL ROBBERY.—At midnight of the 3rd May information was given at the Behar Police Station by Imrit Doosadh, a dak runner, that at about 8 p.m. he had been assaulted and robbed of his stock and mail bag by six or seven thieves at a place called Mora Talao, on the road between Bukhtepore and Behar. The informant was slightly wounded on the head with a *lathie*. Owing to the prompt action taken by the deputy magistrate of Behar, a notorious character of Myar, a village four miles from the place of occurrence, has been arrested. The replies to questions put to him are most unsatisfactory, but the man, however, does not confess his guilt. *Anent* this case, the district Superintendent of Police remarks: "Owing to the high price of food grains throughout the district I am extremely anxious regarding the safety of the roads throughout the district. This is now the third case of robbery on roads reported since April 22, 1878. On the two others, one was at the Gya road, and the other, on the road east of the Mokameh station. Every possible arrangement has been made to watch all the roads throughout the district as much as possible."—*Behar Herald*.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. DAVIS.—The reports which have reached Mulmein regarding the brutal assault on Mr. Assistant Commissioner Davis and his companion at Thatone are as follows: Mr. Davis and another gentleman were sitting after dinner on the evening of the 19th of April in the verandah when six Karens armed with *daks* rushed upstairs and attempted to kill Mr. Davis. The latter, however, managed to partially evade the blow aimed at him, and consequently was not severely wounded. He sprang to his feet, his companion meanwhile laying hands on the assailant, and snatching the *dak* out of the Karen's hand struck the last named with it and killed him. The other Karens on seeing their intended victims so smart and plucky took to their heels, and one only has yet been captured. The remaining four will, no doubt, be caught shortly, as the police are in full chase after them. Meanwhile, it is matter for curious speculation how the authorities will regard Mr. Davis's act. That he was acting in self-defence is certain, but that he was justified in killing his assailant after disarming him is a question on which we would rather defer an expression of opinion. We trust, nevertheless, that in passing judgment the authorities will not allow any maudlin sentiment to influence them in this serious affair, serious in that a Government officer's life was undoubtedly threatened.—*Mulmein Advertiser*.

AN ACT OF BRAVERY.—We believe that the Humane Society's medal has never yet been awarded to a Bengali. Now, however, it has been fully earned, and the opportunity should not be lost. A short time ago some bathers at English Chandernagore saw a body, which was floating down the Hooghly, move its arm. There was at once a panic amongst them, and the majority declared that it was a *bhut*. Dr. Kristo Chunder Chuckrabutty, a private medical practitioner, saw with horror the hand of the body push the long hair off its face. In vain he appealed to the bystanders to aid him in saving a fellow-creature; in vain he offered money to a boatman to lend him his *dinghee*. Fear, superstition, and prejudice held the men spell-bound. "Better to let the drowning drown than run the risk of handling a corpse or disturbing a goblin." Dr. Chuckrabutty, however, was made of better stuff. He plunged into the river, and after a long struggle brought a senseless woman to shore. She had clutched him as the drowning will, and had dragged him under with her. There was a whirlpool and twenty-five feet of water where they disappeared, and those who know the whirlpools of the Hooghly will recognise the danger of the brave doctor's position. So far the heroic; now for the other side of the story. After restoratives had been applied for three or four hours, the woman opened her eyes. For a long time she refused to tell her story. "I have been saved," she said, "let them be saved." At length she admitted that she had been a confirmed invalid for some time, that she had been brought to the burning ghat, stupified, but not senseless; that fire had been applied to her mouth as to that of a corpse; and that, as she was thrust into the water, she had just strength enough to clutch the bamboo with which she was pushed out. An attempt will be made to unravel this dark story in the court of the Judge of Hooghly. Evidence will, we understand, be offered that those who performed what they believed were the last rites of the woman were aware that she was alive. However this may be, the bravery of the Brahmin doctor should receive its fitting reward at the hands of the Humane Society. We fear that many a bed-ridden wretch is consigned alive to the sacred waters of the Ganges by affectionate but impatient friends, and passes on the last journey less chivalrous bathers than Kristo Chunder Chuckrabutty.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 16. Str. Pemba, Singapore; Cape Sable and Mindora, Rangoon.—17. Oriana, Bombay; str. Racilia, Colombo.—18. Brenhilda, London; Ailsa, Liverpool; Cape Verde, Bombay.—19. Str. Presnitz, Colombo; str. Columbian, London.—20. Star of Bengal, London.—21. Str. Meinam, Galle; str. Mahratta, Bombay.—22. Knowsley Hall, Liverpool; City of Sparta, Bristol; Canada, Mauritius.

## DEPARTURES.

May 16. Strs. Sattara, Sir John Lawrence, and City of Venice.—17. Lallah Rookh, East Lothian, and Josephine.—18. Str. Chanda.—19. Glenroy.—20. Strs. Moray, Arratoon Apar, Alghitha and Lizzie.—21. Strs. Avagye and Mecca; Centurion and Isaure.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 21, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
4 1/2 per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 6 to 94 10
5 1/2 per Cent., 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 4

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908)	101 8 to 102 0

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 15-16d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	80 1/2 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	705 to 707 1/2
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	140 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	85 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	135 to 140
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	285 to —
East India Tea Company ...	0	49 to 50
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	285 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	90 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1080 to 1090
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£24	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	180 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	105 to 106
Panjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	490 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 8	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of medals, prizes, and certificates to the students of the Doveton Protestant College took place a short time since. The Hon. D. F. Carmichael presided, and among the ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion were the Misses Carmichael, Mrs. Tarrant, Colonel Macdonald, Mr. W. Munsie, Mr. T. G. Clarke, the Rev. A. C. Taylor, the Rev. D. Fenn, the Rev. G. Rae, the Rev. W. Stevenson, the Rev. E. Sell, the Rev. C. Cooper, Mr. W. Scharlieb, Mr. D. S. White, Mr. J. Shortt, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. G. Ferraud, Mr. B. Lavery, and others. The proceedings were begun with the hymn "At the name of Jesus," which was followed by a short prayer. The students next sang the anthem, "O taste and see," after which Mr. Cook, the Principal, read his report. The song "The Summer Days" being sung, the Hon. Chairman distributed the following medals, prizes and certificates:—

## COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Class IV.—Carstairs Gold Medal, First Prize and Certificate, Robert William Lyons.

Class III.—1. Prize and Certificate, Septimus Kelly; 2. Prize and Certificate, Robert Stephen Bower.

Class II.—Coleman Gold Medal, First Prize and Certificate, William Huntley Mason Peck.

Class I.—1. Prize and Certificate, Samuel Saththanadhan; 2. Prize and

Certificate, John R. Barefoot; 3. Prize and Certificate, William James Hadden; 4. Prize and Certificate, Edward William Short.

Class VII.—1. Prize and Certificate, George C. Wolfe; 2. Prize and Certificate, John Bower Hutton; 3. Prize and Certificate, Vincent O. Taylor; 4. Prize and Certificate, Henry Alex. Hadden; 5. Certificate, Henry Ebenezer Kelly.

Class V.—1. Prize and Certificate, Edward Cathcart Smith; 2. Prize and Certificate, Clement H. Greateorex; 3. Prize and Certificate, Robert Thomas Taylor; 4. Prize and Certificate, Thomas Francis Smither; 5. Prize and Certificate, John Edwin Monk; 6. Certificate, Robert Pierce Thomas; Special Prize given by Mr. Shuttie for Mathematics, John Edwin Monk; Special Prize given by Mr. Shuttie for History and Geography, Clement H. Greateorex; Extra Prize given by Principal for History and Geography, Edward C. Smith.

Class V.—1. Prize and Certificate, Richard Emmanuel Adolphus; 2. Prize and Certificate, Robert Lancaster Hall; 3. Prize and Certificate, John Gallagher; 4. Prize and Certificate, John Edward Bronkhurst; 5. Prize and Certificate, William Staig Graham; 6. Certificate, George Walter Kelly; 7. Certificate, Charles Thomas Bacon; 8. Certificate, Arni Lutchumana Row.

Class IV.—1. Prize and Certificate, Bushnam Shrinivasa; 2. Prize and Certificate, John Alexander Vint; 3. Prize and Certificate, David James Murtrie; 4. Prize and Certificate, Alexander Stewart; 5. Certificate, Herbert P. Taylor; 6. Certificate, Frederick Montague Graham; 7. Certificate, Francois Adolphe Goubert.

Class III.—Prize and Certificate, John James Smither; 2. Prize and Certificate, Henry C. Smith; 3. Prize and Certificate, Vincent Henry Platcher; 4. Prize and Certificate, John Henderson Hardaker; 5. Prize and Certificate, Archibald, B. C. Doyle; 6. Certificate, Edward Arnold Stephens; 7. Certificate, Percy Joseph Berry; 8. Certificate, Abraham Killoway.

Class II.—1. Prize and Certificate, Robert Ronald Hamilton Burns; 2. Prize and Certificate, George Alfred Murtrie; 3. Prize and Certificate, Charles Henry Smither; 4. Prize and Certificate, John Robert G. Scott; 5. Prize and Certificate, Samuel Thomas Trotter.

Class I.—1. Prize and Certificate, George W. Money; 2. Prize and Certificate, Marcus Joseph Vint; 3. Prize and Certificate, Albert George W. Wolfe; 4. Prize and Certificate, Henry William West; 5. Prize and Certificate, William G. Cardozo.

Another song, "Let the Hills resound," was sung, and the Chairman delivered the following address:—It has been a subject of wonder to me what the East Indian community did before it had the opportunity of educating its younger members in this and other cognate institutions which now happily exist, and for very many years have existed in this city. I once put the question to a very old man, "How were you brought up in those days?" Well," said said he, "we were not brought up at all. We were dragged up, anywhere and anyhow," and he went on to draw a pitiful picture, which I will not shock you by reproducing here, of the miserable way in which East Indian boys of all but the more affluent classes were committed to the hands of brutish and ignorant teachers. The change is just the same as the change that came over England after Edward VI.'s Grammar School, or over Scotland after the establishment of the Parochial Schools, nearly two centuries ago. You may remember Macaulay's description of the change that was effected in the ancient indolent and predatory habits of the Scottish nation; an improvement, such as the world had never seen in the moral and intellectual character of the people. Thereafter, wherever a Scotchman went, he carried his superiority with him—in a public office, he worked his way to the top, in a factory he became the foreman, in trade, his shop was the best in the street; in a colony, he was the most thriving planter. To these illustrations might be added the success of Scotchmen in India. Many names will occur to you; enough to mention one, the late Joseph Hume; his origin was of the humblest, but he lived to represent in Parliament the town of Montrose, at whose public school he had been a diligent student, and in the market of which his mother used to sell her slender stock of crockery. Now all this was owing to a cheap and good schooling. It would of course be absurd to suppose that every one of you boys will rise to the top of the tree; many of you I promise myself, will do so; but, even in those cases where it will be otherwise, with those of mediocre abilities, or who, owing to various circumstances leave school early and are apprenticed to tradesmen, or even take a lower social place—depend upon it that the habits of application and discipline you have gained here and the love of letters you take away with you will do you "Yeoman's service" in after life. Love your old school; be grateful for the training it has given you; help it if you grow rich, and let it always be said of you, "We can trust him—he is an old Doveton boy."

The Rev. D. Feen, on behalf of the Doveton College Committee, thanked Mr. Carmichael for kindly presiding on the occasion, and for the interest taken by him in the institution.

The Rev. W. Stevenson pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the boys singing "God Save the Queen."

## Miscellaneous.

DEPARTURES.—The Bishop of "Madras and Sister" appear in the passenger list of the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 20th May. Archdeacon Drury officiates for his lordship.

DEFENCES.—Fourteen Armstrong guns, to be mounted on the bat-



teries now being erected in Madras and at some of the sea ports in this Presidency, were received on Tuesday by the P. and O. Steamer *Mirzapore* from England.

**BANGALOR.**—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 71 J., dated the 14th June, 1877, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Bangalor shall be deemed to be a Presidency Town within the meaning of Section 30, Clause (b) of the Indian Registration Act III. of 1877.

**THE MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The traffic receipts for the week ending May 4, 1878, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 50,672 15-6, and for goods, &c., Rs. 58,664-10-4, making altogether Rs. 109,337-9-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 127-6-11. During the corresponding week in 1877 the receipts were, Rs. 197,480-1-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 230-2-7.

**FAMINE COMMISSION.**—The Government of India have just issued a Memorandum of Instructions to the famine Commission. The document is a very lengthy one, and will be found elsewhere. It is very comprehensive, covering a very wide field of inquiry, and if the various topics touched upon in it are done justice to by the Commission this body will not have been appointed in vain.

**SPIRIT OF THE AGE.**—The Arcot Missionaries of the American Reformed Church state that a more kindly spirit has never been exhibited in India towards Christianity than now. Abuse and ridicule of the preacher has almost entirely ceased, and village officers, who formerly regarded the Missionary with suspicion, have now become his friends, and look forward to his periodical visits to the villages with pleasure.

**PRIMUS IN MELITA.**—It is a matter for gratification that Madras troops are the first of the Indian contingent to arrive in European waters, and, of course, will be the first to land at Malta. This is a feather in the cap of our Presidency. The eyes of the world will be bent upon the first Indian troops which set foot on European soil, and Madras has no reason to be ashamed of the representatives which have been sent from her borders. As there has been a disposition to discredit the Madras portion of the contingent, we are extremely glad to find them first in the field. The omen is a good one.—*Madras Times*.

**APPARENTLY HARD.**—Captain James, master of the schooner *Three Brothers*, which was wrecked 200 miles from the Australian coast about ten months ago, lately appeared before a Madras Magistrate and, producing his credentials of competency, stated that he could get no employment. The magistrate directed that the necessary papers be drawn up for his admission to the Government workhouse. Surely Captain James could have procured employment before the mast, or failing that in Madras, he might have been forwarded on to Bombay or Calcutta, where he could easily have shipped, a preferable course, for a seaman, to the workhouse.—*Indian Daily News*.

**HAPPY ESCAPE.**—In the beginning of May a native girl about five years old was thrown into a well at Bangalor. While on her way to school, she was accosted by a young woman, who desired the child to accompany her to a place where mangoes could be had. Gaining the child's consent, the two proceeded to a secluded spot in the town, and the girl was made to sit on the parapet of a well with scarcely any water in it. After rifling her of some silver ornaments, the woman deliberately shoved the child into the well, and it is astonishing that with the exception of a scalp wound no other injuries were sustained. The poor little creature remained at the bottom of the well for several hours before she was taken out.

**THE NIZAM'S OFFICIALS.**—Two gentlemen have been sent by Sir Salar Jung, Minister of Hyderabad, to Mysore, to ascertain and report on the revenue, survey, and settlement of the province, and to find out anything else about the Government that may be introduced into the country that has sent them. The Nizam's Government has heard of the revenue system that has been adopted in Mysore, and is anxious to have something similar in Hyderabad, more especially the wet system of cultivation carried on here, and it is proposed to begin this survey in the Telingana part of the Nizam's territory. Both are native States, and both have a great deal in common, and consequently it is only natural that they should try to make their systems of revenue alike.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

**BRIGADE v. SINGLE STATIONS.**—The single stations so prevalent in the Madras army are the ruin of the army. There are, no doubt, still many able commandments, but it is well known there are very many unfit ones. If a force of Artillery, European Infantry and two Native Infantries were brigaded together under the eye of a smart general and frequently exercised, such misrepresentations could not be made with impunity. The General would soon learn who was the efficient and who the inefficient officer. Whilst the Madras Army sees no service and is employed on police duties it never will be an army. Either it is worth the while of Government to maintain it as a fighting power, or to disband it and to employ constables in its place. But if the recruiting be looked to, the old organisation resumed, the stupid Staff Corps knocked on the head, and the troops brigaded and properly commanded and employed on service, then, and not till then, will the

Madras army resume its position as second to none as a fighting power in India.—Correspondent of the *Madras Times*.

**POONA NATIVE ART MANUFACTURE EXHIBITION.**—This Exhibition will be opened in June. The particular day of the month has not yet been fixed, but will very shortly be made known. The expenses of the Exhibition are estimated to amount to Rs. 3,000, which sum gentlemen in Poona and outstations have subscribed in response to the call for funds. The committee are very desirous to see an impulse communicated to native manufactures and arts. Native manufacturers are isolated; their skill is neither known nor brought before the public eye, and very few people know what a native manufacturer can do. The natives, although well up in workmanship, are deficient in intellect, and do not understand where to go for the proper materials to improve their manufactures. It is very important that they should be encouraged by every means to develop the talents which they certainly have shown themselves to possess. The promoters of the Exhibition deserve great credit for their labour for the good of the people of Poona and to develop the manufactures which already exist, as well as to increase their number.

**THE EGMORE FEMALE DISPENSARY.**—Surgeon-General G. Smith submitted for the consideration and orders of his Grace the Governor in Council the following propositions with reference to the new dispensary of the Lying-in Hospital now under construction in Egmore. The dispensary, which is for out-patients, is situated close to the office of the Commissioner of Police, and is ready for occupation. Dr. Harris proposes to open it for patients on the 1st of May. "This proposal has," he says, "my approval, and the measure can be carried out with the existing staff of hospital subordinates. Some furniture will, however, be required, and for that I am submitting an extra indent for favour of sanction prior to the 31st inst., so that the cost may be met from savings in the current year's budget." Dr. Harris also suggests that the new building be called the "Egmore Dispensary" instead of the "dispensary attached to the Lying-in Hospital," as at present. As the proposed designation would, with the addition of the word "Female," be appropriate and shorter than the present one, he has to recommend that it be adopted accordingly. His Grace the Governor in Council has sanctioned the proposals made.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 18. Bushier, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Malwa, Calcutta; str. Almora, London; str. Chinsura, Calcutta; str. Pachumbia, Bombay; str. Brazilian, Calcutta.—20. Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius; M. and E. Cox, Liverpool; P. Pendleton, Galle.—21. Str. Mirzapore, Southampton.—23. Str. Oriental, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

May 18. Nevada, Rangoon; Statelie, Moulemein; Mellwall, London; Britannia, Calcutta; Lucydon, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Malwa, Southampton.—19. Str. Chinsura, Bombay; str. Pachumbia, Calcutta; str. Brazilian, Bombay.—20. Str. Bushier, Rangoon.—21. Str. Almora, Calcutta; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—23. Allendale, Singapore.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 25, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9 15-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 13-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 39 to 40 prem.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	— to 3½ prem.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1870	3 to 1 prem.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	} 5½ dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	1872	5½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-6

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**BAGHDAD, April 18.**—Kerbella is some sixty miles south-west of Baghdad. It is necessary to cross the Euphrates at the town of Mussaiyib, some forty miles on the way. At Mussaiyib one has the choice of two routes. There is a canal and there is the usual caravan route. I arranged to go by the canal, and send the horses southward to Kifl to meet me there on my return from Kufa and Nejej, still further to the south-east, whither I was to proceed by boat across the marshes, and along the great Hindrah Canal. The first stage of this journey was to Mahmudiah. Once clear of the

fields, and ditches, and canals in the neighbourhood of Baghdad we got into the great Mesopotamian plain and cantered along over the grass, where the grass stills grows. But the sun is already drying up and withering the herbage except in the immediate vicinity of the marshes, and the pulverised soil is drifting over the surface, and giving to great tracts the appearance of a desert. There is not an acre of this ground which would not yield heavy crops if it were irrigated. The soil is as rich as any in the world, and it is so easily cultivated that the Arab women sometimes themselves drag the ploughs which turn it up for the seed. There are signs of increasing cultivation as we go along. Ditches are met bringing water from the marshes or from the canals, and large patches of corn are perpetually coming into view. However, the greater portion of the land is turned to account only for grazing purposes. When retracing this route in the day time we pass great flocks of fat sheep which yield a coarse wool. This wool is exported to Marseilles to be worked up into carpets in French looms. Of cattle we still see none except those that belong to the Arab encampments few and far between. The night was very cool and pleasant, and the bright moon right over head showed us the track along which we had to go. Our horses trample on their own shadows as they move. Suddenly there is a score of Arabs. A Zaptieh gallops forward to reconnoitre, holding his rifle at his shoulder. The supposed Arabs are the two horse owners who made a short cut to get in advance of the party. The Zaptieh is much complimented on his quickness in discovering Arabs in ambush, and we move along merrily enough. As we draw near Mahmudiah the same Zaptieh and I push on ahead, cantering along the side of a new-made irrigation canal, which shows that the country in that neighbourhood is being brought into cultivation. Suddenly, upon entering the village of Mahmudiah, we come upon two Arabs mounted on very fine horses and with the usual long spears in their hands. They are evidently there to mark who passes in or out to the Khan; when challenged by the Zaptieh they leave the shadow of the well in which they are lurking, and make believe to be riding in the direction from which we have come. They are obviously on the prowl, and no doubt are acting as scouts for a larger party a few hundred yards off. Nothing further happens just then. But two hours later, outside the Khan Haswa, the next halting place beyond Mahmudiah, nine Arabs with spears and some of them with matchlocks set upon six unfortunate Arabs driving as many donkeys, carrying loads of rice for Baghdad, and killed one, badly wounded another, and made off with the donkeys and the rice. I would take an affidavit that the two prowlers whom we saw in the shadow of the well outside the Khan at Mahmudiah formed part of the fatal nine. The Zaptieh knocked loud and long at the gate of the Khan, and it was at length opened, and we rode in; the rest of the party soon came up. The Khan is a large square brick building with towers at the corners and a big gateway. Inside, at a height of four feet from the ground, are arched niches about ten feet wide by eight deep. You get into any niche that is unoccupied, and make it your room for the night. The horses are tied up to the front of your niche, and munch their barley while you eat your supper. It is a regular family party. The centre of the great quadrangle is occupied by a raised platform riveted with brickwork, whereon, when all the niches are full, late comers can lie down for the night without being trodden on by the horses and mules and asses and camels standing about. I had provided myself with an aba—the capacious Arab cloak, in which to defy sun or rain by day and cold by night. I had also a calico bag six feet long, which, when filled with the cropped straw on which the Arabs feed their horses, made a comfortable bed. Supper over, I “turned in” at once, spurs and all. It would be wrong to say that I slept soundly. The Arabs, donkey drivers, camel drivers, and muleteers kept up animated discussions during the night in tones of fury, which seemed to portend civil war at least. The horses neighed perpetually, the donkeys brayed, and the patient camels gave vent to plaintive sounds which forbade continuous sleep. The wind blew from the north-west, and was very cold. At four o'clock on the morning of the 11th April we were all up and swallowing a hasty breakfast of hard-boiled eggs and “slap jack.” At a quarter to five we rode off on our way to Mosseyib. The route from Baghdad bifurcates a few miles beyond Mahmudiah, the track going nearly due south leading to Hillah and Babylon, and that bearing to the south-west leading to Mosseyib and Kerbella. We had been an hour on this latter route, when we overtook a laden donkey with its driver and an escort of one Arab mounted on a fine horse and carrying a spear. The escort, a very powerful fellow with a splendid head that was a model for a painter, said “salaam” in subdued tones, very different from those I heard the night before. The load on the ass attracted my notice. There were three cords tied round it; one eight or ten inches from the top, another about the middle, and the third a few inches from the bottom. It was clear that the bag did not contain rice. The Arab told the Zaptiehs all about the affair. In the bag was his cousin, who had been killed at midnight by the nine Arabs at Khan Haswa. He was taking the body a few miles further on to put it in a place of concealment for six months until he could get money to bury it properly in the holy ground at Kerbella. The other man who had been speared

by the marauders was, he said, very badly hurt, and would very likely die too. It would be as God willed. Going at the “caravan pace” of about five miles an hour we arrived at Mosseyib at ten o'clock in the forenoon. We had mounds and embankments constantly in view throughout the morning. Some of the ancient canals are still utilised for purposes of irrigation. Mosseyib is a small mud-built town, prettily situated on both banks of the Euphrates, which is here a narrower and much more turbid stream than the Tigris. It is robbed of nearly half its volume by the Hindrah Canal, and the great marshes on both sides of the river also take off immense quantities of its waters. There are groves of date-trees along its banks, and rice grows in every direction on the edge of the marshes. A hundred weight of grain, rice, wheat, or barley can generally be got here or at Hillah for a keroun, or ten pence. But as there is no road to Baghdad, and the transport is on the backs of donkeys, which take three days on the way, the price is nearly trebled when it gets to the market. A great deal of food is wasted which cannot be consumed on the spot, and which it would not pay to carry to Baghdad. If Kadree Pasha, the new Governor-General, desires to leave his mark on this country, he need only construct a common cart-road from Baghdad to Mosseyib or Hillah, and he will give an impetus to the development of the pashalik, which will render his administration illustrious. They are talking in Baghdad of a railway to Kerbella. The work would pay handsomely, no doubt; but the line will not be constructed for many a year to come. A cart-road could be made in three or four months at a very trifling expense. It need not be a super-excellent road fit for a mail coach to run on. Even a bad road would be a decided advance upon no road at all. At twelve o'clock we crossed the Euphrates by the pontoon bridge, and embarked on the canal leading to Kerbella, in a long shallow boat made of reeds and coated with bitumen. For the first two or three hours the canal passed between tracks of pasture land on which cattle and sheep were grazing. Then for three hours until we reached Kerbella we passed through endless groves of date, mulberry, fig, pomegranate and orange trees. The air was fragrant with flower and blossom. A few miles from Kerbella we passed a spot where houses reduced to ruin by artillery fire and trees felled for the passage of troops told of civil war now some three months ended. The Kerbellense, finding that the Government had no troops to speak of at its disposal, refused to pay taxes, or to submit to the conscription. The roads were blocked up, and Government officers coming from without were fired at from the date trees. This state of things was put an end to by the action of an expeditionary force which fought its way to the city, killing two or three hundred Arabs, and itself losing fifteen or twenty men. Order now reigns at Kerbella, and the roads—if I may be excused for calling them roads—are open to pilgrims and to trade. We arrived at Kerbella at six o'clock. The town is surrounded by a high brick wall which is sadly in want of a thorough repair, if it is to be relied on as a defence against even the Arabs of the desert. The streets are crowded, and far from clean. The bazars are well stocked and busy. Persians and Arabs form the bulk of the population of 60,000. There are also many Hindu Moslems—over a thousand, it is said, and a few Jews and Turks connected with the administration.

## Miscellaneous.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has expressed through Davur Cursetjee Mody and Meer Ghulam Baba of Surat his warm appreciation of the conduct of both the communities represented by these gentlemen in reference to the late licence-tax riots.

S.S. “CHINA.”—The *China* is now in dock. She will not have to go to England to be repaired, as Captain Newell believes he will be able to thoroughly renovate her here in the course of a couple of months. It is said that a marine court of inquiry to inquire into the origin of the late fire on board this vessel will be held under the orders of Government, at the Fort Police Court, on a day to be hereafter fixed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HAIL STORM.—A correspondent, writing to the *Times of India* from Hoshangabad on the 23rd May, says:—Last night Hoshangabad was visited by a tremendous hail-storm. It rained so heavily and the storm was so violent, that from half-past-eight to nine it seemed as if all the houses and trees in the station would be washed down. The hailstones were not very large ones, but fell in immense quantities, and they were a foot and half deep on the ground.

FRAUD.—The same paper hears that some of the station clerks at Sholapur have been arrested on a charge of being connected with the grain frauds, and that Mr. Pendlebury, the District Traffic Superintendent there, has been requested not to take the month's leave of absence which had been granted to him until the conclusion of the inquiry into the transactions of his subordinates.

ICE FAMINE.—The Bombay public are suffering at present, as they have had to suffer for three hot seasons in succession, from an ice famine, the Tudor Company (an American firm) having again failed to keep up their supply. It is proposed to start an

Ice Manufacturing Company in Bombay to obviate these periodical failings on the part of the Tudor Company.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**MORTUARY RETURNS.**—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th May, was 580, being four less than in the preceding week, 224 less than the total of the week ending 15th May, 1877, and 113 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 44.46. There were 203 deaths from remittent fever, which are 22 less than the previous week and 148 less than the same period last year. There were 34 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 61 deaths during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, and dysentery were last week 45, 18, and 24, respectively, as compared with 69, 42, and 37 last year.

**BAIL FOR THE SURAT EDITORS REFUSED.**—At Surat the editors of the *Gujarat Mitra*, and the *Deshi Mitra*, as well as a vakil, named Goolabdas, have been arrested on charges arising out of the recent Surat riots. Two principal grain merchants, named Hurjee Mahavla and Gunputram Ambaram, have been also arrested in connection with the same matter. Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Pandurung Balibhadra, who had been telegraphed for from Bombay, and Mr. Shivram, a vakil, appeared before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Magistrate at Surat, and applied that their clients be admitted to bail. After considerable discussion, Mr. Thatte refused to accept bail, referring the parties to Mr. Lely. As Mr. Lely happened to be in Bombay at the time, Mr. Shivsbunker appeared before Mr. Thatte, and applied for bail. The magistrate again refused, referring the vakil to Mr. Scannell, the District Superintendent of Police.

**CHOLERA ON BOARD H.M.S. Teazer.**—On the arrival of H.M.S. *Teazer* several of the crew of that vessel were attacked with diarrhoea, coupled with symptoms of cholera, from which disease two of the seamen and the doctor of that vessel were sent on shore to the European General Hospital, where one of the seamen died. The other is at present in a fair way of recovery. The doctor was found to have been only attacked with severe diarrhoea, and he has recovered and left the hospital. The vessel is at present under quarantine, lying at anchor off Butcher's Island, and all the crew have been landed on the island and accommodated in the barracks on that island. Another of the crew is believed to have died on board that vessel before the crew were landed at Butcher's Island. Since the landing of the men at that island, no further cases of cholera have been reported to have occurred amongst them.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF SHEHR**, accompanied by his followers, arrived in Bombay harbour from Shehr by the s.s. *Mula* on the night of the 12th May, en route to Haidarabad, Deccan. On Monday morning an intimation was given to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, that the Sultan would land at the Apollo Bunder at three p.m. Accordingly, a notification was issued from the Political Department, requesting the Military and the Marine Departments of the Secretariat to issue the necessary orders for the disembarkation of the Sultan and for firing the authorised salute. At about 4.30 p.m. Captain Searle, Superintendent of Marine, and Lieutenant Brebner, Agent for Transports, went in a Government steam launch on board the *Mula* for the purpose of escorting the Sultan to the bunder. About an hour afterwards he landed at the bunder, where a Government carriage was waiting at the pier to convey him to his residence. A salute of twelve guns was fired on the occasion of his landing. The Sultan, after staying here for a few days, will leave for Haidarabad, Deccan.—*Times of India.*

**GWADUR.**—The *Beacon* hears that the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadar, Major Mockler, has left for Muscat, and that his destination is Bushire, on Government business. There is a rumour that the detachment at Gwadar of the Marine Battalion will be removed. Their pay is said to be irregularly given, and the health of the men is not good, coupled up as they are in that desolate place with nothing to do. They were inspected by Colonel Carnegie when he was at Gwadar lately, and it is probable that he may think proper to represent the condition of the men in the proper quarters. Gwadar is not one of the pleasantest places even in this part of the world, and we hear that the heat there already is great, about eighty-eight in the shade. The crops in the districts around Gwadar have been overrun by locusts which have devastated the country. News comes from Panjgur, one of the richest and most fertile plains in Makran, the people of which are said to be the most civilised throughout Makran, that Nauruz Khan, the son of Azad Khan, has made a raid upon that place and was plundering the town. It is said that he meets with no resistance, as the Shah, the representative of the Khan of Kaghaisilat, has been instructed not to oppose the invader in any way. In that case, if the story be true, those who might defend the place have no chance of doing so.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 17. Lizzie Bell, Sunderland.—19. Str. John Howard, Calcutta str. Consett,

Zansibar.—20. Beech Holm, Sunderland; str. Punjab, Bussorah.—21. Str. Zambesi, Brindisi.—22. Europa, Cardiff; C. A. Belyas, Liverpool; Battle Abbey, London; str. Teheran, London; Erin's Isle, Liverpool; Valley Forge, Boston; Simla, Glasgow; County of Kinross, Glasgow; str. Himalaya, Calcutta; Glendinorwig, Cardiff; Loch Ranza, Glasgow; Drumadon, Liverpool.—23. Knight Companion, Liverpool; Pegasus, Liverpool; Allegiance, Newcastle; Jeanie Douglas, London; Annie Reed, New York; str. India, Kurrachee; Ravenstonedale, North Shields.—24. Thomas Hilyard, Liverpool.—24. Str. Emblehope, Calcutta; Reaper, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Teheran.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Butler, Col. Glagh, Mr. H. Proctor, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. G. Westermann, Mr. J. Key, Mr. T. Kay, Mr. J. Teweh, Mr. D. Momar, Mr. E. Weston, Mrs. Elphinstone, Mrs. Gatt and child, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Howick and child, and Mrs. Stebbings. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Turkland, and Mr. Mookerjee. From ADE.—Mr. F. M. Ferreira, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Mahomed Esmail, and Condr. and Mrs. Macoe.

### DEPARTURES.

May 20. Str. Venetia, Southampton; str. Jeranos, Bassein.—21. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—22. Zephyrus, Havre; Munster, Callao.—23. Str. Helios, Elephant Point; str. Punjab, Persian Gulf; Frank Flint, Callao.—24. Str. Calder, Persian Gulf; str. Benavolich, Callao; str. Assam, Australia.—25. Str. Hutton, Moulmein; Belstaine, Oregon; Loochoo, Amsterdam.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bowler, Mr. A. E. Heath, Mr. C. J. Wentzell, Mr. A. Colley, Lady Louisa Hall, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Stuart Wright. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. G. Turner. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Melville, Mr. Ruelberg. For PORT SAID.—Mr. J. P. Hazard. For SUVA.—Mr. Brent, and Mr. Quick. For MALTA.—Mrs. Jenkins. For ADE.—Mr. A. E. Salter.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. Parry, Conductor J. Walshe, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. J. Hodgert and two infants, Mrs. Kearns and Miss Dalgleish. For BRINDISI.—Capt. Western, Mr. G. M. Currie, and Mr. Francis. For VENICE.—Lieut. J. Clibborn, Mr. H. Will, and Mr. Otto Igogit. For ADE.—Mr. Wright, and Mr. Yardley.

## Commercial.

Bombay, May 27, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 29-32d. Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 31-32d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	128 xd.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 80
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	...	680
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 945
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	...	Rs. 450
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	...	...	Rs. 980 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—					
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1250
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	...	109
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1120
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock					
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...	...	283
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	...	702½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	...	735
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	...	94½
" " " 1864-65	...	...	...	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	94½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...	103½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	...	per Rupee 18-10-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	...	18-11-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	...	18-9-8

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-12-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	do. 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	107-14-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2.

THE Governor of Bombay has appointed Sayad Hassan-el-Eldroos, C.S.I., a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the place of Nacoda Muhammad Ali Rogay, resigned.

WITH a view to augment the funds of the Rangoon General Hospital, the committee propose to levy hospital dues on ships visiting the port at the rate of one anna per ton, under the Indian Ports Act.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 18.)

ADAMS, Rev. J. W., chaplain of Chakrata, in the N.W.P., to offic. as chaplain of Jubbulpore.

BARNETT, W., 2nd class engr., attached to the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, is transferred temp. to the I.G. Turret vessels, v. Mr. B. Read.

BURTON, Capt. C. W., political asst., 3rd class, and asst. to agent to Gov. gen. in Rajpootana at Soorjangurh, is graded as an additional political agent, 3rd class, for the period during which he may be employed in Bikaner.

DOWDEN, Major T. F., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, temp. rank, is app. to offic. temp. in Class 1 of Railway Revenue Estab. as manager, Rajputana State Railway, v. Capt. F. Firebrace, R.E., on furl.

ELLIS, Staff comdr. J. H., R.N., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. as depy. supt. in the Marine Survey Dept.

FISHER, C. A., asst. dist. supt. of police, Dacca, in Bengal, to be asst. dist. supt. of police, Tezpoore, in Assam.

IMPEY—HENVEY—CADELL.—The following promotions are made in the graded political service, with effect from April 24, the date on which Col. J. Watson, C.B., v.c., resident, 2nd class, and political agent, Gwalior, made over charge of his duties:—Lieut. col. E. O. Impey, resident, 3rd class, and offic. resident, Nepal, to be resident, 2nd class, substantive pro tem. Mr. F. Henvey, offic. resident, 2nd class and officer on special duty in Cashmere, to be resident, 3rd class, substantive pro tem., but to continue to offic. as resident, 2nd class, vice Girdlestone. Major T. Cadell, v.c., political agent, 1st class, and offic. political agent, Meywar, to offic. as resident, 3rd class.

MATHEWS.—The notice, dated March 5, app. Lieut. L. W. Mathews, R.N., H.M.S., London, to offic. as asst. political agent at Zanzibar, is hereby cancelled.

MIDDLETON, A. H., accountant, 4th grade is prom. to 3rd grade temp. rank.

MOULTRIE, J. E., offic. asst. revenue settlement officer, to be extra asst. comr., 2nd class, 2nd grade.

NEWCOMBE, A. C., asst. engr., N.W.P. and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, is transfd. to the Accounts Branch of the P.W.D., as an asst. examr., 2nd grade, and posted to the central office of accounts of those Provinces.

POWER, J., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal civil service.

READ, B., 1st class engr., is app. to the charge of the I. G. turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, v. Mr. J. Kerr, deceased.

REAY.—The services of Col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh for appt. as offic. cantonment mag. of Roorkee.

ROUTH—PARTY.—Messrs. R. S. J. Routh and J. Party, asst. engrs., Northern Bengal State Railway, successfully passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chap. II. Section IV. para. 21.

SMITH—SHERIDAN.—Mr. T. Smith, asst. director gen. of the post office of India, is app. to offic. as postmaster gen. of Madras, and Mr. Philip Sheridan, chief supt. of the travelling post office, to offic. as asst. director gen. of the post office of India.

SPENCE, J. K., Bombay civil service, is app. to offic. in 2nd grade of postmasters gen., and is posted to Bombay.

STONE.—The resignation of his app. by Mr. T. B. Stoney, exec. engr., Bengal Irrigation Branch, is accepted.

#### INDIAN MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Mr. M. Bean, 1st officer of the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, acting comdr. of the I.G.S. *Koladyne*, to be acting comdr. of the I.G.S. *Ava*, v. Lieut. A. Gwyn, granted sick leave to Europe.

Mr. H. J. Pryce, 1st officer in charge I.G. Hulk *Koel*, to be acting comdr. of the I.G.S. *Koladyne*, v. Mr. M. Bean.

Mr. F. W. Allen, supernum. 2nd officer of the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be acting 1st officer of the I.G.S. *Czarevitch*, v. Mr. E. R. Wells.

Mr. W. M. Edwards, 1st officer of the I.G.S. *Quangtung*, to act as comdr., v. Mr. A. Campbell, whose services have been temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

Mr. B. P. Creagh, 2nd officer, attached to the I.G. Hulk *Semiramis*, to act as 1st officer of the I.G.S. *Quangtung*, v. Mr. W. M. Edwards.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont is app. a 4th officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob., and attached to the I.G. Hulk *Koel*, for duty.

Mr. G. Hoy is appointed a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob.

Mr. H. C. Finch is app. a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob.

Mr. F. W. Arnfield, 2nd class engr., attached to the I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, is permitted to resign the service.

The services of Mr. A. Campbell, comdg. the I.G.S. *Quangtung*, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 15.)

Mr. D. White, barrister-at-law, is app. to act as 5th judge and clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on furl., of Mr. T. Jones.

Mr. M. G. Stewart is app. to be a member of the committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. G. Toynbee, offic. mag. and coll. of Patna, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. G. M. Currie.

Mr. R. Carstairs, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Goalundo, Furreedpore, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. T. D. Beighton.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, asst. mag. and coll., Meherpore, Nudd'ea, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. R. Carstairs.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 11.)

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from the date Capt. E. A. Pemberton received charge of the Chanda dist. from Major Bloomfield.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., supernum. asst. comr., is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, from the above date.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, v. Mr. R. Logan, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, proceeded on furl.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from the date Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., may receive charge of the Bhandara dist. from Capt. R. M. B. Thomas.

Mr. L. Gordon, supernum. asst. comr., is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Ismay, C.S., prom.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, May 11.)

Mr. E. B. Alexander, asst. settlement officer, Moradabad, to be in charge of the Moradabad settlement during the absence on leave of Mr. D. M. Smeaton.

Mr. W. Blennerhassett, asst. com., 2nd grade, who reported his return from furlough on 1st May, to be posted to the Rae Bareilly district.

Capt. F. W. Chatterton, Cantonment mag., 2nd class, Roorkee, to offic. as Cantonment mag., 1st class, Agra, during the absence on leave of Major C. R. Mathews.

Mr. J. Deas, asst. com., 3rd grade, Fyzabad, to offic. as asst. com., 2nd grade, Jhansi.

Mr. F. Baker, asst. mag. and collr. Gorakhpur, to be jun. secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W. provinces.

Surg-Major G. W. Jameson, civil surg., 2nd class, is re-appt. civil surg. of Mussoree from the 1st April.

Surg. H. J. Linton, 24th (Punjab) N.I., to the civil medical charge of Jhansi in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from 1st March.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Muttra, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. R. W. Cadell.

Major N. M. T. Horsford, offic. cantonment mag., Lucknow, to be confirmed in that appt., from the 21st March.

Mr. L. A. W. Rind, offic. asst. conservator, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kumaon to the Jaunsar division.

The Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, chaplain, is transferred from Sitapur to Chakrata, from the 1st May.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, joint mag., 1st grade, is transferred from Agra to Gorakhpur.

Mr. C. D. Steel, asst. mag. and collr., is transferred from Saharanpur to Agra.

The transfer of Major R. H. de Montmorency, dept. com., from Bahraich to Fyzabad is hereby cancelled.

The services of the Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain of Chakrata, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., from the 1st May.

Mr. J. Sheldon, exec. engr. attached to the 4th circle of Irrigation Works, N.W. Provinces, is transferred to the 1st circle, and appointed to the charge of the Anupshahr Branch Extension, Ganges Canal, during the absence on leave of Mr. Corder.

Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Aligarh div., Ganges Canal, will be temporarily employed on special duty in connection with irrigation works in the Rae Bareilly district.

Mr. W. Good, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Aligarh div. Ganges Canal, during Mr. Grant's absence.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 11.)

The orders dated April 18 last, transferring Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., 4th grade, from Jorhat to North Lakhimpur, and Babu Purnananda Barua, extra asst. comr., 3rd grade, from North Lakhimpur to Jaipur, are cancelled.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., 4th grade, is transfd. from Jorhat to the Naga Hills.

The services of Mr. A. Manson, of the Bengal civil service, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., with effect from April 22, 1878.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 18.)

CHATFIELD, C. K., 51st foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, vice Major W. C. Mackinnon, app. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry.

KELLNER, G. W., C.S.I., accountant gen., mil. dept., is permitted to retire from the service, on an invalid pension.



LAMBERT—MURRAY.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. Lambert, 70th foot, offic. squad. officer, 4th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force. Lieut. Murray, 9th foot, offic. squad. officer, 13th Bengal lancers.

MORRIS.—The services of Lieut. J. G. Morris, 44th foot, offic. wing officer, on probation, 14th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

NEWMARCH, Major O. R., dep. accountant gen., to be accountant gen., Mily. Dept.

REAY.—The services of Col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 14.)

BANKS, Sub lieut. H. D., to be lieut. 60th rifles, dated Oct. 6, 1875.

BELEY.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated April 29, app. Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, wing officer 25th N.I., to offic. as A.-de-C. to Genl. Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., comdg. Sirhind div., vice Capt. S. D. Barrow.

BOWLBY, Capt. P. E., to be major of 45th regt., from March 30.

CARNEGIE—GOWER—CHALMERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, making the following appts., in 17th Bengal cav., with effect from April 18:—Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. B. H. S. Gower to offic. as squad. comdr., vice Capt. E. G. Newnham; Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. B. H. S. Gower.

COATS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 28, app. Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, wing officer, 25th N.I., to offic. as qmrmr., in addition to his other duties, pending arrival of Lieut. P. E. Anderson.

CREACH, Capt. and Bt. Major J., to be interpreter, 1st batt. 5th fusiliers app. adjt. vice Trafford, there being no qualified subaltern available, April 22.

FITZGERALD—STEVENSON—TWYNING.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—1st batt., 6th regt.—Capt. J. FitzGerald to be major from April 23. 1st batt. 18th regt.—Capt. C. H. Stevenson to be major from March 26; and Capt. W. E. Twynning to be major from April 25.

FRANKS, Lieut. col. W. A., Bengal staff corps, lately offic. as 2nd in com. 22nd Punjab N.I., is transfd. to Rawal Pindi for general duty.

FRASER.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated May 1, directing Col. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., R.H.A., to assume com. of the station, with effect from that date, during the absence of the gen. comdg. on inspection duty.

GOWAN, Capt. W. E., gen. list inf., to offic. as garrison qmrmr. of Fort William, vice Graham, app. A.-de-C. to Major gen. Ross, and during absence on furl. of Lieut. col. Jones.

HANNA—WOOD.—Capt. H. B. Hanna, from the 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as squad. comdr. to 10th Bengal lancers, vice Capt. D. M. Strong; and Lieut. E. J. F. Woods, from 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as squad. officer, vice Capt. H. C. Greenaway.

HAYWARD—ROSS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the batt. specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective batts. without delay:—Capt. J. F. C. Hayward, 2nd batt., and Capt. J. L. Ross, 1st batt., 25th foot.

HAZLERIGG, Major T. M., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Peshawar, and join E. baty., 3rd brig., into which he has been promoted.

HEATH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 29, making the following appt. in 11th Bengal lancers, consequent on the return from furl. of Major A. H. Prinsep:—Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, squad. officer, to offic. as Adjt., vice Lieut. E. E. Money, on furl.

HEPBURN—GRAVES.—Capt. A.B., wing officer, to be wing comdr., 26th N.I., during the time Capt. A. Fitzgerald is seconded whilst serving of the brig. staff; Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, offic. wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Capt. A. B. Hepburn.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. G. H., 45th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to 8th Bengal cav., on prob., dated May 7th.

NEVILLE, Lieut. J. P. C., squad. officer, 14th Bengal lancers, to be adjt., in succession to Capt. C. S. Morrison, prom.

NEWMHAM—SWINEY—COFFE.—The appts. of Capt. E. G. Newnham and H. B. Swiney to be squad. comdrs. 17th Bengal cav. are to bear date the 20th March, 1877. Capt. W. D. Corrie, R.A., is directed to proceed from Sitapur to Allahabad, for duty with B baty. 4th brig.

NIXON, Lieut. J. E., 1-25th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer to 18th Bengal cav., on prob., dated May 2.

RADCLIFFE—ELLIOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 25, app. Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe to offic. as qmrmr. to 4th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from that date, v. Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux on famine relief duty. Dated April 29, app. Capt. H. E. Elliot, wing officer, to continue to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, no qualified subaltern officer being available.

REAY—Meerut Brig. order confd., dated April 30, directing Col. C. Reay, Benga staff corps, to assume com. of the station, from that date during absence of lieut. gen. comdg. on inspection duty.

ROBERTS—GORDON.—Brig. Gen. W. Roberts, is posted to Presidency district and Brig. gen. W. Gordon, C.I.E., to the Rawal Pindi brig.

SEALY, Lieut. H. H., to be instr. of musketry to 2-22nd regt., v. Cunningham, prom., dated March 2.

TURNBULL, Lieut. H. F., to be instr. of musketry in 40th regt., v. Moberly, prom., dated May 1.

TURNER, Capt. J. T., to be major of the 73rd regt., from April 13.

VOYLE—MACLEOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, making the following appts. in 29th N.I., during the absence on leave of Major G. N. Channer:—Capt. F. B. C. Voyle, wing officer and adjt., to offic.

as wing comdr.; Lieut. R. W. MacLeod, offic. wing officer on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

WHITAKER, Lieut. C. J., to be instr. of musketry, 65th regt., v. Ethelston, prom., dated Feb. 16.

WHITE—Allahabad div. order confd., dated April 25, app. Capt. G. A. White, brig. major, to offic. as depy. judge advocate of the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor circle, as a tempy. measure, v. Capt. M. Clementi, proceeding on field service.

YOUNG—Ferozepore Station order confd., dated April 16, app. Capt. G. F. Young, 80th Punjab N.I., to offic. as station staff officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from 15th idem, v. Capt. C. N. Hodgson.

#### RETIREMENT OF COLONEL GORDON, C.I.E.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 13.—Colonel W. Gordon, C.I.E., has relinquished the post of Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, on nomination to a Brigade command.

The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to acknowledge the important services rendered by Colonel Gordon to the British and Native Armies in India, during the period he discharged the duties of Chief Inspector of Musketry. During the fifteen years in which this officer supervised musketry instruction, breechloading arms of precision replaced muzzle loaders.

The returns of the British Army establish the progress of musketry in India, and the very high relative position of battalions trained in this country, together with the marked successful development of musketry education in the Native Army, testify to the excellence of a system for which the Army is principally indebted to the continued and arduous exertions of Colonel Gordon; and for which the thanks of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief are justly due.

#### STAFF CORPS.—ADMISSIONS.

The following General Order, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Head Quarters, Simla, April 8.—Under authority from Government, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Sub-Lieutenants appointed from Sandhurst by H.M.'s Government, as direct Probationers for the Bengal (Bombay) Staff Corps, will be required to pass the following examinations before they are considered qualified for final admission:—

(1.) The lower standard in Hindustani, within twelve months from date of joining a Native Regiment; and the higher standard within eighteen months from same date.

(2.) On passing the higher standard examination, Probationers will be attached for duty to a British Regiment for a period of six months. On the expiration of this period, the Commanding Officer will report to the Adjutant-General whether or not they are fully acquainted with the subjects prescribed in para. 25, Section 4, Queen's Regulations, and have performed their duties satisfactorily. On receipt of this report they will be ordered to rejoin their Native corps; and, within one year from date of rejoining, will be examined for admission to the Staff Corps, in the tests laid down in para. 146, Bengal Army Regulations.

2. It has further been decided that if ultimately appointed to the Staff Corps, such permanent appointment shall take effect from the date the lower standard in Hindustani was passed.

3. On receipt of the qualifying report required by clause 2, para. 1, of this order, these Officers will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, their commissions as such being antedated according to para. 31, Section 4, Queen's Regulations.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. J. Newbery, offic. mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, for three months, from June 3. Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, for six months, in extension. Mr. H. S. Beadon, offic. mag. and coll., Cuttack, for one month. Surg. W. E. Battersby, M.B., supt. of the Central Jail at Bhagulpore, for three months. Mr. H. L. Dampier, member of the Board of Revenue, for five months and twenty days. Major T. H. Lewin, dep. comr., Darjeeling, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from Nov. 24 last. Mr. H. G. Cooke, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Sarun, for twenty-one days, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. J. Postford, C.S., reported his departure from India, per steamship *Kashgar*, on May 13. Mr. A. C. Brett, having reported his return from furl. on May 11, subsidiary leave from that date to the 13th idem, to enable him to join his appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Shahabad. Capt. E. E. Grigg, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for three months, from April 5. Mr. C. Donovan, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, Muzaffarnagar, priv. leave for three months, from May 15. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, junior secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., for six months, from May 20. Mr. R. Smeaton, junior secy. to Govt. N.W.P. and Oudh, priv. leave for three months, from May 15. Mr. H. P. Mulock, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, Hamirpur, priv. leave for three months, from July 1. Mr. R. F. Saunders, dist. and sessions judge, Farukhabad, priv. leave for two months and nineteen days, from May 2. Mr. T. R. Wyer, asst. mag. and coll., Budaun, priv. leave for three months, from June 5. Mr. E. Marval, payur., Central System of State Railways, for thirteen months and twenty-three days. Lieut. St. G. C. Gore, R.E., asst. supt., survey of India, priv. leave for sixty-seven days. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, surveyor, priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. A. McGill, surveyor, priv. leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. L. Chermanside, C.B. (1st brig. R.A.), from date of embarkation, pending retirement on full pay. Major John K. Holdsworth (D baty., 4th brig.), from date of embarkation overland. Major T. Kelly-Kenny

(2nd foot 1st batt.), to Mahabaleshwar, from date of departure, for thirty days. Paymaster Major G. Blewton, to remain at Mahabaleshwar, from May 25 to June 15, in extension. Capt. M. Murphy, 15th foot, 2nd batt., to remain at Mahabaleshwar to June 15, in extension. 2nd Lieut. C. H. Bathurst, 68th foot, to remain at the Hills, north of Dehra, from May 4, to October 31. Col. G. S. Morris, 15th regt., N.I., to remain at the Neigherries from May 10 to June 8, in extension. Surg. major T. K. Birnie to remain in England from April 7 to October 6. Sub conductor (actg. comdr.) G. Walsh, to Bombay, from date of departure for thirty days. Major G. Newmarch, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D. British Burma, for two years on private affairs. Surg. W. A. Simmonds, for six months. Capt. C. Cunningham, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad P.W.D., for two years on private affairs. Capt. L. F. Jamieson, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt. of Reserve Remount depots, in India for six months. Major J. K. Holdsworth, R.A., to Bombay for one month. Lieut. R. Johnston, 22nd foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. Major C. G. Irwin, M.B., to Murree and adjacent hills, from May 8 to Nov. 8.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 15.)

BROUGHAM, J. H. B., depy. consrvr., in charge of Madura Forests, to be in charge of the Kurnool forests.  
GAS, H. A., depy. consrvr. of forests, to be in charge of the Madura forests.  
MILLETT, T. T., to act as asst. supt. of police, Godavery dist., during the employment of Major C. C. Morris on other duty.  
MORROGH, Major E. G., Madras staff corps, to act as cantonment mag., Trichinopoly, during the absence of Capt. Trillard on leave.  
MORGAN, R. W., dep. consrvr., in charge of the North Coimbatore forests, to be in charge of the Wynad forests.  
PEET, A. W., depy. consrvr., in charge of the Wynad forests, to be in charge of the North Coimbatore forests.  
WILLIAMS, R., depy. consrvr., in charge of Kurnool forests, to be in charge of the South Coimbatore forests.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 22.)

CLERK, G. P., asst. director of revenue settlement, to act as dep. director of revenue settlement during the abs. of Mr. Cox on priv. leave.  
HADFIELD, G., probatry. asst., to act as dep. conservator of the 3rd class, v. Mr. B. W. Morgan.  
HAYNE, W. C., dep. conservator of forests, 3rd class, to act as dep. conservator, 2nd class, during the abs. of Mr. J. W. Cherry on leave.  
MORGAN, R. W., dep. conservator of forests, 3rd class, to act as dep. conservator, 2nd class, during the abs. of Mr. C. G. Douglas on leave.  
STAINBROUGH, A. W. C., probatry. asst., to act as dep. conservator, 4th class, v. Mr. H. L. Wooldridge.  
SULLIVAN, J. F., to act as asst. supt. of police, Kistna dist.  
WOOLDRIDGE, H. L., dep. conservator of forests, 4th class, to act as dep. conservator, 3rd class, v. Mr. W. C. Hayne.

#### MILITARY.

GRANT, Capt. W., Madras volunteer guards, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.  
HOOPER—The following promotion is made:—Lieut. A. M. Hooper, Madras volunteer guards, to be capt., v. Moscrop, resigned.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 8.)

HANDS, Capt. H. A. G., 5th regt. N.I., on completion of tenure of app. is re-app. qrmr. of the regt. as a tempy. measure until a qualified subalt. is available, with effect from April 13.  
PENTON, Lieut. A. P., O baty. 1st brig. R.A., is under instructions from Govt., directed to proceed to Bolarum for duty with No. 1 baty., Hyderabad Contingent.

#### MEDICAL.

BENNETT—THORNHILL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as surgeons on the Madras estab. from May 6:—C. H. Bennett and W. H. Thornhill.  
GRAT, Surg. H. A. C., M.B., Bengal med. service, acting Zillah surg., Kurnool, to act as supt. of the dist. jail, Kurnool.  
SMITH—NAILER.—Surg. M. H. Smith on being relieved at Cochin, is directed to proceed by the most expeditious mode to Trichinopoly for general duty. Surg. H. A. F. Nailer, M.B., M.C., on being relieved of the medical charge of the Palar Anicut Channel Works, is directed to proceed expeditiously to Bellary for general duty.  
SPENCE, Surg. J. Atkin-West, L.R.C.P.E., and F.R.C.S.E., having completed twelve years' service, to be surg. major from March 31.  
THOMPSON, Depy. surg. gen. J. A. W., M.D., British med. service, was struck off the Indian estab. on Oct. 6, 1877.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. C. R. Drury, joint chaplain, St. George's [Cathedral, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. N. Granger, gen. supt., P.W. Stores and Workshops, for two years. The Rev. F. R. Mitchell, chaplain of Jubbulpore, priv. leave, from May 1. Mr. H. G. Turner, offic. postmaster general of Madras, priv. leave, for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major E. F. H. Armstrong, staff corps, on private affairs, for two years. Brigdr. gen. F. G. Kempster, comdg. Ceded dist., for six months. Lieut. F. C. Maltby, 16th N.I., for two years.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 16.)

HUGHES, W. C., is prom. to temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, from April 16, v. D. Rutherford, on furl.  
KENNEDY, R. M., C.S., to act as justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.  
MARRIOTT, Hon. J., barrister-at-law, to be advocate gen. of Bombay.  
MOLECEY—REINOLD—MACLAREN—DAVIDSON.—The following temp. proms. are made from May 3, v. Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E.:—Mr. G. T. Molecey to be exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. E. K. Reinold to be exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. F. B. MacLaren to be exec. engr., 4th grade; Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.  
PARR, Col. W. C., relinquished charge of the office of the judicial asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, on April 25.  
ROSS, Major F. J. T., is app. to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, during abs. of Mr. Foxton on leave.  
WELLS, Mr. W. W., dep. jailer of the Yerrada Central Jail, is app. supt. and jailer of the convict gang employed at the Asti Tank in the Sholapur dist.  
WHITEFORD, Lieut. W. W., R.E., is app. exec. engr. for irrigation, Kaladgi.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 24.)

BARTON, Lieut. col. L. C., is app. to act as political agent in Kattywar, v. Mr. J. B. Peile, app. to act as comr. in Sind.  
JONES—FORBES—POLEHAMPTON.—The following apps. are made:—The Rev. W. Jones to act as chaplain of Deolali, visiting Asirgarh and Dhulia. The Rev. A. F. Forbes, M.A., to act as chaplain of Baroda, visiting Broach, Balsar, Teethul, and Surat. The Rev. A. Polehampton to act as chaplain of Belgaum Fort, visiting Dharwar and the Konkan stations.  
PEILE, J. B., is app. to act as comr. in Sind from the date of Mr. F. D. Melville's proceeding on priv. leave of absence.  
REEVES, Major H. N., is app. to act as political agent in Kutch, v. Lieut. col. Barton, app. to act as political agent in Kattywar.  
WALLER, Major W. F. F., v.c., relinquished charge of the office of 2nd in command, S. W. local corps and ex officio asst. political supt. of Sawant Wari on April 29.  
WISE, Major E. J., to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, including the town and island of Bombay.  
YOUNGHUSBAND, A. D., asst. coll. in the district of Surat, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the district of Surat.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., has passed the Departmental Examination according to the Lower Standard, and also in the Marathi language.

Mr. A. L. P. Larken has also passed his examination in the extra Judicial Paper under Rules 10 and 38 of the Examination Rules.

Messrs. A. L. P. Larken and E. H. Moscardi, of the Civil Service, and Rao Saheb Apaji Rooji, Mamladar of Paudharpur, passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard on May 4.

The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Lower and Higher Standard Examination according to the test prescribed in Rules I. and VII. of the Police Examination Rules:—

Lower Standard Rule I.—Mr. M. Kennedy, acting second assistant and superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Higher Standard, Rule VII.—Mr. H. G. Gell, acting superintendent of Police Panch Mahals.

Mr. H. N. Alexander, acting assistant superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, has passed the Lower Standard Examination according to the test prescribed in Rule I. of the Police Examination Rules.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 24.)

ALBAN, Lieut. C. F. S. A., is confd. in the appt. of wing officer to 7th N.I.  
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. W. S., 3rd regt. N.I., is confd. in the appt. of wing officer, but will remain attached to the 9th regt., N.I., while it is on service.  
HARRISON, Lieut. C. F., is confd. in the appt. of wing officer to 22nd N.I.  
LYNCH, G. S., is app. 2nd lieut. to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Mr. G. Manson.  
MANSON, G., is perm. to resign the commission of sub lieut. in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
MARSTON, E. W., cable clerk, 3rd grade Persian Gulf telegraph, passed an examination in the Mekrani dialect of the Beluchi language on the 15th ult.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions in the ordnance dept. are ordered:—

**Promotions.**—Sub conductor (actg. conductor) J. Meade to be conductor from April 9, in succ. to Conductor Kennedy, reduced to the rank of sub conductor by sentence of a district court-martial. Sub conductor A. Foley to be actg. conductor from April 9, in succ. to Meade, prom.

**Reversions.**—Actg. conductor A. Foley to revert to Sub Conductor and Actg. Conductor A. Boyce to store sergt. from April 24, consequent on return from furl. to Europe of Conductor O'Brien.

**Promotions.**—Sub conductor (Actg. conductor) S. Sparrow to be conductor, and Store sergt. C. Fletcher to be sub conductor from April 26, in succ. to conductor Forrestell, pensioned. Sub conductor A. Foley to be actg. conductor from April 26, in succ. to Sparrow, prom.

#### MEDICAL.

**BANKS.**—The services of Surg. S. O'B. Banks are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the civil dept.

**Dr TATHAM,** Surg. H., M.D., M.R.C.P., is app. to act as professor of midwifery in the Grant Med. college from date of departure of Dr. A. H. Hughes on sick leave.

**HATCH.**—The services of Surg. W. K. Hatch are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the civil dept.

**HEWLETT,** Dep. Surg. Gen., is posted to the Poona div.

**JEAVIS,** Surg. H. P., is tempy. app. to perform the duties of the asst. civil surg., Sassoon hospital, Poona, with effect from June 6, during the absence of Surg. Davidson.

**LEAHY,** Hon. Surg., is app. to civil med. charge of Gogo.

**POSTWALLA,** Asst. Surg. M. S., is app. to the med. charge of the dispensary at Pandharpur during the absence of Asst. Surg. N. Ananta on leave.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. M. R. Wyer, of the Bombay volunteer rifle corps, for six months. Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., public works dept., for eighteen months. Capt. H. T. Fergusson, of the G.I.P. railway volunteer corps, for three months' on urgent private affairs. Mr. H. E. M. James, postmaster general, Bombay, for eighteen months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surg. Gillard, 15th hussars, to England. Lieut. Meredith, 6th foot, to England. Lieut. Burrell, 85th foot, to England. Col. T. G. Coles, staff corps, to remain at Matheran from May 8 to June 6, in extension. Major F. W. Sanders, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., Aden, for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. June 11.

**1st Foot.**—Lieut. J. B. H. Read retires on tempy. half-pay.

**3rd Foot.**—Lieut. W. H. Jameson has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**5th Foot.**—Lieut. H. R. Gall to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. C. H. Broad, prom.; Second lieut. E. C. F. Hore, from the 16th foot, to be second lieut., v. T. J. O'Dell, transfd. to the 65th foot.

**6th Foot.**—Second lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, from the 58th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. C. Faithfull, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. T. G. Lumaden to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. W. Whitworth, prom.

**7th Foot.**—Qrmer. sergt. H. Clowes to be qrmr., v. M. Slattery, retired on half-pay.

**9th Foot.**—Second lieut. W. F. Percy, from the 16th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Wavell, prom.; Second lieut. F. J. D. Lugard, from the 86th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Lovell, prom.

**11th Foot.**—Paymr. and hony. major D. Simpson retires on half-pay; Lieut. R. E. Kelsall to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. J. H. Yule, promoted.

**13th Foot.**—Lieut. R. O. Otway to be capt., v. Brevet major W. K. Leet, prom.; Lieut. F. W. Spencer-Stanhope to be capt., v. A. McG. Denny, retired on a pension.

**14th Foot.**—Second lieut. A. F. Hogge, from the 94th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. W. Richardson, prom.

**16th Foot.**—Second lieut. R. FitzR. M. Johnstone, from the 49th foot, to be second lieut., v. E. C. F. Hore, transfd. to the 5th foot.

**18th Foot.**—Capt. C. G. Minnitt retires on a pension.

**25th Foot.**—Capt. O. C. Jones retires on tempy. half-pay; Capt. F. E. Lloyd, from the 76th foot, to be capt., v. F. Welch, who exchanges.

**34th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. Rowlands, v.c., c.b., retires on half-pay.

**39th Foot.**—Supernum. capt. R. Hill to be captain, v. Brevet major A. G. Wynen, seconded for service on the staff.

**40th Foot.**—Second lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien, from the 86th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Linton, prom.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**48th Foot.**—Second lieut. J. C. W. D. Nicol, from the 64th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. T. McLaughlin, prom.

**51st Foot.**—Second lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, from the 37th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Boxwell, retired; Second lieut.

B. S. Thurlow, from the 58th foot, to be second lieut., v. P. A. V. Agnew, transfd. to the rifle brigade.

**54th Foot.**—The retirement on half-pay of Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. C. Trevor, c.b., and the prom. in succession of Major and brevet lieut. col. E. T. Shiffer and Capt. and brevet col. J. H. Hughes, to the ranks of lieut. col. and major respectively, to be antedated to Nov. 14 last; the prom. to the rank of capt. of Lieut. W. W. P. Joyce and A. W. Dury, dated respectively Jan. 1 and Jan. 23, have been cancelled; Lieut. W. W. P. Joyce to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. J. H. Hughes, prom.; Lieut. A. W. Dury to be capt., v. M. W. E. Gosset, seconded for service on the staff.

**57th Foot.**—Major C. M. Clarke to be lieut. col., v. J. Stewart, deceased.

**59th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. S. P. Clarke retires on full-pay.

**60th Foot.**—The Christian names of Second lieut. Boultsbee, who was transfd. from the 20th foot, in the *Gazette* of May 10, are C. A. Townshend, and not as therein stated.

**67th Foot.**—Second lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, from the 39th foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. G. Jones, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. R. F. Atkinson to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. J. S. White, prom.

**68th Foot.**—The first Christian name of Second lieut. Kenyon-Slaney is Francis, and not Fraser, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 30.

**70th Foot.**—The second Christian name of Second lieut. Smith is Lockhart, and not Lionel, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 10.

**72nd Foot.**—Second lieut. E. E. Robertson, from the 10th foot, to be second lieut., v. W. A. A. Macbean, transfd. to the 93rd foot.

**73rd Foot.**—Lieut. G. J. Roberts to be capt., v. W. H. Preston, retired.

**78th Foot.**—Lieut. A. W. Cameron to be capt., v. J. N. Gower, retired on a pension.

**85th Foot.**—Major and brevet lieut. col. W. Hallows retires on a pension; Second lieut. H. R. Browne, from the 70th foot, to be second lieut., v. J. R. D. McGrigor, transfd. to the rifle brigade.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major W. Snell retires on half-pay.

Surg. major W. J. Page retires upon tempy. half-pay.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

J. W. A. Morgan, gent., to be vet. surg.

#### HALF-PAY.

Capt. and brevet lieut. col. H. G. Moore, from the 88th foot, to be major.

#### BREVET.

Surg. major W. Snell to have the hony. rank of dep. surg. gen. upon retiring on half-pay; the hony. rank as lieut. of dep. asst. comy., T. Pearson, Bombay Estab., to be post-dated to April 28, 1875; and that as capt. of dep. comy. D. McLeod, Bengal Estab., to be antedated to Aug. 28, 1873; the surname of the apothecary, Madras Med. Estab., who was granted the hony. and local rank of surg. in the East Indies, on retirement, is Sausman, and not Sausman, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 30, 1878.

The following brevet cols. to be major generals:—

Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., v.c., c.b., from major, half-pay, late 18th foot, v. E. A. Whitmore, c.b., prom.

C. Towers, c.b., from comdt. cav. depot, v. Lord A. G. Russell, c.b., prom.

M. Dillon, c.b., c.s.i., from lieut. col., half-pay, late rifle brigade, and A.D.C. to her Majesty, v. P. S. Thompson, c.b., deceased.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major C. Parsons, 3rd foot.

Capt. and brevet major G. B. Morgan, half-pay, 77th foot, and town major, Gibraltar.

Major E. N. L'Estrange, 21st foot.

Major A. T. L. Chapman, 34th foot.

Major M. C. Farrington, 51st foot.

Capt. and brevet major J. A. Brockman, half-pay, late 6th foot, and staff officer of pensioners.

Capt. and brevet major J. T. Chandler, half-pay, late 47th foot, and staff officer of pensioners.

Major A. Scheberras, 98th foot.

Capt. and brevet major A. F. Pickard, v.c., B.A.

Major J. W. S. Moffatt, 15th foot.

Major (now lieut. col.) W. Daunt, 9th foot.

Major F. C. Trent, 48th foot.

Major W. Knipe, 86th foot.

Capt. and brevet major W. J. Hales, half-pay, late 10th foot.

To be Majors.

Capt. T. Burke, 18th foot.

Capt. F. G. Jackson, 21st foot.

Capt. W. J. Frampton, 59th foot.

Capt. (now major) J. W. Huskisson, 56th foot.

Capt. F. White, 85th foot.

Capt. W. J. Gillespie, 40th foot.

Capt. H. F. H. Gibsons, 73rd foot.

Capt. A. L. Walker, 99th foot.

Capt. J. N. Gower, 78th foot (since retired on pension).

The undermentioned officers to have the hony. rank of colonel:—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. S. P. Clarke, 59th foot, upon retiring on full-pay.

Major and brevet lieut. col. W. Hallows, 85th foot, upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned officers to have the hony. rank of lieut. col.:—Paymr. and hony. major D. Simpson, 11th foot, upon retiring on half-pay.

Capt. and brevet major J. N. Gower, 78th foot, upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned officers to have the hony. rank of major upon retiring on a pension :—

Capt. S. L. H. H. Finney, 97th foot.

Capt. C. G. Minnitt, 18th foot.

The undermentioned officer of the Indian staff corps to be granted a step of hony. rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. Stevens, Madras staff corps.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. W. H. J. Lance, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. C. Mitchel, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. H. White, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, Bombay staff corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALSTON—At Mercara, Coorg, April 20, wife of A. R. Alston, son.

BAREIRO—At Sialkot, May 18, wife of Apothecary E. M. Bareiro, son.

BRANSON—At Calcutta, May 18, wife of J. H. A. Branson, son.

CABRAL—At Bombay, May 23, wife of V. M. Cabral, depy. post master, son.

COCKERELL—At Darjeeling, Bengal, May 13, wife of H. A. Cockerell, daughter.

CREAIS—At Calcutta, May 16, wife of J. Creais, son.

CROOKSHANK—At Calcutta, May 21, wife of Capt. A. Crookshank, offic. Secy. to the Govt. of India, son.

EASTWOOD—At Naini Tal, May 16, wife of C. W. Eastwood, son.

EUAN-SMITH—At the Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan, May 20, wife of C. B. Euan-Smith, 1st asst. resident, daughter.

FRASER—At Mozufferpore, May 15, wife of T. J. Fraser, of Motipur, Tirhoot, son.

GARDENER—At Calcutta, May 14, wife of D. Gardener, son.

GAUDART—At Madras, May 15, wife of M. Gaudart, Conseil Agree, son.

GRAHAME—At Chicacole, May 16, wife of W. F. Grahame, C.S., son.

HENWOOD—At Calcutta, May 10, wife of D. B. Henwood, daughter.

INGLIS—At Calcutta, May 20, wife of A. B. Inglis, son.

JOHNSTON—At Lahor, May 17, wife of W. T. Leblidge Johnston, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, son.

LAIDMAN—At Moradabad, May 18, wife of G. J. Laidman, C.S., daughter.

LORD—At Calcutta, May 16, wife of William Lord, son.

MCLEOD—At Calcutta, May 21, wife of Surg. Major K. McLeod, M.D., daughter.

REYNOLDS—At Bangalor, May 20, wife of George Reynolds, Manager, D.P.W., Secretary's office, son.

SMART—At Calcutta, May 19, wife of A. D. Smart, Revenue Surveyor, son.

SMITH—At Murree, May 15, wife of H. Whistler Smith, R.E., son.

SADY—At Ahmednuggur, May 21, wife of Captain Sady, 66th regt., son.

STEWART—At Sasseram, May 20, wife of E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate, son.

### MARRIAGES.

DEAN—BURKE.—At Cuddalore, May 22, Sylvester Dean, garrison qmr. sergt., Fort St. George, to Margaret T., daughter of James Burke, police inspector of Cuddalore.

HARRISON—MAJOR.—At Ahmedabad, May 15, Edmund C. Harrison, to Grace C., second daughter of J. M. Major, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

HARVEY—LOVETT.—At Calcutta, May 15, James R. Harvey, to Mrs. Julia L., widow of Capt. H. Lovett.

JOHNSTON—EDWARDS.—At Howrah, May 15, James Johnston, of Darjeeling, to Mary E. Edwards.

MERCER—EVEZARD.—At Bombay, May 25, John W. S. Mercer, lieut. Bombay staff corps, to Rosalie G., eldest daughter of Col. Evezard, Bombay staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Deesa.

ROWCLIFFE—SMART.—At Calcutta, May 15, Rowcliffe H. Rowcliffe, of Forest Hill, Kent, to Ellen, daughter of the late Capt. James Smart, of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

CROMARTY—At Calcutta, May 11, J. P. Cromarty, civil surg.

DELMEGE—At Madras, May 18, Eliza S., wife of Staff sergt. E. D. Delmege, commissariat dept., aged 21.

DOIG—At Bangalore, May 17, C. Doig, late hony. retired surg. major, aged 59.

GAIGNOUX—At Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, May 15, Capt. H. P. Gaignoux, Conservator Railway Forests, aged 59.

GODING—At Morar, May 10, Lieut. A. Goding, 62nd regt.

GUTHRIE—At Madras, May 16, Mary, wife of Qmr. sergt. J. Guthrie, 15th regt. M.N.I.

HAY—At Morar, May 10, Lieut. col. G. Hay, comdg. the 62nd regt.

INNES—At Coconada, May 11, G. G. Innes, son of James Innes, Indian med. service, aged 24.

MACNAGHTEN—May 8, Elliot Macnaghten, late Capt. (20th hussars), son of the late Francis Macnaghten of the B.C.S.

POTTER—At Madras, May 13, W. H. Potter, of the Kalma Estate, aged 32.

STRAGHAN—At Rawal Pindi, May 14, infant son of William Straghan, Lieut., H.M.'s 2nd batt., 9th regt.

STUART—At Madras, May 21, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of William Stuart, aged 8.

VAN WULLEN—At Kalbadavie, May 20, Ann Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas D. VanWullen, aged 32.

## Official Papers.

### THE FORTHCOMING RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The following paper is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

Resolution.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway), Nos. 1589-1612R, dated Simla, 1st May, 1878.

Resolution.—There are so many and important points remaining to be settled in connection with the subjects, that it is deemed advisable to invite representatives from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah, and from the Consulting Engineers' Department of the three Presidencies to a conference to be held in Calcutta, probably some time in January next, for the purpose of discussing these questions, and with a view to aid the Government of India in coming to a right conclusion in regard to them.

2. A detailed list of the inquiries on each of the subjects above-mentioned will be circulated for information hereafter, when the date of the assembly of the proposed conference can be more definitely fixed than it can be at present. In the meantime, the opinions of all officers, both of the upper and subordinate and of the mechanical classes, interested in any of the above subjects, are freely invited, and may be submitted direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

3. The Secretary of State has been requested to acquaint the several Boards of Directors with the wishes of the Government of India in this matter, and to seek the co-operation of the directors with the several Railway Companies by the issue by them of suitable instruction to their Agents in India.

4. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from the leading merchants, European and Native, of the principal towns, are invited to attend the proposed conference, and to submit papers to be read at it.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the Governments, Administrations and officers as follows :—Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Hyderabad, Director of State Railways, Consulting Engineer, Calcutta; Consulting Engineer, Lahore; Consulting Engineer, Lucknow.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Financial, Foreign, Military, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments of the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for information and for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Resolution.—In September, 1876, the Government of India decided that, in the following January a Railway Conference should be held in Calcutta, to which the officials of State and Guaranteed Railways and delegates from public bodies should be invited. Several papers were received, and some of them circulated for consideration. But when the time of assembly approached, the extreme pressure on the railway officials, caused by the famine, induced the Government of India to postpone the conference.

2. It is now proposed that the conference assemble in Calcutta next cold weather, probably in November. The exact date will be specified hereafter. Pending the appointment of a secretary, persons wishing to bring forward matters connected with the conference should communicate with the consulting engineers at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, or Lucknow, or with the directors of State Railways as may be most convenient, and those officers should do all in their power to further the objects of the conference, by opening communication in their respective localities with those interested in railway matters, and by collecting information on the subjects to be discussed.

3. Those subjects, it will be understood, relate to the economic and efficient working of railways, as respects both the public using the railways and the employes with whose aid they are worked.

4. For the present, the several Governments, Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways, and Directors of State Railways will submit to the Public Works Department of the Government of India the papers or suggestions they may receive, or the information they may collect; exercising care that all communications are complete, so that correspondence with the Government of India may be avoided.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated for information to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with a request that the Consulting Engineers for Railways to those Governments may be instructed accordingly, and to inform the Agents of the Guaranteed Railway Companies under their control of the same.

Also to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways and both Directors of State Railways for information and guidance and for communication by the former to the Agents of the Guaranteed Railway Companies under their respective control.

Also to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore, Assam, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Central India, Director of State Railway Stores for information.

Also to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also that it be published as a notification in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information and for communication to the Boards of Directors of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE long discussion in the Senate of the Madras University, as to whether Sanskrit should be substituted for the vernaculars in the University curriculum, has ended in a large majority voting for the retention of the vernaculars.



## Home.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The committee reassembled on June 6, Lord G. Hamilton in the chair. Sir George Campbell continued his statements regarding the means of supporting the Public Works Department of India in carrying out and extending irrigation, so as to provide against droughts, scarcity, and famines. He had advocated the creation of a famine fund; and recommended that it should be treated as a trust, and dealt with as an entirely separate account, to either the ordinary or extraordinary accounts of the Supreme Government of India. And this was a principle he would extend to irrigation works generally. The witness once more invited the attention of the committee to the advantages of borrowing money in India itself. The mode was extremely simple. Let the Government induce the people at large to lend their money, even in the smallest sums to the State, by offering a guarantee. The loan thus obtained and accumulated should be put to the purpose of a common fund. The peasantry and many others would be found willing to invest their small means in this way, provided they understood that Government security was insured. With regard to the loan system as a principle, of course where political urgency arose, and the loan could not be raised in India, it would have to be obtained in the usual way, both in India and in England. It was, however, a costly process now to borrow in England in the state of the exchanges. But if the money must be had by large loans such as the late famine required, then how advisable it would be to create a sinking fund, which should ultimately become the means of paying off the State debt.

After describing how the provincial rates and taxes have been collected in different parts of India under the old system, and latterly under the new decentralisation system, Sir George showed where public works might be best carried out by sanctioning local councils to consider local wants. Where more irrigation was wanted than existed in any agricultural district, a local administration should submit Public Works projects for the sanction of the Government, and thus a double security and safeguard would be obtained against the construction of works that might entail loss and failure. Why should not the funds for irrigation purposes in localities be raised by the operation of a local council, constituting itself its own board of works? The local council would induce the people to subscribe to a municipal fund for irrigation purposes, and such a fund would be only one of many in other or adjoining districts. The local councils would then invest their local irrigation funds in the great State Sinking Fund, or Open Fund, which he advocated. But if the Government guaranteed the safety of the money of the people, it would only do so by being assured of the necessity of the irrigation projects, large or small, to be carried out. Therefore the Public Works Department would come in to supervise the expenditure on the works to be executed. Sir George Campbell, continuing to advocate municipal councils, pointed to examples of their utility in one of the presidencies, and instituted a comparison between the working of provincial legislative councils and those of the presidencies. In doing this the observation escaped him that the Legislative Council of Bengal had not always well administered its affairs, but had committed itself to shams instead of sound legislation.

The Chairman: Do you, Sir George, attribute shams to the Legislative Council of the Governor General?

Sir George was understood to say that he referred to the Bengal Legislative Council, which was not that presided over by the Governor-General.

A conversation next arose, joined in by Mr. Fawcett, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Balfour, and other hon. members, the object of which was to settle the distinction between mere modes of keeping accounts and the sound principles of financing.

Sir G. Campbell stated his views to be:—He wished to see the establishment of a Public Works system, possessing ample funds and the amplest practical means of carrying out irrigation or any other works. He had recommended also the adoption of the plan of an open loan and separate financing under a trust; he had also stated that he desired to see a sinking fund commenced to meet past debts and future emergencies. In fact, what he now called a sinking fund he had referred to before in his evidence as an emergency fund.

Mr. Fawcett criticised these financial propositions, and was doing so when the committee adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH (WAR OFFICE, June 13).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military division of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. —*Gazette*, June 14.

AN OFFICER SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—Robert King

Ross, formerly an officer in the Royal Horse Artillery, who had served for several years with his regiment in India, and who had been convicted of having forged the signature of Lord Lisimore, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Bokhara* has left with £282,170, £50,000 being in bar silver for Bombay, £79,150 for Galle, £10,000 for Calcutta, and £20,000 for Hong Kong. The sum of £19,800 is in dollars for Penang, while of the £103,220 for Shanghai, £93,220 is in dollars and £10,000 in bar silver.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on June 12 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £306,800, at an average rate of 1s. 8-4d.; to Bombay £86,200, at an average rate of 1s. 8-43d.; and to Madras, £7,000, at an average rate of 1s. 8-43d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8-4d. will receive about 7 per cent.; all above that price in full. There is no real change indicated in these results, and the whole of the amount advertised for tender has again been allotted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—According to the fifty-seventh half-yearly report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, £18,014 was received on shares during the six months ended December 31, and up to that date the total capital receipts were £22,951,946, and the total expenditure was £22,145,353, in addition to which the expenses at the debit of stores account was £853,196, of which £58,547 had been advanced by the Secretary of State to be repaid out of money to be raised upon four per cent. Inconvertible Debentures. The cash balance was £11,944. The gross receipts for the half-year were £1,318,430, against £1,022,498, and the working expenses amounted to £752,890, as compared with £511,728, leaving a net balance of £592,530, against £480,770. The carriage of 2,115,640 passengers produced £250,108, while in the corresponding period the number was 1,899,937, and the revenue £252,296. From the 803,448 tons of goods conveyed over the lines the company derived an income of £1,007,115, against 624,367 tons and of £730,681, showing an increase of 179,081 tons and of £276,434. The net revenue shown above would at the contract rate of exchange (1s. 10d. per rupee), be equal to Rs. 6,463,966, and the payment of the guaranteed interest would reduce that amount to Rs. 3,70,347, to be divided between the Government and the company. The sum of Rs. 14,229, in respect of certain traffic earnings which have been found to be irrecoverable, has to be deducted, and the company's moiety being payable in Bombay (after provision has been made for the adverse exchange operation on the remittance of the previous half-year's surplus profit) will, it is estimated, realise little more than £9,200, which the directors propose to carry forward to the next account.

INDIAN APPEAL.—KALTENBACH AND OTHERS V. MACKENZIE.—On June 4 their lordships delivered judgment in the above important case, the arguments in which had occupied the Court for the greater part of three days. The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business at Saigon, Singapore, and Paris, and the defendant is an underwriter in London. The action was for a salvage loss on a policy of £4,000 on the vessel *Amiral Protet*. The vessel sailed on Jan. 5 from Saigon to Hong Kong with a cargo of rice, and struck on the Britto Bank on the 22nd, and the owners were immediately informed. She was towed into Saigon on the 24th, surveyed on Feb. 2, 3, and 4, condemned on Feb. 11, and sold on Feb. 23. She was afterwards repaired, and rendered again seaworthy. On Feb. 7 the owners elected to sell the vessel and treat the loss as total. No formal notice of abandonment was given to the underwriters, but the fact of the loss was communicated to them by a letter written on Jan. 30, which reached London on March 11. The claim was for a total loss, which was resisted by the defendant, on the ground that to entitle the plaintiffs to recover for a total loss in the circumstances notice of abandonment was necessary. This view was held by Lord Coleridge at the trial, and he accordingly gave judgment for the defendant. The decision was reversed in the Common Pleas Division, and against that decision the present appeal was brought. Their lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Divisional Court, upholding that of Lord Coleridge. Lord Justice Brett, in delivering judgment, said he quite agreed with Lord Blackburn, who had said that the doctrine of abandonment was not peculiar to the law of marine insurance, but was part of the general doctrine of indemnity in all cases. Where there was anything to abandon it must be abandoned, whether the thing insured remained in specie, or merely as *debris*, or the produce of putrefaction. But, said his lordship, the doctrine of notice of abandonment is peculiarly a part of the law of marine insurance, arising out of the universal custom of shipowners and insurers, and the rule is, that, whenever the claim is for a constructive total loss, notice of abandonment is a condition precedent to the right to recover, unless the assured is excused from giving such notice by some special circumstance. This is a reasonable rule, because from the nature of marine insurance the loss is likely to happen in any part of the world, and where the underwriter has no opportunity of finding out the circumstances of the loss; whereas the assured is sure to have notice of the disaster, and might use his knowledge



unfairly, if he were not bound to make a definite election by giving notice of abandonment. The cases in which the assured is excused from giving notice of abandonment are, where, together with the information of the disaster, the assured received notice that the captain has been obliged to sell, to avoid an actual total loss, in which case the assured has nothing in his possession to abandon, and therefore no notice of abandonment is necessary; or where the assured is obliged to sell to prevent the actual perishing of the thing insured so immediately that no notice to the underwriter could be given and an answer received before the sale. In all other cases of constructive total loss notice of abandonment is necessary, though it may be that such notice cannot possibly be of use to the underwriter. His lordship then examined the facts of the case before the Court, showing that the assured was not in the present instance excused from giving notice of abandonment, and therefore could not claim for a constructive total loss. Lords Justices Cotton and The-siger also gave judgments concurring with the view of the law laid down by Lord Justice Brett.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 13.—TROOPS IN INDIA.—In reply to Sir G. BALFOUR, Colonel STANLEY said he did not think it desirable at present to suggest any change in the number of battalions in the Indian service, the question having been carefully considered and settled in 1870. It was a mistake to suppose that the establishment of the rank and file in India was always under its strength. Sometimes it was over, the fluctuation being due to the fact that troops could only be sent out to India at a particular season of the year.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.—In reply to Sir G. CAMPBELL, who asked the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES whether the ordinary pay of the Indian troops employed in the Perak Expedition at the instance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, for the period when they were beyond the Indian dominions of her Majesty, was charged to the Indian Exchequer, or was to be otherwise provided for, Mr. E. STANHOPE explained that the ordinary pay of the Indian troops in that expedition was charged to the Indian Exchequer.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—On the vote of £256,500 for medical establishments and services, when the House had gone into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO wished to refer to a question affecting the health of the troops in India. A correspondence had been going on between a general officer who had seen much service in India and the Commander-in-Chief as to the hour at which the troops in that country should have their dinner. That general officer found that when at a most unhealthy station the troops had their dinner hour postponed till three or four o'clock—a cooler part of the day than one o'clock, their previous dinner-hour—the men did not suffer to anything like the extent they did in other circumstances.

## India Office.

June 13, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. M. R. Field (Uncov.), J. W. McCrindle (Uncov.), G. Nevill (Uncov.), A. Gwyn (Uncov.), and A. G. Faichnie (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant; Capt. R. R. Palford, R.E.; Surg. major C. J. Jackson; Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, R.A.; Surg. major H. F. Williams, and Col. F. Brine, R.E.  
Madras Estab.—Surg. major A. Porter; Surg. E. Fawcett; and Lieut. col. H. T. Duncan, c.s.i., Staff Corps.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. W. Fagan, Inf.; Major T. W. Sanders, Staff Corps; Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D.; Col. W. C. Parr, Staff Corps; and Surg. G. W. R. Hay.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. P. Sneyd (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; A. H. Haggard, 6 mos., s.c.; and R. Lea (Uncov.), 1 mo., s.c.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. A. Happell, 4 mos., s.c.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N., 6 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. H. B. Marsh, Inf., 4½ mos.  
Madras Estab.—Major A. G. Murray, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; and Major S. E. R. Butler, Staff Corps, 3 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Surg. M. Hefferman, 3 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. E. Thomas (Uncov.), and R. H. Finch.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. W. Martin (Uncov.).  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. Hart Davies.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Brown Murdoch, R.E.; Lieut. col. F. M. Birch; and Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

SECCOMBE.—The wife of Major Thomas Strong Seccombe, R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, June 8.  
VAUGHAN-ARBUCKLE.—The wife of Charles Vaughan-Arbuckle, Major R.A., of a daughter, at Sheerness, June 11.  
WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.—The wife of Francis P. Williams-Freeman, Capt R.A., of a daughter, at Formosa, Lymington, June 10.

### MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—READE.—Col. Clement R. Brown, late of the B.S.C., to Mary Jane Reade, at Bath, June 12.  
MICRULACHI—TAMVACO.—Stephanos Ant. Micrulachi, of Calcutta, to Mariyo Tamvaco, at the Greek Church, London-wall, June 8.  
NORMAN—HEADLEY.—Alfred R. Norman to Fanny, daughter of the late Capt. John Headley, E.I.C.S., at Croydon, June 8.  
NORMAN—MANGLES.—Charles Lloyd Norman, to Emily, daughter of the late Ross D. Mangles, member of the Council of India, at Marylebone, June 11.  
OLDFIELD—MAITLAND-KIRWAN.—Henry Thomas Oldfield, Lieut. col. 6th Bengal cav., son of H. S. Oldfield, to Matilda Douglas Maitland-Kirwan, at Gelston Castle, June 13.  
WILMER—OGILVIE.—Louis Worthington Wilmer, Capt. 12th (East Suffolk) regt., to Inez Selina, daughter of the late Geo. M. Ogilvie, M.C.S., at Westbourne Park, June 11.  
YONGE—BELL.—Henry John Yonge, late Capt. 61st regt., to Isabella E. F., daughter of the late James H. Bell, M.C.S., at Rondebosch, near Cape Town, April 11.

### DEATHS.

BUCHANAN.—Clara Jane, daughter of the late Robert Buchanan, son of Major James Buchanan, M.C., at Taubridge Wells, June 7.  
DAVIES.—Thomas Davies, retired Captain, R.N., at St. John's Wood, June 11, aged 60.  
GRIERSON.—Matthew Grierson, late B.M.S., at Smallholm, Dumfriesshire, June 12, aged 74.  
JENKINS.—Capt. G. Jenkins, C.B., Indian Navy, at Little Garth, Montgomeryshire, May 28, aged 65.  
MONTGOMERIE.—Isabella Anne, widow of the late Edmund Montgomerie, H.E.I.C.S., at Brighton, June 8.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 7. Frederick, Singapore; Sierra Morena, Rangoon; str. Councillor, Calcutta; Regent Murray, Rangoon; Bay of Naples, Rangoon; Philamene, Rangoon.—8. George Watson, Rangoon; Progressito, Rangoon; Roman Empire, Calcutta; Malley, Rangoon; William McGilvery, Rangoon; Indian Empire, Calcutta; Greenock, Moulmein; Lincelles, Madras.—9. Grecian, Calcutta; Geraldine, Paget, Calcutta.—10. Doris Broderson, Rangoon.—11. Plinio, Rangoon; Celestial Empire, Rangoon.—12. Scotia, Mauritius; Magdala, Mauritius.—14. Poseidon, Calcutta; Brahmin, Java.

### DEPARTURES.

June 7. Romania, Bombay; City of Vienna, Calcutta.—8. Loch Eck, Calcutta; Wiltshire, Bombay; str. India, Bombay; Emma Man, Bombay.—9. Str. Java Kurrahee.—10. Wanlock, Bombay; Garteonnel, Calcutta; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; City of Shanghai, Calcutta.—13. Kingdom of Saxony, Madras; Fearnought, Bombay; Emily Chaplin, Hong Kong; Rylalmere, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, June 13.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR BOMBAY.—Col. Hailes, and Lieut. R. W. Pearce. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowbotham, and Mr. Commell. FOR HONG KONG.—Mr. Layton. FOR YOKOHAMA.—Mr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Angus, and Mr. W. Barr. FOR MALTA.—Lieut. H. Capel Cure, Lieuts. Rose, Da Costa, Swinton, and Steele. FOR GIBRALTAR.—Lieuts. Vigors, J. Siler, and Gallenga. FOR CEYLON.—Mr. Callaghan, and Lieut. Bude. FOR MADRAS.—Second Lieut. Lewis. FOR ADEM.—Sub Lieut. Savary.  
Per str. —, June 13.—FROM BRINDISI.—FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. A. W. Mackie, Major and Mrs. Bloomfield, Lieut. col. Galbraith, Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne, and Mr. T. W. Wood.  
Per str. —, June 13.—FROM VENICE.—FOR SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lazarus.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ben MacDhui, Calcutta to New York, April 4, 34 S., 29 E.  
City of Brussels, from Calcutta, May 5, 7 N., 26 W.  
Sierra Morena, from Rangoon, May 10, 19 N., 45 W.  
Indian Empire, from Calcutta, May 13, 24 N., 36 W.; and May 16, 28 N., 36 W.  
Lincelles, from Rangoon, April 7, 5 N., 18 W.  
Philomene, from Rangoon, April 1, 50 N., 15 W.  
Celestial Empire, from Calcutta, May 13, 24 N., 39 W.  
Kelso, from Singapore, April 16, 23 N., 35 W.  
Blythewood, for Bombay, May 4, 6 N., 24 W.  
Star of Persia, for Calcutta, May 2, 3 N., 27 W.  
Melpomene, from Calcutta, May 26, 26 N., 36 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JUNE 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Souttar, Capt. E. S. Begbie, and Mr. J. Reynolds.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Giddes.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. H. C. Barstow, Mr. W. W. Grimley, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Mr. Duperior, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. W. E. Perry.

#### JUNE 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. W. Arthur, and Dr. E. A. Hardwicke.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Miss Rycroft.  
VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Bland, and Capt. A. F. Strike.

#### JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Oliver.



JULY 11.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton.  
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Aker.

JULY 25.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, and Mr. H. Cunningham.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.

**ASSAM GOLD.**—The total quantity of gold yielded annually by the Lakhimpur district of Assam is some ten seers, contributed by the different streams, which yield quantities varying from a quarter of a seer to two seers each.

**PANTHERS.**—A correspondent writes:—In your issue of May 4 Shikari makes mention of having heard of a panther which was shot measuring nine feet. I have made numerous inquiries before regarding this extraordinary length, without ever eliciting a corroborative reply, and none of the sportsmen who have so distinguished themselves in India make any mention in their publications of the unusual length of some panthers; perhaps being so uncommon they were not fortunate enough to come across them. In the winter of 1871, while carrying on my work in the Bustar Territory, Central Provinces, khubbur was brought me one day of a "kill," about four P.M., but none of the villagers, with any certainty, could inform me whether it was a tiger or a *dhooorka* that had committed the mischief, for the bullock had been pulled down and killed in a narrow dry and sandy nullah, which made it difficult for the pugs to be distinguished, and both banks were covered with long grass. However, I made up my mind it was "Stripes," for the bullock was an unusually large one, and in prime condition. As there was no time for a *mat* to be constructed high up from the ground, I took my position, with a villager, behind a large tree, about forty yards from the "kill," and almost in a straight line with the run of the stream. I also got green branches stuck in the ground, close together right round us, so as to afford better shelter; everybody else was ordered back to camp, which was about 500 yards away. I had barely been there ten minutes when I saw creeping up, almost on his stomach a panther. I was both astonished and at the same time disappointed, for I had quite made up my mind for "royalty" that evening. However, this was an old stager at the business, for he cleverly, although quite unconscious of our presence, stretched himself along the carcass, on the side away from us, thus all but concealing himself entirely. I waited long and anxiously for a good opportunity, and at last one was offered me when he stood erect, and was about to grab the carcass by the neck, with the intention, I suppose, of dragging it farther up the nullah, and enjoyed himself undisturbed. I levelled and fired a Tipping and Lawden's 12-bore rifle, and with a roar and a bound the beast disappeared in the grass. Next morning, when a search was made, he was found dead, shot right through the heart. This panther measured nine feet long, as he lay before being skinned. I have always been under the impression that there was no distinction between a panther and a leopard, both names being applicable to the same animal.—*Pioneer*.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 20.

VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 21.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

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Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. Sa. R.		97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Siicca) ... ..	Actual Sales.	85 88
2nd 4 per Cent. (Siicca) of 1828-29 ... ..		85 86
3rd 4 per Cent. (Siicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		85 86
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	80 1/2 80 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..		80 1/2 80 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..		80 1/2 80 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..		80 1/2 80 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..		82 1/2 81
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ... ..		80 1/2 81
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100.	89 1/2

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
Madras ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 1/2 d.	1s. 8 9-16 l.
Singapore ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.	3s. 9 d.
Shanghai ...	6s. 2 d.	6s. 2 1/2 d.	6s. 4 d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.			53 7-16 l.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.			53 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces ...			59 d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1830 ... ..	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2 to 103 1/2
India 4 per cent. ... ..	100	100	100 to 100 1/2
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1881 ... ..	99	99	99 to 101
Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.	29s.	29s.	29s. to 31s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	38s.	38s.	38s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..			
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	103	119 1/2	119 1/2 to 120 1/2
South Indian ... ..	28.0		
Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	100	140	140 to 140 1/2
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	131	131 to 133 1/2
Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	125 1/2	125 1/2 to 126 1/2
East Indian ... ..	100	125 1/2	125 1/2 to 126 1/2
G.I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	101	101 to 105
Ditto (new) ... ..	14		
Ditto ... ..	10		
Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	117 1/2	117 1/2 to 118 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	107	107 to 109
Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ... ..	100	107	107 to 109
Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10		
Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	114	114 to 116
Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..		94	94 to 100
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	103	117 1/2	117 1/2 to 118 1/2
South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115	115 to 117
Ditto ... ..	22. 8s.		
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ... ..	100	107	107 to 109
Nizam's State Railway ... ..	100	101	101 to 103
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11 1/2	11 1/2 to 12
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	21 1/2	21 1/2 to 22 1/2
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	23	23 to 24
Delhi and London ... ..	all		
Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	101	101 to 103
Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	33	33 to 40
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7 1/2	7 1/2 to 7 11-16
Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7 1/2	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	13 1/2	13 1/2 to 14 1/2
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	2 1/2	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9 1/2	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17 1/2	17 1/2 to 17 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	53	53 to 57
Opheok Tea Company ... ..	all	25	25 to 30
Lower Assam ... ..	28. 5s.	3 1/2	3 1/2 to 4
Upper Assam ... ..	10	3 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	67	67 to 68
Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3	3 to 3 1/2
Leibong ... ..	all	10 1/2	10 1/2 to 11
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5 1/2	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Do. New ... ..	4	14	14 to 15 pm.
Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	20	20 to 22
Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	102	102 to 104
Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	all	3 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	1 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	39 1/2	39 1/2 to 39 1/2
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	12 1/2	12 1/2 to 12 1/2
Ditto New, 1887 ... ..	20		
National of India Land ... ..	12 1/2		
Suez Canal ... ..	all	21 1/2	21 1/2 to 21 1/2
Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	68	68 to 67
Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	89	86 to 87
Gouapore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	83	83 to 83
Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	74	74 to 76

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, May 31; Allahabad and Madras, May 29; Calcutta, May 28.

THE early appearance of the mail this month does not, unfortunately, mean an accession of correspondingly late intelligence. Instead of the usual week, our present budget is only four days later than the last. The alteration is due to the change of date fixed for the departure of the mails, always necessitated at this season by the occurrence of the monsoon. The *Times of India*, reporting the termination of the hot weather in Bombay, says that the cities of the plains have been deserted by all who were able to leave for Simla, Mahabeshwar, the Nilgiris, and other sanitarium. The Governor was expected to remain at Mahabeshwar until the monsoon set in, and he would then most probably make Puna his head-quarters. The Viceroy was at Simla, where the annual gaieties had been somewhat spoiled by the heavy rainfall. The Duke of Buckingham was at Utakamand, where he would probably remain until the end of the rains.

SHOWERS had fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and pretty generally in Bombay and Central India. There had been rain also all over the Central Provinces and Rajputana, and in every district of Bengal, save Patna; none in Berar; a heavy fall in Assam, where prospects were good; also throughout Birmah. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh there had been a series of heavy storms, with damage in some districts to crops not fully harvested, and slight showers almost all over the Punjab. In Bombay the monsoon was believed to be imminent; but the actual date of the break is always a doubtful point to the weather-wise prophets. The *Times of India* lays down that the only thing certain about monsoons is that "they are a phenomenon of a regular and progressive character, and that when we know without doubt that certain phenomena have appeared at particular places on the coast, we can calculate with tolerable assurance the day on which similar phenomena will appear at places farther north."

ACCORDING to the same authority it is known that the real "break" in Bombay will be about a fortnight later than at Kalikat, and at Surat a week later than at Bombay. The

telegraph wires are considered to be better indicators of its coming than Brahmins, crows, or other popular referees. When the news of its appearance in the south has reached the Presidency, the period of its arrival may be safely calculated by the expectant residents. The *Times of India*, to enable its readers to estimate with some accuracy the date on which the burst may be anticipated, when once the monsoon has reached Karwar, supplies a table, calculated on the observations of a series of years, which shows the dates at which the accumulation of rain-fall from the 1st May reach one inch, and which may therefore be fairly regarded as the break of the monsoon. The general average date for Bombay is the 9th June.

THE account given of the hail-storm at Fathgarh makes the occurrence something quite unusual:—The roofs of the buildings throughout the European Infantry lines were a perfect wreck, and those in the Fort were very little better. The hailstones are reported to have been at least four and a-half inches in diameter and to have been over one pound in weight, and in one of the new buildings with a corrugated iron roof there is a hole at least four inches in diameter, where one hailstone went through into the building. The roofs of the barracks, which are thatched and had a new layer of three inches of grass a year ago, are so knocked about that the whole of the outer layer must be taken off at once and relaid. The country-tiled roofs of the verandahs of the barracks and of the wash-houses, cook-rooms, guard-room and latrines have been so knocked about that they have had almost every single tile broken on them; in the verandahs of the barracks possibly one-fourth of the old tiles will be able to be used again, but in the subsidiary buildings there is probably not more than one tile in twenty left.

THE *Globe* truly remarks that the memorial from the people of Puna, presented by Mr. Gladstone yesterday to the House of Commons, has a rather ambitious scope; and assuredly the memorialists are badly advised to talk about obtaining so shadowy and meaningless an object as "progressive freedom." For if they do not now possess to the fullest extent that reasonable liberty which is the only common sense definition of the compounded term, we are unable to divine the kind of desideratum they can possibly seek.

MR. HANBURY's reasons for withdrawing the motion standing in his name for Monday last were sufficiently sound and sensible to meet with general approval; and Mr. Gladstone's statement that he was "by no means assured a discussion upon the question would be for the public interest," left no room for the expression before the House of any further opinions on the subject. But it is to be regretted that the Indian readers of the *Nineteenth Century* do not see the two sides of a question so closely affecting the interests of their country, and on which they will, perhaps, be too prone to judge from the case put before them. The distinguished writer of the paper himself will allow that there remains much to be said on the part of those who differ from him in opinion, on the very important question he has taken up and, apparently to his own satisfaction, decided.

It is stated that Mir Akhor Ahmad Khan, that "fanatical old madman who was prominently rude to all British officials at



UNPROFESSIONAL soldiers in Birmah have a chance of learning their out-of-door duties, which is not always to be had in return for zeal and self-imposed labour. We read that the officer commanding H.M.'s 89th Regiment at Rangoon has offered to allow the local volunteers to join in the parades and route marches of his regiment. We agree with the Indian paper, that, as a means of efficiently drilling small bodies of local volunteers such a proceeding might be followed in many stations in India with advantage.

It seems that the Sultan of Zanzibar has a brass band as well as an army, but out of all proportion to it. The band consists of forty Goanese musicians who were collected by an agent in Bombay, and have only recently reached their destination. They have been housed, according to the account given, "to their glad surprise in rooms fitted in the English military fashion, with separate sleeping and bath-rooms ;" and they have been clothed from the privy purse with white suits adapted to the climate. The Goanese, hitherto celebrated in Western India for their culinary skill and the art of distending the bazaar account, have thus, in a country where the "savage breast" has never before been charged by anything sweeter than the tom-tom, adopted a new and, we are led to believe, a profitable calling.

FOR four consecutive days there had been only one death from cholera amongst the Europeans at Morar. The total number of European victims to the disease was 32 out of 46 attacked, including the three officers whose names have already been published. Of deaths in the native force there had been 64, including followers, out of a total of 126 seizures. Seven cholera camps, namely, five European and two native, had been formed, and there had not been a single fresh case among the troops left in garrison.

AT Sikandarabad a committee had been formed for the purpose of considering the desirability of supplying the town with water from a well in the vicinity of the Husain Sagar tank. The *Madras Athenæum* is informed that a new and capacious well will be sunk and the water raised by an engine and forced up through iron or earthen pipes into different parts of the town into reservoirs, cisterns, and dwelling-houses.

may be pleased to send him. In the ordinary course of things, however, appointments to the Lower Provinces of Bengal will mean liability also to service in Assam and Birmah; appointments to the N.W.P. liability to service in Oudh and Sind; Birmah will go with Madras; and the Central Provinces with Bombay. Civil servants are to be told this.

BOMBAY news is that bar silver is steady at 53½d. per oz., which makes the rupee worth nearly 1s. 8 7-16d. The present bazaar price of the metal gives a better out-turn than the Mint, thereby leading to shipments to India in spite of what at first sight appears a less advantageous remittance in bill.

IN continuation of the later intelligence on the Indian troops at Malta, the *Standard* of this morning has a telegram reporting that a division of Native Infantry was drilled before his Royal Highness at six A.M. yesterday, on the Floriana Parade ground, when several difficult movements were capitally executed. According to the statement of the correspondent, the Duke repeatedly exclaimed, "Very good." The Levée, we are told, was very brilliant, and was attended by upwards of four hundred European officers and one hundred and fifty Asiatics in a gorgeous diversity of uniform. The Guards of Honour consisted of the Bengalies—the 13th Infantry, and the 9th Cavalry.

Mr. PARKES, Engineer-in-Chief of the Madras Harbour Works, writes to the *Times* to correct the figures reported as the total expenditure on those works up to the end of April. The telegram had stated, or had been made to state, £1,749,309, whereas it should have, apparently, shown £174,930, or a tenth part of the sum, the £ having been substituted for Rs. As we reproduced the statement in the "Odds and Ends" of our last issue, it behoves us to call attention to the unintentional error promulgated. Mr. Parkes takes the opportunity of the correction made, to explain that the

amount of work done for that expenditure has been considerably more than was anticipated, owing to the operation of pushing through the surf and shallow water near the shore being less costly, though somewhat more tedious, than was expected. He calculates, therefore, that as the most difficult and uncertain stage of the works is already past, he will complete the whole for something under, rather than over, his total estimate of £565,000.

UNDER the head "Bombay" we republished last week from the *Bombay Gazette* an account of the outbreak of cholera on board H.M.S. *Teazer*. In the *Standard* of this morning we are glad to see it stated that the number of cases has been very limited. It appears that "the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Mullock, and two seamen were sent to the hospital at Bombay, where one of the men died. The officer has returned to duty, and the crew has been landed at Butcher's Island while the ship was disinfected. No further cases are reported."

At Barakpur the loyalty of the residents had been displayed in the form of a week's rejoicing for Her Majesty's Birthday. According to the *Indian Daily News*, amateur private theatricals had taken place, and were to be followed by a Station Ball. The hospitality of hosts was being taxed to its utmost limit, to accommodate friends from Calcutta. The want of a hotel at the Station was, however, shortly to be supplied by the opening of Mr. Monk's establishment, near the Railway Station.

HOBART PASHA should find many supporters of his enlightened proposal to make Batoum a free harbour for trade; and Russia would in such case assuredly consult her own, as well as European, interests, in adopting his suggestion to continue her railway from Tiflis-Poti to the above port, rid of "obnoxious custom-houses," whether Russian or Turkish. With the roads leading from the Black Sea to Persia left in statu quo, such an arrangement would not only be a natural solution to the present complication, but a great and common commercial benefit.

FROM the specimens of native opinion we have seen expressed in the Indian papers, on the subject of the atrocity committed by the Puri Raja, we readily concur in the spirit of the following paragraph, which we find in the columns of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India* :—

The *Indian Mirror*—which, though it has displayed a natural weakness in defending the Kuch Behar marriage, is a long way in advance of the native press in the general enlightenment of its views, and, as a newspaper, need not shrink from comparison with some of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries—is, we believe, the only native journal of mark which has written in a healthy tone on the case of the Raja of Puri. The *Hindu Patriot*, the *Bengali*, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—all published in English—while professing abhorrence of the crime, show a lively sympathy with the criminal. The *Patrika* hardly conceals its opinion that the country has fallen into a miserable condition when a Raja and an embodiment of Deity can be punished as a common villain. The *Patriot* suggests insanity, at which even the defending counsel did not hint, and would fain see the sentence commuted to a few years' simple imprisonment.

THE same paper informs us that small-pox in Calcutta was assuming a threatening aspect. Though not increasing greatly, it had been holding its ground for a long time, and fears were entertained that it might linger throughout the rains and break into a violent epidemic in the next cold season. There were 105 deaths from this disease in the last week for which returns had been received.

PUBLIC attention in Upper India has been occupied of late by a case of alleged police oppression at Bardwan; and, owing to the lengthy cross-examination instituted for the defence, it was considered doubtful whether the preliminary inquiry could be completed in time for the Sessions next ensuing. It is said that this unpleasant case is likely to be followed by another against the same inspector of police, which involves the fate of some other prisoners committed five years since for dacoity; the men being sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. One of them had died in jail, and the others were still serving out their time for an offence which, if the whole of the confession on which the present inquiry is based prove true, they never committed.

We observe it stated that the charges against the two

native editors, the vakil and grain broker, who were arrested at Surat, were under Sections 109 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, that is, with abetting or attempting to abet the commission of the following offences :—(1) Being members of an unlawful assembly; (2) rioting, armed with a deadly weapon; (3) assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot; (4) attempt to murder; (5) voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and (6) committing mischief.

THE following statement from the *Times of India* will be read with interest :—

In gauging the actual significance of the abnormally high death-rate during the early months of the present year in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, it is necessary to consider how much of this mortality is probably due to famine, and how much to a generally unhealthy season. In regard to this point, a valuable comparison may be instituted between the N.W.P. mortality, to which so much interest has of late naturally attached, and that in the Central Provinces as recorded monthly in the *Central Provinces Gazette*. From the latter returns, the following table may be compiled of the monthly number of deaths registered in the Central Provinces during the month of January, February and March this year, as compared with the same months last year :—

	January.	February.	March.
1877 ... ..	13,297	10,075	12,469
1878 ... ..	16,153	14,227	21,117
Increase ... ..	2,856	4,151	8,648

This table shows that the registered mortality in the Central Provinces in March last was very nearly 70 per cent. greater than that of the corresponding month of last year. This enormous increase may doubtless to some extent be attributed to the higher prices of food; but there has been no great pressure of scarcity in the Central Provinces, and by far the greater part of the increase must be due to the effects of an abnormal season. This fact is of very great importance in the consideration of the significance of the North-Western Provinces mortality; for it may fairly be assumed that the causes which produced so much general unhealthiness in the Central Provinces were also in operation in other parts of Northern India.

THE *Times of India* contains the account of a disaster to a sailing ship, the *Pride of Canada*, bound from Liverpool to Rangoon, with a cargo of salt. Dismasted in a gale of wind off the Cape of Good Hope on March 24, she was eventually abandoned on the 31st idem. The survivors of the crew, after undergoing a week of suffering and disquietude, heightened by the loss of the captain and eight men overboard, were rescued and brought to Bombay by the Norwegian barque *Europa*. Mr. MacSkinning, the chief officer, in a letter to the above paper, expresses on behalf of himself, the second officer, and fourteen others, their deep sense of the kind and courteous treatment they had received from Captain Thesen. The gallant Norwegian had supplied those whom he had rescued with clothing, and his officers and crew had, by their kindness and sympathy, shown themselves worthy followers of a worthy commander. This is as it should be; and we are glad to see the British sailor tendering his thanks in so public and spontaneous a manner.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, news from Leh up to the 26th of April, when heavy snow was still falling there, is to the effect that the weather in the regions of the Karakorum is just as unseasonable as in Bengal. And this had prevented inquiries being made for the Kashgar fugitive, Beg Kuli Beg, who was still persistently rumoured to be at Shahidula, or thereabouts, waiting to cross the pass into British territory. The Karakorum had been snowed up for four months continuously, though in ordinary seasons it is seldom actually impassable for more than a few days at a time. Twice, within a few weeks, had the British Agent at Leh sent out messengers, with orders to cross, and twice had they returned unsuccessful.

#### THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

A very interesting despatch has recently been circulated to all Governments, Administrations and Political Officers, conveying the instruction which the Government of India has considered it necessary to issue for their information and guidance with reference to our relations with the feudatory States of India in respect of their military establishments. The necessity for a despatch of this nature seems to have arisen from the difficulty which has been felt from time to time in dealing with applications from Native States for the improvement of their armaments, in regard to equipment of troops, importation of arms, and the services of European officers for instruction and drill.

The principle on which the despatch is based is that the British

Government is responsible for the general peace of the empire and for the defence of the Native States from external enemies, while the native chiefs are responsible for the internal government of their territories, and are bound to subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no relations with each other except through the "common suzerain." It is laid down that the military operations of feudatory States should be such as to require no powerful armaments and formidable arsenals and fortifications; that these operations should be limited to the personal security and honour of the chiefs, the maintenance of internal peace, and the duty of subordinate co-operation against foreign aggression. With the first of these, as being unlikely to raise questions of military or political importance, the despatch does not deal at any length. If a native chief desires to maintain a military establishment in excess of what is needed for his personal security and dignity, it is presumed that he is actuated with a sense of his obligation to co-operate in the general defence of the empire, and it is laid down that in such a case the British Government, being the paramount power whose duty it is to provide for the military defence of the country, should have the decision of the question whether the force the native chief desires to maintain should be permitted, and, if permitted, how it should be utilised.

We are told that after much consideration the Governor-General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that it is impracticable to utilise the armies of Native States for the defence of the Empire. "There can be no doubt, however," says the despatch, "of the propriety of doing so, if a practical scheme could be devised; but in the absence of one, it is laid down that if the forces of a native chief are in excess of the internal requirements of his State, they must be reduced. In certain cases, however, these forces perform duties which in British India are performed by the ordinary police, and therefore it is not considered essentially necessary to insist on their being reduced in such cases. These troops, also, it would appear, keep order in many places in which, if they were not there, we should have to station Imperial garrisons, and they have also on occasions, rendered excellent service to the British Government." Still the broad principle is affirmed that, under present circumstances, the armies of Native States should be limited to the number required for internal purposes, and that any number obviously in excess of that—more particularly troops well-disciplined and well-equipped—"cannot be permitted with safety to the Native State itself or to the Empire."

The despatch goes on to state that various considerations exist under which the discipline and equipment of the troops may be of greater importance than their numbers. A large force imperfectly drilled and armed, even amongst a people of warlike proclivities and accustomed to the constant use of arms, might cause less anxiety than a smaller but more efficient force, if not thoroughly under the control of the Supreme Government, might do elsewhere. As native armies they are "restricted in proportion to local needs and usages," the Government is of opinion that there exists no necessity for their being highly-trained and well-armed. The despatch, therefore, requires that "great caution should be exercised in giving the services of European officers to drill the troops of Native States," and directs that arms precision should not be supplied them. A few thousand rifles might perhaps with safety be given to a loyal chief, but the Government thinks that if one application for such arms were complied with, others would follow, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make distinctions without their appearing invidious ones. In deciding, therefore, that arms of precision should not be given at all, the advantage is gained of maintaining "the existing state of things," and no one chief can reasonably complain that another is favoured.

The despatch further requires that local governments and administrations should keep the Government of India fully and accurately informed on the subject of the numbers, equipment, organisation and discipline of the forces of the Native States. It goes on to say that "the Government desires to dispel all mystery and secrecy about the armies of Native States, and to encourage native chiefs to treat us with the confidence in this matter which we repose in them." The duty is also enjoined of obtaining the consent of native chiefs to periodical inspection of their troops and arsenals as the "concealment of military preparations and arrangements . . . must naturally be considered as indicating on the part of a chief who resorts to such practices a want of confidence in our power or sincerity to protect him." Local authorities are also instructed to avail themselves of opportunities "to curtail extravagant military establishments in Native States, to discourage the general use of arms, and to engender the conviction that the States may rely for their protection and defence on the forces of the Empire."

The general instructions given in this despatch have reference to the feudatory States in the interior of India, and not to States like Kelat or Kashmir, on the Imperial frontier, to which different principles are applicable; but the reports which are required as to the number, equipment, organisation, and discipline of the armies apply to the armaments of States on the frontier as well as to those within the limits of the Empire.—*Englishman*.

It is said that the sentence of imprisonment passed by Holkar against the editor of the *Malwa Akhbar* has been remitted.

## Odds and Ends.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has consented to become patron and president of the Simla Fine Art Exhibition again this year. A NATIVE officer of the 7th N. I. has been shot dead at Peshawar by a sipahi of the same regiment.

SIR LEWIS PELLY has obtained six months' extension of leave. It is expected that if Mr. Sutcliffe does not return to India Mr. Croft will be confirmed in his appointment as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

THE REV. B. HAMMOND is appointed Chaplain of Jhansi. LIEUT. PLACE, R.H.A., died of cholera in camp near Morar on Friday evening, the 17th of May.

MR. H. P. MULLOCK, Joint Magistrate of Hamipur, goes on leave for three months, from the 1st of July.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Panjab arrived at Simla on Wednesday, May 29.

MR. A. W. CRUIKSHANK, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, has gone on furlough, on medical certificate, for six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. FRANKS, lately officiating as 2nd in command of the 22nd Panjab Infantry, is transferred to Rawalpindi for general duty.

MR. JAMES CONDER, brother of Mr. Conder, of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, is to be appointed Traffic Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway.

MR. SHAW, of the firm of Parry and Co., has been elected a director of the Bank of Madras, in the place of the late Mr. J. Jones.

THE Government of India are raising a new loan of two-and-a-half crores for the public service.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued a memorandum vindicating the commissariat arrangements during the Jawaki Expedition.

THE Hall Line new steamer, *Rydal Hall*, made the passage to Bombay from Liverpool in twenty-four days.

A MEETING has been held at Agra, at which it was decided to form a local volunteer corps.

It is reported that the Vernacular Publications Bill is to be brought into force in the Nizam's dominions.

THE relief of British and native troops for 1878-79 has been published.

It is in contemplation to start, at Constantinople, a newspaper in the Hindustani language.

THE rate of exchange for Overland Money Orders has been reduced to 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

SANCTION has at last been given for the erection of the line of telegraph from Amritsar to Dalhousie.

A LADY has been elected a member of the Municipal Commission at Dalhousie.

UP to the present time the tea is reported to have done very well this season in the Kulu Valley, the outturn being much above that of last year.

OWING to the continued scarcity, the Marri and Punch routes to Kashmir are to remain closed till further notice.

A COMPANY of Sappers and Miners has been ordered from Bangalore to Madras to assist in constructing the new fortifications.

UNDER a recent order from the Horse Guards, paymasters are to be exempt from the payment of mess and band subscriptions.

THE opening of the Rajputana State Railway from Ajmir to Beawar, was to have come off on the 1st of June.

A RANGOON paper hears that disturbances have broken out in Yunnan, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Momein.

GENERAL RHODES MORGAN, of Utakamand, has taken out a patent for converting shell lime into hydraulic cement.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nizam, June 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cates and two children, Major and Mrs. Mathews and four children, Mr. B. T. Hill, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. R. B. Newland, Capt. Hannell, Lieut.-col. Woodhouse, Mr. J. Armstrong, Col. G. A. Searl, Mrs. H. Wilson and infant, Hon. R. and Miss Spankie, Mr. Jones, Surg. Gen. W. W. Barry, Col. Chranside.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Geelong, June 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Leslie Clark, Mr. H. L. Pearce, Mr. Macauliffe, Mr. Foxton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Robins.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Geelong, June 20.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Wyer, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Booth, Hon. Miss Dallan, Mr. A. Hough. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Eugel, Mr. A. Politt.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Matthew Grierson, Esq., late Bengal Medical Staff, at Smallholm, Dumfriesshire, June 12. Charles Miller, Esq., late Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, at St. Jean de Luz, Basses Pyrenees, France, June 7. Col. F. C. J. Brownlow, Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry, at Naini Tal, May 25.

MADRAS.—Major C. G. Gunning, Madras Staff Corps, at Folkestone, June 13. Surg. Major Doig, Retired, at Bangalore, May 17. Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Cocanada, May 20 [suddenly].

BOMBAY.—George, eldest son of Major General Sir E. Thomas Larnock, Political Agent at Junagah, at Heathfield, Farnham, June 16, aged 38. Lieut. Col. James A. Gayer, Bombay Staff Corps, at Rileys Hotel, Southampton, June 11. A. St. John Richardson, Esq., late of H.M.'s Civil Service, Bombay, at Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, June 14. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bombay Cavalry, at Provins, Rajpootana, June 12. Surg. Major Johnston, 6th Goocha Regt., at Abbotabad, Punjab, May 20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, June 20, 1878.

## FAMINES IN INDIA.

The Resolution of the Government of India, dated Simla, the 16th May, is an interesting paper and, as times go, practical and to the point. Its object, primarily, is the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry, directed by the Secretary of State; and, secondarily, the issue of such instructions as are considered essential to the due performance of its important task, or, to use the precise words of the Resolution, to "place on record observations in elucidation of the objects for which the Commission has been appointed. Perhaps it is rather in pursuance of official form than from belief in absolute necessity, that nine experienced Commissioners are supposed to require any supplement whatever to the Ministerial Despatch carefully recommended to their consideration, "with a view to their framing, as early as possible, a plan on which to pursue the investigations required of them."

We took occasion last week to notice how prone are public men, even men of acknowledged disinterestedness, to overstep the limits of actual duty, and to pass from criticism to censoriousness, when reviewing the work of their competitors in the battle of life. And it looks much as if the Government of India were apprehensive of the display of some such common human weakness when warning the Commissioners that the application of criticism to systems heretofore tried for checking the ravages of famine must be of a restricted kind. All examination of, or allusion to, the acts of Governments or Councils, individuals or committees, must be "made subservient to the essential object of devising a sound system for the future." At the same time there is a certain license, if not an invitation, to attack crotchets and idiosyncracies, to be discerned in the following passage:—"The existence of any peculiarities in the general administrative system of particular provinces, which may have tended either to assist or retard the action of Government in the struggle with famine, should not be lost sight of, and will, indeed, form a very material element in coming to a conclusion on this part of the inquiry; for there can be no doubt that a crisis such as that of the past year brings into marked prominence the strong and weak points of administrative systems in a way which ordinary years would fail to do." We are quite aware that the reasoning is sound and, as far as may be, logical; and we almost think that the President of the Commission would

have written in much the same words had he been called upon to instruct himself and his fellow-members.

The main questions for consideration are stated to be the kind of relief works best suited for giving employment to the population; the agency under which such works should be conducted; the provision for large works where these may be thought the more essential; the proper province of the Government, in imparting and distributing food-supplies in famine-stricken districts; and the amount of food necessary to sustain life in affording practical and immediate relief. We have taken five heads of proposed deliberation, in accordance with five consecutive paragraphs before us; after which the resolution contemplates the possibility of preventing Famine for the future.

It would be childish to suppose that the newly-appointed Commission collectively, or as represented by its more active members, has not carefully scrutinised the published opinions of statesmen, administrators, or executive officers, who have had to do with Famines in India. We may therefore conclude that the description of Relief Works recommended by Sir Bartle Frere as suitable for the employment of able-bodied poor who become reduced to starvation, are not unknown to them. These, it is true, have reference in their detail to Bengal rather than other parts; but the principle inculcated applies to India generally, and one particular line of railway cited by the abovenamed able administrator, in his pamphlet on the "Bengal Famine"—(page 43, note)—that from Karwar, on the Malabar Coast, to Hubli, with an extension to the Southern Mahratta country, bears eminently upon the Madras Presidency. A small volume on the same subject by Mr. Blair, and published by Messrs. Blackwood at an earlier date (1874), may not have met with like attention; but it is written with much intelligence and ability, and its fourth chapter on "Executive Management," touches directly the question of "Relief Works." But the Government of India have wisely, and with foresight, required the Commission to look beyond the mere relief to be afforded to those who find labour in these common sources. It perceives with truth that "there are always large classes of artisans, weavers, and others, whose labour is but of little value on earth-works, but who, if they could be employed on their own handicrafts, might turn out work more useful to themselves and profitable to Government."

Few critics of State measures will deny that this question is a difficult one; and few philanthropists will withhold sympathy from State objects, in expecting the Commission "to lay down some useful principles as to providing special means of employment for the classes above-mentioned, for women not of the labouring class, and for those who are, by position and custom, wholly unfitted for the earth-work, which constitutes almost the only kind of relief labour hitherto attempted."

The means of providing food, and the nature and amount of that food, are matters not less urgent than the character of the relief to be afforded in the shape of paid labour. In fact, for present exigencies, there is little to be discussed beyond the limit of these considerations. As regards provision for the future, in the light of prevention, or protection, the subject is too important for dismissal in a passing remark. It involves the development of railway and water communication; and the particular responsibility of Local Governments on occasions of future emergencies.

Before quitting the subject, we may take note of five minor heads of inquiry on which elucidation is held to be desirable:—1st, the mode and extent of gratuitous relief recommended; 2nd, the proper use of Emigration as a relieving measure; 3rd, the cases in which remission or suspension of revenue would be politic; 4th, the sufficiency or otherwise of the existing or contemplated administrative organisation in re-



spect of Famine; and 5th, the mode of dealing with distress in Native States. It need scarcely be added that the names of the Commissioners afford a substantial guarantee that the work entrusted to them will neither be misapprehended nor mismanaged from lack of will or ability.

## Correspondence.

### REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The failure of the system of registering titles to property in land and houses in England appears to result from want of care in identifying the parties who are raising money by selling or mortgaging such property.

In India for hundreds of years the greatest care had been taken to identify mortgagers. Numerous well-paid officers, called Kanoongoes, *i.e.*, registrars of real property, were made responsible for detecting immediately all attempts at false personation. When these kanoongoes grew old they were allowed to transfer the performance of their duties to sons, nephews, or grandsons; the consequence was that in some districts every landowner was known personally to one of the kanoongoes; the jurisdiction of each one of the latter over a Pergunah, or hundred, not being very extensive.

Since her Majesty assumed the Government of India many English civil officers have fancied that these kanoongoes, or registrars, were useless and expensive old fogies, and have caused many to be dismissed, and have required those still retained in the service of Government to add to their own duties the work of those who have been dismissed. The truth is that all the fine printed reports, which bear the names of crack settlement officers and favoured district officers, have been compiled from information furnished by kanoongoes.

At the present time in many districts Tahsildars or tax collectors and young Englishmen have been appointed registrars, although they are incapable of identifying the parties registering, and the consequence has been that the crime of false personation has been repeatedly committed, often, I fear, with impunity.

In the *Times* of Monday, the 27th May last, will be found a letter from Mr. R. R. Torrens, giving his reasons for supposing that registration is useless. The instances of failure of justice narrated by Mr. Torrens merely prove that the English system is a bad one. No proper precautions are taken to prevent fraud. As trustee, I had some years ago to sell the lease of a house in London; instead of being taken to a Registrar's office, and there properly and publicly identified, I sat comfortably in my solicitor's room, in which were two other gentlemen, who, I was informed, were the Registrar and the solicitor of the purchaser. I was asked to sign a loose piece of parchment, which I was told was the Registration record. Neither of the gentlemen had ever seen me before, but the purchase money, a large sum, was without hesitation paid to me in bank notes.

Three important omissions are thus permitted in the system of registration in London:—

First. *I was not officially identified.* A Registrar is an official witness; if he cannot himself identify the parties, he should be bound to record in a registration book the means which he has adopted of securing effectual identification.

The evidence of a chaprassi, or process server, whose wages vary from six to ten shillings a month, should not be considered adequate.

Secondly.—*There was no publicity.* If my solicitor had been dishonest, any friend of his might have forged my signature and have walked off with the purchase money.

In Oudh some years ago, two cheats, one of whom represented himself to be the owner of a certain village, would have befooled the ignorant registrar, if a bystander, who was in the public office by chance, had not declared that the man, who was personating falsely, was not the landowner.

Previous to the matiny the kanoongoes, or official registrars, were bound to register publicly in the same building, and often in the same room, in which the collector of the land tax carried on business. In this room there are usually many landowners, farmers, and tenants present.

Thirdly.—All registration should be *in a carefully bound book,*

paged and numbered, and not on loose pieces of parchment or paper.—Your obedient servant,  
May 29. T.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### REVERSING ENGINES.

Whatever the merits of the Press Act may be, the passing of that Act must lead thoughtful minds into a train of rather dismal reasoning. The liberty of the Native Press was one only, though it may have been the chief, of a number of liberal experiments which from time to time have been made by our Government in this country. It ranks in the same category with the grant of municipal privileges, with trial by assessors, and with the proposed employment of natives in the higher branches of the administration. The admitted failure of one experiment induces us to reconsider all. The review, it must be conceded, is not reassuring. It is scarcely possible as yet to point to a single concession which has not been either disregarded or abused. Assessors in the majority of cases are proverbially useless; municipal privileges are not valued as we had hoped they would be. If we are to reason from experience, we may safely assume that the employment of natives in the Civil Service will prove, as a means of advancing the people, as little satisfactory as previous experiments. For civic or corporate freedom there seems little more appetite than for safeguards of personal liberty. All that seems to be really appreciated is the prospect of personal advancement, and the privilege of personal abuse. If natives affect to feel little confidence in Government, it seems at least as certain that they feel none at all in one another. A low and uninstructed egoism usurps the place of that cultured altruism which is the text of philanthropists and reformers. One is tempted to ask oneself whether all our efforts hitherto have not proceeded upon wrong lines. Have we been crowning the edifice when we ought to have been laying down foundations? Have we begun at the wrong end altogether? Or is it merely that we have sown rightly, but must be content to leave others to reap? There is but little prospect, it may be conceded, of the question taking practical form, at least so far as regards past concessions. For the most part, these are not of a kind which can cause inconvenience to Government. When the Native Press began to talk flat rebellion, it was necessary to remind it that it existed, not of right, but of grace. But failure in other directions is for the most part negative only. It is very sad, for instance, that an assessor should find a murderer, because he is a Brahmin, innocent; but as power is reserved to the judge of disregarding the assessor's opinion, the matter calls for no particular notice—so that we are not likely to be asked to undo much of what has been done by our predecessors. But, on the other hand, it is very possible, indeed, that we may be discouraged from following in their footsteps. We may take up, in despair, with the material theory of administration only. There are not wanting indeed signs that we have already begun to do so. It will be argued as it has already been often argued, that the people are not fit for liberal experiments. Schemes for education and self-government will be at a discount, and in their place will be preached a gospel of narrow gauge, and a faith based on commercial articles. The present Viceroy could not fail to have been struck, as in fact he told us he was struck, with the irony of fate which first armed his hand, of all others, against the schemes of culture and the liberty of public discussion which were left him as a legacy by his predecessors. The times are out of joint, and it was cursed spite only which could have forced him to the front to set them right. He seems accordingly to have felt suppression "most foul as in the best it is; but this most foul, strange, and unnatural."

But though the Viceroy is not likely to appear before us again as "Hamlet," or charged with the intolerable burden of retribution, there can be little doubt that the opponents of what we may call the concession theory, will take heart by his example. We have in these Provinces, for instance, within the last twelve-month, seen education clipped and liquor encouraged. So much at least of the concession policy as costs money is likely for the present to have a similarly bad time of it. That policy suffers under the great disadvantage of being unable to point to six per cent.; and the expenditure of money on unproductive work is unquestionably out of fashion. What there is of reproduction about it will appear to future generations; and the argument that as they have done nothing for us we need do nothing for them survives Mr. Mill's exposure. For the material policy is an expensive one; and any argument will be greedily snapped at which gives a colour to schemes of economy. It is difficult, we allow, to defend the policy of concession except on *à priori* considerations. We have not as yet much to show for it. The gross and palpable results of material improvement will always secure the adhesion of the masses. That most excellent form of charity which hopes, and endures, and believes, may at last be rewarded by the fulfilment of its desires; but such charity is rare, even amongst the best of us. There is so much that is disappointing in the result of all our efforts, that it is not difficult to raise a laugh

against them. Even the warmest advocates of those efforts may well learn the necessity of caution in extending them. We have just admitted failure with the Native Press. The accepted outcome of our hitherto education is, that fantastic thing, the Anglo-Indian Baboo. Death and decay seem the fruits, so far, of our seed of a new life. Yet we are about to try an experiment, to the full as doubtful as any that have preceded it, with the employment of native civilians. The project, it seems to many, is proceeding on the identical lines which have failed so often already. It has the same radical defect that has brought so many others to grief. It aims above the peoples' heads. Speaking broadly, the unit of experiments in this direction should be not the empire, but a fraction of it. The germ solidarity, so far as it exists outside caste or family in British India, will be found probably, if it is to be found anywhere, within the limits of our administrative districts. That sense of common interests and common dangers which lies at the bottom of all popular advance is stronger within district limits than within any other limits we can point to. But this is not the view which finds favour with the old school of concessionists. They look for a sudden and general enlightenment. They deal, not with local organisation, but with abstract man. They are above using the machinery of affairs. They call to their aid no facilities which may be offered by our system of administration; but trust to the excellence of men's nature, and the purity of their own intentions. Man seems to them not an animal who must be coaxed, and worried, and taxed into self-interest, but a thing of pure reason who has only to be shown the right way, and is sure to jump greedily into it. They take, therefore, too general and broad measures in their wish to interest and arouse the people. The masses can be reached only in their homes, but we deal with them by provinces. Men do not improve their *status* by interesting themselves in the empire first, and in their own local affairs afterwards; they proceed from the latter upwards. Localisation of administration, as of finance, therefore, is the direction in which we should shape our efforts, rather than in universal measures of good-will. After all, what is most needed is to give the average native self-reliance, and the habit of looking on himself as a member of society, and not as a member of a caste or family only. To do this, he must learn that he moves in a society which has appreciable, recognisable limits; that he has to share with it public burdens; and to shape with it the means of best accommodating himself to them. This can be done only within limited local areas, such as those of the districts of which the aggregate is British India. What the village community was, the district community may in course of time become. In many ways, we make bold to say, the district is already acquiring the habit of cohesion, while the village is daily losing it. The experiment made in the case of towns might be extended in the direction we indicate. If, as regards towns, the results have not as yet been striking, it is partly perhaps that time has not been allowed them, and partly that there has been too much interference from outside. As we hinted in a former issue, the measure is needed, not in native interests only, but in all interests. The balance of financial power needs attention, since it has gone so largely into the hands of local Governors. No doubt, behind all is the immense power of passive resistance which is offered by native character. But if the advocates of moral, as complimentary to material progress, believe that this power is ever to be removed by any force other than that of mere physical prosperity, or selfish commercial self-interest, they will probably find it wise to reverse engines; and leaving the more ambitious tracks they have hitherto followed, to content themselves for the present with working at half-price among Lumber channels and obscurer ways.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE CASE OF THE PURI RAJA.

The *Hindoo Patriot* has not much to say on the case of the Puri Raja, but the little it does say is significant. The Raja, we are reminded, was a prince who was regarded as an incarnation of deity; he was the spiritual lord of the people, and the protector of the sanctity of the temple of the national divinity. The crime he committed was "barbarous," "filthy," "revolting;" but it was committed in "a fit of distemper," and the *Patriot* expresses some surprise that counsel did not urge a plea of mental unsoundness. We do not know that this suggestion, coming from the *Patriot*, should have surprised us; but we confess it did. The crime, as a fact, seems to have been committed with a horrible deliberation, altogether inconsistent with the supposition of a mere "fit of distemper," which would be a singularly mild expression by which to characterise the state of mind in which such a crime was committed, even if there were reason to think that the state was temporary. But there is no reason to think so. There was premeditation, careful arrangement, combination with accomplices; and the crime itself was protracted in its execution, and presumably afforded intense enjoyment to the perpetrators. The counsel, moreover, who defended the Raja, were the ablest that could be obtained; they racked their ingenuity to find pleas in his favour, even going so far

as to set up one, which one of the Judges declared was almost an insult to the Bench. Had there been the least hope of being able to establish a plea of insanity, we may be quite sure that the attempt would have been made. But we are not aware that it was even suggested by any one while the case was *sub judice*; and if we say that the suggestion, coming from the *Patriot* now, surprises us, it is because we really feel unable to sit in judgment on the mental condition of the writer who can seriously make it. There need of course be no further surprise, when the writer goes on to say that the sentence, which he admits is just, should yet be mitigated:—

The Hindoo community of Orissa feel deeply the humiliation they have suffered in the person of their spiritual head. They do not question the justice of the sentence, but they would feel grateful if the sentence were commuted to a simple imprisonment for a few years. They are inclined to think that chastened by this punishment, he may come back to the bosom of his family a reformed man. There is a strong feeling among the Oriyas on this subject, and we consider it our duty to give expression to it.

If such is the *Hindoo Patriot's* conception of a journalist's duty—not to educate his ignorant and superstitious countrymen, but to constitute himself their mouthpiece in a matter like this—what can we expect of the editor of inferior journals? What can we expect of vernacular journalism? We may just notice the slight inconsistency between the plea of insanity and the hope that a few years' simple imprisonment would have a *chastening* effect, a hope which is only consistent with a belief in the moral wickedness of the criminal.—*Friend of India.*

## Miscellaneous.

RIVER INDS.—The bridge of boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepore has been taken down for the season, as usual, owing to the rise of the river.

TRIHUT.—At the instance of the local Government, the Government of India has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 56,21,489 for the completion of the Tirhut State Railway.

RAINFALL.—The total amount of rain registered at Alipore from the 1st January last to the 18th May, was 15.41 inches, the average fall of the corresponding period for twenty-five years being 7.58 inches.

THE LATE DR. DUFF.—An appeal for funds is being made by the Calcutta Improvement Association to commemorate, in some permanent manner, Dr. Duff's labours on behalf of India, more especially in the cause of education.

DARJILING DANDYS.—Visitors to Darjiling will be glad to learn that the Deputy Commissioner has resolved to put an end to the impudence and extortion of the dandy bearers at Darjiling. He has published a fixed scale of charges, and as the men are supplied from his office, any complaints will be at once attended to.

RAINS.—General and heavy rains in the Firuzpur district have helped the early sowings of the rainy weather crop; but they have caused damage to the grain that had not yet been gathered in. The inundation canals are full, and in many places have overflowed their banks and flooded the surrounding country.

AGRA RELIEF WORKS.—A census was lately taken at Agra to ascertain from what places the relief labourers had come. The results were as follows:—From Agra City, 2,264; from Agra district, 2,815; from other districts, 423; from Rajputana State, 2,380; total, 7,882.

MADRAS DEFENCES.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Chanda*, which left Calcutta on the 16th instant for the Coast Ports and Bombay, has on board six 12-ton guns and 1,400 projectiles, each about 250 lbs., for the fortification of Madras; and at Garden Reach she will take on board 25 tons of gunpowder for the same purpose.

PRECEDENCE.—Since the Government of India has removed to Simla, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has passed a rule of precedence for the Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmir. The appointment will be included in the second class of graded civil officers not reserved for covenanted civilians, and the incumbent, therefore, will rank with officers entered under No. 72 in the Precedence Warrant for India.

THE REV. H. P. PARKER, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, and has been appointed Joint-Secretary to the Calcutta Corresponding Committee, and also to assist in the ministrations of the Old Church in that city. He is expected to arrive by the beginning of next cold season, accompanied by the Rev. J. Welland.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—There were in all 350 deaths registered in Calcutta last week, giving a ratio per thousand per annum of 42.5, as compared with the ratio of 37.5 in the previous week. There were last week 71 deaths from fevers, 105 from small-pox, 1 from measles, and 44 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—8 non-Asiatics, 17 mixed races, 234 Hindoos, 89 Mohamadans, and 2 other class.

FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—The Calcutta University has

approved a set of rules for the admission of women to its examinations in arts. The entrance will be the same as that for males, but in the F.A. and B.A., ladies may take up French, German, Italian, or an Indian vernacular in place of a classical language, and Botany or Political Economy for the second mathematical subjects. They will be exempted from attendance at an affiliated college. The examination will be superintended by ladies.

MR. CARMICHAEL.—The *Indian Daily News* is informed that it has been decided to terminate the engagement of Mr. Carmichael, the late Telegraph Superintendent, East Indian Railway Company, instead of transferring him to the Engineering Establishment as proposed, and that in consideration of his long services the Board of Directors have sanctioned the grant to him of a bonus of fifteen months' pay, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 a month.

CRICKET.—We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot amongst the members of the Calcutta Cricket Club to get a professional bowler out from England for the coming season. We understand that most of the playing members are in favour of it, and we have no doubt that the non-playing members will support the step in the interests of cricket. We would take the liberty of suggesting to the club immediate action in the matter, as the season is not far off, and the necessary arrangements will take some time to make.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The mortuary returns are being published with commendable despatch just now. Those for the week ending Saturday last are before us. The total number of deaths registered was 311, giving a ratio per 1,000 per annum of 37.7, as compared with a ratio of 42.5 in the previous week. There were last week eighty-three deaths from small-pox, seventy-eight from fevers, one from diphtheria, and twenty-six from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—Three non-Asiatics, eight mixed races, 229 Hindoos and seventy-one other classes.

THE LATE MR. PRIESTLEY.—The *Pioneer* notes, with real sorrow, the death of Mr. C. W. Priestley, the late Assistant Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. There are very few in Allahabad to whom Mr. Priestley was unknown, and there are none who will soon forget the eagerness with which he joined in the many projects connected with the various committees of which he was a member. The High Schools owe to his thought and careful superintendence many of the improvements that have lately taken place in their buildings, while All Saints' Vestry can equally testify to his labours for the church and schools. Men of Mr. Priestley's type are ill-spared from the sphere they occupy, and deserve more than a passing remembrance.

THE WEATHER.—The unusual and general rainfall of the past fortnight is causing a good deal of anxiety on all sides. If the present stormy and wet May is to be succeeded by months of dry weather, as was the case last year, the look-out is a bad one for the agriculturist; if, on the other hand, the usual rainfall follows in June, July, and August, we may look forward to flooded rivers, and all the concomitant evils that follow in their train. In Calcutta and its suburbs the tanks are already nearly full, and the rain on Thursday evening left the Maidan a sheet of water, only a portion of which was drained off on the following morning.—*Indian Daily News*.

A RAILWAY CORPS.—A committee was convened at Calcutta some months ago to mature a scheme for the constitution of an Imperial Railway Corps. Where is that committee now? The members found sufficient employment for the cold weather in contemplating the magnitude of the task entrusted to them; and ultimately dispersed, sadder, perhaps, but so far as the projected railway corps was concerned, in no way wiser men. The result of their deliberations was *nil* not even *vox*. A second attempt will now be made to grapple with what is really an important question. Captain Miley, of the Military Accounts Department, proceeds to Simla to whip in and coach the new team.—*Pioneer*.

AN ACTIVE PRELATE.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahor is now at Multan, having taken temporary charge of the chaplaincy of that station during the absence on duty of the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Duke. The latter chaplain has been posted for the summer months to the clerical charge of the Gullies, near Murree. The zeal of the bishop is said to be surprising everybody in Multan, though causing considerable anxiety to his friends. In addition to taking the usual English services, visiting hospitals, &c., Dr. French, it is stated, devotes his mornings and evenings to street preaching in the Bazaars, both of the city and cantonments. However much this zeal may excite admiration one cannot but fear that by overtaxing his strength the health of the bishop may break down and he be consequently obliged to relinquish his work.—*Friend of India*.

OBSTRUCTED DRAINAGE.—A marked change seems to have come over the opinion of the Bengal Government regarding the relation between epidemic fever and obstructed drainage. Thanks mainly to the persistency with which Raja Digambar Mitter has pressed his views on the attention of the public and of the Government, it is at last admitted that one of the chief causes, if not the sole cause of the misery, suffering and mortality inflicted by this pest on the population of large tracts of Bengal, is "excessive humidity of the

soil caused by obstructive drainage." Further, the Lieutenant Governor has no longer any doubt that the obstruction is in some cases caused by roads, rail-roads or embankments, and a resolution has been recorded, declaring it to be the duty of magistrates and other local officers to see that such obstructions are remedied by the provision of a sufficient amount of waterway by means of culverts and bridges. Another and still more extensive cause of this unwholesome humidity of the soil is the natural obstruction produced by the silting up or destruction of old water-courses, and Commissioners, and District Officers are enjoined to take up the matter and put in force the powers they possess for dealing with the evil. To enable them to act with greater effect in this direction, as also in improving the water supply, grants in aid are promised whenever any useful scheme for either of these purposes is proposed.—*Englishman*.

SERIOUS FIRE AT HAZAREEBAUGH.—A correspondent at Hazareebaugh, under date the 20th May, informs us that great excitement and alarm was occasioned there by the occurrence of a fire in the quarters of Mr. Williams, the apothecary. The writer says: "I was seated writing, and heard a great noise outside. On going into the verandah, I saw people running in every direction, and presently the alarm bugle sounded and the fire-engine appeared. I ran out to see what I could do, and found Mrs. Williams screaming in her verandah with her child. I walked as fast as I could, but Mr. Smart, of the Revenue Survey, was before me, and took them to his house, which is close to the church. We were just opposite to the burning house, and a dreadful sight it was. All the sick were taken out of the hospital as fast as possible, and Mrs. Williams's kit got out too, while numbers of soldiers on the burning roof were endeavouring to prevent the fire from communicating with the sick wards. They have only just succeeded in cutting it off from the women's ward, but the Williams's house is burning still and the roof has fallen in. It appears that Mr. Williams got in a tin of kerosine oil and made a hole in it intending to bottle it off. He lit a cigar, and the whole tin exploded, and he is unable to say whether a spark or the match fell upon the tin. He then made the mistake of throwing a chatty of water upon the oil, which of course caused the flames to spread. He then had only time to shout to his wife to escape with their child, when the whole place was in flames. Great credit is due to the soldiers, who worked hard to subdue the fire, and it is owing to their exertions that it did not cause much damage."—*Statesman*.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR APRIL.—There were registered in April 550 births—a number less by sixty-one than that of the preceding month, and by 156 than that of the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of seventy-two on the average of the decade. The death-rate in April was 43.7 per 1,000 of population, a rate slightly below that of the previous month. The course of fever was favourable in comparison with all preceding years since 1871, and showed a diminution of seventy-eight cases on the number of last March. Cholera proved fatal to 308 persons—a number exceeding all the corresponding figures of the decade, except those of the first three years. Whether cholera has shown similarly high prevalence in the surrounding neighbourhood in the month under review is not yet known. In the previous month the town mortality was exceeded in the suburbs. There was also a considerable rise in the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea. Small-pox raged virulently in the town, with no sign of abatement, causing 349 deaths against 46, 79, and 287 in the first three months of the current year, and against 27, the average of the last ten years. There was only one death from small-pox amongst the non-Asiatic races. From diseases registered as due to "other causes" 377 persons died, a number less by 30 than that of 1877, but considerably higher than that of the other years. Infant mortality, reckoned on estimated births, was as follows:—Hindus 363.8, Mohammedans 356, mixed races 228.3. There was no death amongst European infants.

COLONEL WYNDHAM AND THE ITALIAN CONSUL.—A letter from Mandalay to the *Rangoon Gazette* says: "Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul and Agent of the Flotilla, was down at one of the steamers arranging business, or perhaps paying a friendly visit to the captain. Colonel Wyndham, who happened to be down there at the same time, and had some months back considered he had been insulted by Mr. Andreino, walked after him as the latter left the steamer, and reminded him of his past conduct. Mr. Andreino told him to mind his own business, and not interfere with people. The Colonel thereupon demanded satisfaction, and laying aside his coat and stick, struck Mr. Andreino with his fist; the latter retaliated, until one of them got hold of the stick and belaboured the other, until both seemed drenched in blood. The fight, though a disgraceful affair, was conducted fairly, because when the combatants were tired of using their fists, they by turns made use of the stick, which the Colonel had thrown down probably for joint use. Mr. Andreino laid complaint against the gallant Colonel in the Birmese Courts for an attack made on the Italian Consul, but the Colonel says he fought and got satisfaction from the Flotilla Agent, not from the Italian Consul. Mr. Shaw, our new Resident, I am told, is keeping a strict watch over the proceedings of the case, and appears determined to see that no injustice shall be

done the Colonel, who is a registered subject. It is well for the Colonel that this fracas did not take place whilst Colonel Duncan was protecting her Britannic Majesty's subjects. It is said that the Birmese authorities wished to incarcerate him, but Mr. Shaw, who is a man of the right stamp, would not permit it. According to the Birmese law each will have to swear as to who struck the first blow, or be required to light candles or dive under water, when the decision will be to pay a fine of say from 30 at (sic) 120 by (sic) the proved aggressor. With the present state of difference between the two nationalities, an intelligent Birman remarked that England could not now count upon the co-operation of Italy in the present European crisis.—*Englishman Overland Mail*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 23. Str. Baghdad, Moulmein; Bowtell, Liverpool; Nebo, Rio de Janeiro; Yvonne et Marie, Point de Galle.—24. Str. Commilla, Rangoon; str. Almora, London; str. Mirzapore, Southampton; Mounmouthshire, Liverpool; Shahpore, Liverpool; St. Jacques, Cuddalore.—25. Str. Pachumba, Bombay; Tenasserim, Liverpool; Cuba, Melbourne; Baron Aberdare, Melbourne; Loch Ness, Melbourne; Lacydon, Madras; Calcutta, Pondicherry; Suffolk, Natal; Cartvale, London.—26. Str. Statesman, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Liverpool; Chiusurah, Liverpool; Tiverton, London; Loch Long, Melbourne; Earnock, Melbourne; Jane Porter, London; Marian Moore, Muscat; John Davis, Cape Town.

### DEPARTURES.

May 23. Strs. Legislator, Sir John Lawrence, Borrowdale and Cyrene; Star of Erin and Portland.—24. Strs. Queen Victoria, City of Cambridge and Umballa; Candabar, Cambrian Prince and Turgot.—25. Merchantman, Cape Wrath and Dartford.—26. Str. Medina and a steamer (showed R.D.L.M.).

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 23, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stoc. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ....	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
4½ per Cent., 1872... ..	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 6 to 94 10
5½ per Cent., 1869-8 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 4

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908) ...	101 8 to 102 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 15-16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200 ...	80 1 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500 ...	707 1 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1400 to —
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Oachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Central Cachar Tea Company...	700 ...	175 to 180
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	200 ...	133 to 140
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	250 ...	160 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	100 ...	75 to 18
East India Tea Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	100 ...	49 to 50
Equitable Coal Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	250 ...	187 1 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	Rs. 100 ...	90 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	1000 ...	1490 to —
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	£21 ...	42 to 43
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	500 ...	190 to —
Punjab Bank ...	£124 ...	105 to 106
Simla Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	500 ...	490 to —
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
	£10 ...	55 to —

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

LEAVE RULES.—We are informed that the Secretary of State has declined to entertain a memorial from Mr. A. Maltby, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Madras, praying for admission to the benefits of the more favourable Leave rules for uncovenanted officers. Mr. Maltby's application was inadmissible because his salary on the 10th February, 1876, was less than Rs. 6,000 a year.

SHELL LIME AND SHELLACS.—General Rhodes Morgan, of Ootacamand, has, says the *Madras Mail*, taken out a patent for converting shell lime into hydraulic cement. This gallant veteran has acquired some of the knack of Midas, who was endowed with the gift of turning everything into gold. He has already succeeded in converting sea shells and sand into rupees; and by the time the Madras Harbour Works are finished, he should be in a position to convert these rupees into a very pretty estate in England.

FRENCH RAILWAY.—The following is from the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry:—"The Governor has the pleasure to publish the following telegram for the information of the population:—Paris 11th. The railway convention signed. The engineer of the company has left. Everything arranged. Particulars by letter by mail of 19th. The Governor feels it his duty to convey to the Minister of the French Colonies the expression of the thanks of the inhabitants of Pondicherry for the conclusion of this important undertaking."

CHINCHONA.—The Secretary of State has acknowledged from the Madras Government the receipt of 577 bales of cinchona bark, per s.s. *Malwa*. The bark realised a net sum of £19,965. 10s. in the home markets. The renewed crown bark which sold for 15s. 8d. in 1877 realised in some cases 11s. 10d. in 1878; the mossed crown sold for 11s. 7d. in 1877, and 8s. 1d. in 1878; whilst the branch crown, which brought 5s. 7d. in 1877, sold generally for 4s. 1d. in 1878.

THE REV. R. P. LITTLE.—The *Times of India* regrets to learn that the Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Coconada, has fallen a victim to heat-apoplexy. On the 16th inst. he left Coconada on one of his periodical visits to Rajahmundry, being then, to all appearance, in his usual health. On Monday, the 20th, on his journey back by road, he was attacked with heat apoplexy—the heat during the whole of that day being intense—and at seven o'clock the same evening he breathed his last, about half-way between Rajahmundry and Coconada.

TRANQUEBAR.—The railway project for connecting Tranquebar with the Carnatic Line will, it is hoped, be an accomplished fact at no distant date, as the Government have accorded their sanction to the scheme, and desired the district authorities to raise the necessary funds by increasing the road cess a little, and by opening a public loan at 5 per cent. under the guarantee of the State. It is, however, believed that the S. I. R. Company will, after all, find it a profitable speculation to undertake the work on their behalf.

FORESTS.—According to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Beddome, on his recent tour of inspection of the Anamally Forest in Madras, it appears that the working of the forest, during the last half of the year 1877, has not been satisfactory in a financial sense. Since the year 1869-70, when fair profits were realised, there has been a deficit every year, except 1871-72 and 1873-4. In 1876-77 the expenditure was Rs. 47,533, against a revenue of only Rs. 8,491. According to Colonel Beddome's report, considerable reform is required in the management of the Forest.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS.—A correspondent at Maisur, writing on the 14th May, says:—"Measures are being taken to release a large number of prisoners from the jails in the province, in honour of the marriage of his Highness the Maharaja of Maisur. The persons to be released are chiefly those who have been convicted of grain robbery and theft during the famine, but unaccompanied by any violence or acts of aggravation, and whose sentences do not exceed four years' imprisonment. The selection will be made principally from the ryot class. Besides these, other convicts who have been imprisoned for a long time and have conducted themselves well, or have distinguished themselves by some special deed of merit, are to be let off."

COLONEL DREVER.—Among those whom it hath thus delighted her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to honour on the occasion of her present birthday, is Colonel W. S. Drever, Acting Inspector General of Police of this Presidency; and as to his merits to the mark of Royal favour now bestowed on him, there can be but one opinion. He may truly be regarded as a right noble member of the noble company of the Companions of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Colonel Drever did excellent service as an officer of the Mofussil Police, but the services that have gained for him the distinction now conferred are to be traced to the time of the Great Famine whose shade still seems to linger among us. The condition of this city during such an exceptional period of severity and unparalleled confusion was quite an abnormal one. The influx into the town of destitute and starving villagers was enormous. As Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, Colonel Drever's energies were taxed to the uttermost in saving life and preserving health and order. His well-known tact, discretion and experience of native habits enabled him to acquit himself in a manner deserving of the highest praise. We, therefore, heartily congratulate Colonel Drever on his newly-bestowed title, and wish that he may have a career which will entitle him to a higher rank in the Order in which he has now found a place. Two other officials in this Presidency who have been similarly honoured are Mr. J. H. Gartsin, the Additional Secretary to Government in the Famine Department, and Mr. R. Davidson, of the Civil Service.

THE COORG ESTATES.—As we have often stated, and our contem-



poraries also, the Coorg Coffee Estates have been in a most gloomy and deplorable condition. Mr. Richter, one of the pioneers of coffee-planting in Coorg, predicted certain ruin for the enterprise. Bug, borer, and other deterring influences combined, rendered, hitherto, coffee-planting a very precarious mode of living. But the last report from Coorg brings us news of several hundreds of acres of new land having been brought under coffee cultivation. This certainly shows what European industry can do, notwithstanding the obstacles (and numerous they are) that have been thrown in the way of coffee-planters. Still there is a serious question of the borer being *bored* out. A recent Government Order intimates that a Botanical Professor from France, who has lately made coffee-planting his particular study, has made it his wish to come to the South of India and report upon the borer and other enemies to coffee-planting. It is most important, therefore, we think, that the Association of the Coorg planters will take the views of the French Botanist into consideration, and we have no doubt they will benefit thereby. The report from Coorg on experimental cultivation of Liberian coffee in those estates comes to this—that it has proved a complete failure. We are not surprised, because the elevation of the Western ghats is not favourable to the cultivation of this particular kind of coffee; Liberian coffee is better nurtured in warmer climates. As an instance, we may state that this coffee was tried as an experiment in the Lal Bagh gardens, Bangalore, and has proved very successful. The plants were put down two and a-half years ago, and, having flowered, are now in luxuriant growth.—*Madras Times*.

**THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S GUN FACTORY.**—"Touchstone," who has lately been on a visit to Jammu, in Kashmir, writes as follows of the Maharaja's gun foundry:—"From the new palace to the gun foundry is a distance of about half a mile. I had heard that difficulties were thrown in the way of Europeans desirous of inspecting this work, but I found none; and I found that the stories of a great factory being at work turning out cannon and small arms of the latest invention, under scientific superintendence, was all nonsense. The foundry is no foundry at all, though some small mouldings were being made for engine beams. An engine of some three or four horse power was employed for working a few lathes, and a number of wooden patterns of wheels and other parts of peaceful machinery were scattered about. I saw no elaborate machinery, no large casting cauldrons—in fact nothing that betokened a "gun foundry" at all. In a quadrangle behind the workshops were some gun sheds, in which I counted some brass cannon, none of greater calibre than 9-pounders, a number of small hill pieces and some howitzers—in all about two dozen. The carriages, wheels, and ammunition boxes were made according to English patterns, but old ones, and all seemed unable to bear much strain or rough work over bad roads. I saw no rifled, or breech-loading cannon, and the best small arm weapons were the Enfield rifles, five thousand of which were given to the Maharaja at Delhi by the Government of India. The work-shops and gun-sheds were all in native charge; no Europeans or Americans are employed in connection with them.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 23. Str. Oriental, Rangoon; Allendale, Singapore; Sangor, Akvab.—25. Simla, Mauritius.—26. Str. Oriental, Negapatam; Satona, London; Red Gantlet, Mauritius.—27. Str. Estipona, Bombay.—28. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

May 26. P. Pendleton, Coast; Simla, Calcutta; str. Africa, Bombay.—27. Red Gantlet, Coast.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 29, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	Is. 8 1/4.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...	Is. 8 15-16 1/2.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	Is. 8 11-16 1/2.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	33 prem. sellers.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.						
5 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3 to 3 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1870	4 to 1 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	5 1/2 to 6 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

**TO THE POINT.**—A 19-ton gun, which had for a long time been lying in the Bombay Dockyard, has been removed to Malabar Point. The gun is to be placed in the Point battery.

## Bombay.

**ICE FAMINE.**—The ice famine is over in Bombay. The ice ship arrived on Wednesday morning; by three or four in the afternoon there was once more a good stock in the ice-house. The ice ship *Valley Forge*, left Boston on the 31st December; but she experienced fair weather and light winds the whole voyage, being a hundred and forty-two days.

**GRATIFICATIONS.**—On the 21st of May, Mr. J. Bedford, Examiner of Claims, in the G. I. P. Railway office, was arrested by the police under a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Sholapur, charging him with receiving gratification other than legal remuneration, being a public servant. Mr. Bedford was removed to Sholapur in custody of the police.

**SILVER IN THE MINT.**—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th May was Rs. 2,04,81,919, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,84,724. The sum of Rs. 19,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; Rs. 38,70,031 was remitted to Calcutta; the balance left was Rs. 1,49,96,612. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,77,601 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**DEATHS AT GOA.**—The *Bombay Gazette* regrets to learn that there have been two more casualties among the higher Goa officials, caused by the prevailing deadly fever at Pangim. On Friday last, died Dr. Barcellos, the Surgeon of the Governor-General of Portuguese India, and on the following day Lieut. George, Aide-de-Camp. In both instances the fever was only of a few hours' duration, when it proved fatal.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—In reviewing the annual report forwarded by the Bombay Government on the working of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay for 1877, the Secretary of State refers in the following terms to the late Mr. O'Leary:—"I concur with your Excellency in Council in the estimate formed of the services of the late First Judge of the Court, Mr. O'Leary. He appears to be equally regarded by the legal profession, and by the general community, as an able, courteous, and zealous public servant. His premature death is justly deplored by your Excellency in Council."

**STAMPS.**—It having been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, Berar, that cotton merchants and agents are in the habit of obtaining receipts from sellers without affixing the usual one anna stamp, as required by the Stamp Act, for sums above twenty rupees, an inquiry was ordered in the matter, and orders have now been issued to those engaged in the cotton trade that if they continue to take the receipts they do at present, without stamping them, they will be prosecuted for infringement of the Stamp Laws. We believe that a similar inquiry by Bombay Collectors will elicit the fact that the practice hitherto followed in the Berars is the custom in this Presidency also.

**GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.**—Four years ago the Government of India proposed that dockyard and military artificers should be granted pensions equal to three-fourths of what they would obtain under the Civil code, if their service on pay exceeding Rs. 10 a month were reckoned superior, and it was recommended that a rule should be passed permitting the Bombay Government to grant such pensions, subject to the conditions that pensions should be awarded under this rule only to men incapacitated for further work, and that no artificer who had rendered less than twenty-five years' actual service, excluding breaks and absence from duty of every kind, should receive a pension without the concurrence of the Government of India. Upon the strong representation of that Government the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the passing of a rule to this effect.

**GRAIN ROBBERIES.**—The statements that have been published to the effect that several of the *employés* of the G. I. P. R. Company have received notice to quit on account of the report of the Grain Commission implicating them in the robberies of grain that have recently taken place on the G. I. P. R. line are, we hear, totally inaccurate. A number of *employés* of the G. I. P. R. have been told that their services will be dispensed with when the monsoon commences; but this has nothing to do with the grain robberies, as every year a certain number of *employés* are discharged when the monsoon commences; and as in consequence of the heavy grain traffic an extra number of hands has been employed this year, there will necessarily be a larger number of hands discharged than usual this monsoon. We make this statement in justice to the *employés* who are going to leave the railway, as they may find some difficulty in getting fresh employment if it is believed that they have been discharged in consequence of being implicated in the grain robberies.

**MATHERAN.**—A Matheran newspaper correspondent says:—"The climate is now delightful and the hill is quite full, but it lacks the spirit of fun and frolic which prevailed last year. The Gymkhana is well attended, especially on Tuesdays and Saturdays, but there are few entertainments going on. Picnics are evidently out of fashion this season, and the only amusements are 'Pub. dances,' at which some merry matrons and gleeful girls delight to disport

themselves. The hill roads are in excellent order, but the condition of the 'ghaut' is deplorable, some places being absolutely dangerous. When a fatal accident takes place the eyes of the authorities will probably open. The Governor arrived one day (of course by goods train), but his visit was angelic in its brevity. There are all the signs of an early monsoon, and the hotels which now let single rooms to two or three lodgers will probably be empty in a fortnight."

ICE.—The complete collapse of the Tudor Ice Company's ice supply is likely to be gratefully remembered hereafter, especially now that the ice ship has come in. The emergency of the situation has tempted private enterprise to take a share in this profitable trade, and henceforth, whatever official privileges they may continue to retain, the Company have lost their monopoly. They have, too, not only lost the monopoly, but in future, if they trade at all, they will be compelled to sell ice at just half the price obtained for many years past. We have already mentioned that a member of the firm of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. has made arrangements for establishing an ice factory; we are now informed that another Company, "the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited," is in course of formation. So that in a short time the Tudor Company will have two formidable rivals, either of which will guarantee us against the recurrence of such an uncomfortable famine as the last.—*Times of India*.

MAHABLESHWAR NEWS.—A correspondent, writing to the *Times of India* from Mahableshwar on the 22nd May, says:—"The Governor is here, and a ball is to be given. Miss Temple was too ill to come up, and so remains at Matheran. The Elphinstone Point tiger has got off; Mr. Ashburner and Major Gillespie had a few shots at the brute, but the density of the jungle and the rocks favoured escape. The Governor's Band play occasionally; the men are in tents. The general exodus commences in a few days, but many will remain until the 15th of June. The Governor rode up from Nagotana; he is a wonderful man for the saddle, and the only surprise is that he is so well after his recent long journey. A small robbery was committed at the bungalow of one of the members of Council a few days ago, but, as usual, the thief has escaped. The place is very full. The price of grain is growing worse, and free trade up here means oppression. The health of the station is excellent. We have fogs every morning."

MUHAMMAD SHAHAB-UD-DIN.—Khan Bahadur, son of the Nawab Jami Jahau, Khan Bahadur, of the Carnatic family, died at Umraoti on the 25th May. He was appointed an attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, on 13th June, 1873, on the recommendations of the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, and the late Honourable R. S. Ellis. Having passed successfully the prescribed examinations, Shahab-ud-Din was advanced last year to the position of Assistant Commissioner, by the Viceroy. The deceased was an intelligent gentleman, of excellent manners, and a great favourite with all officers in the Berars. He returned last week seriously ill from Hyderabad, where he had proceeded to be present at the marriage festivities of his sister. Shahab-ud-Din was a guest of Colonel Sir Richard Meade at the Delhi Assemblage last year, and both that officer and Lord Lytton will, we are sure, regret the premature decease of a nobleman whose appointment to the Berar Commission, although sanctioned as an experimental measure, proved so successful as to induce the Government to open the superior ranks of the Commission to gentlemen of our native aristocracy.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.—The ship *Coldstream* arrived in Bombay harbour on the 18th May from London with 2,500 cases of kerosine oil for the Karachi Municipality. These cases were bought in London in September last, and by the time they are all landed in Karachi will cost Rs. 14 a case, we understand. The cost of kerosine oil in Bombay at the time this oil was bought in London was about Rs. 8 a case, and now kerosine oil can be bought in Bombay for Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.8 a case, with every probability of the price being lower very shortly. What possessed the managing committee of the Municipality to buy kerosine oil in London when they could have bought any quantity in Bombay we are not able to say. Kerosine oil is shipped to Bombay direct from America, and of course must be cheaper there than in London, but nevertheless this extraordinary bargain has been made. The Municipality have paid more than Rs. 24,000 for this oil, and have incurred other expenses on account of this large purchase, a portion of which is to go to other municipalities, but some of them have refused to take the oil, as the price is too high.—*Beacon*.

CARRYING OFF THE TANKS.—There is much lamentation in Bombay over the rape of the tanks, which Sir Richard Temple had removed surreptitiously in the night. It seems an absurdity that troops should be unable to go to sea now a-days unless they have their water carried in iron tanks, considering that wooden tanks keep the water sweeter, and have been used by all the navies of the world from the beginning of time up to about ten years ago. We believe that the authorities of the Bombay and Baroda Railway had the greatest difficulty in persuading the Government to run the risk of using a few wooden tanks—so true is it that the prejudice of progress is sometimes as obstructive as the prejudice of conservatism. The real reason for the seizure of the Municipal tanks was however, we believe, that a serious miscalculation had been

made as to the quantity of water required for the shipping, and that at the last moment it became necessary to get more tanks at any cost or risk. Moreover, of upwards of 100 tanks supplied by a rascally native contractor, nearly one-half were found to be unfit for use. No doubt, it is intended that the Municipal tanks shall be replaced by new tanks which are now in process of construction, but which will not be ready till the expedition has sailed; but we think the Municipality should insist on being paid for its tanks at the rate allowed to ordinary contractors, in which case it would realise a handsome profit on the transaction.—*Bombay Gazette*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* supplies the following particulars of the remarkable mortality that has recently occurred in the higher official circles at Goa:—"The death of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of Portuguese India, Viscount Sergio de Souza, which sad event occurred at his summer residence (Cabo), is generally deplored by the people, as great results were expected from the measures he had had in contemplation for the improvement of the general condition of the country and for facilitating its trade. The sanitary condition of Goa had also claimed his special attention, and he was determined to make an effort to improve it. Goa, however, seems unfortunate in its destiny, and bids fair to remain a miserable country. The illness of the Governor-General was sudden and soon proved fatal; he was attacked with typhoid fever on the 2nd of May, and died on the following day. The Viscountess left for Portugal on the 25th of May, as also the widow and family of the late Chief Secretary to Government. The body of the late Governor-General has been embalmed, and placed in a vault at the convent of St. Chetano, to be eventually transported to Lisbon. The administration of the country is at present carried on by a Council, which is presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Goa. Signor Antonio Sergio de Souza, junior has temporarily taken charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government. He is said to be a man of great ability and energy, and his nomination has given general satisfaction."

THE FADHLI ARABS.—The other day Sultan Ahmad bin Hussain, the newly-elected Chief of the Fadhlis, with a large following, came into Aden to pay his respects to our Resident there, for the first time. The Fadhlis are a tribe of Arabs living along the Arabian coast to the north-east of Aden; the tribe is one of the most powerful and warlike in the neighbourhood. A curious habit is found amongst them, though not universally; they esteem a Zunoos, or illegitimate, far above the legitimate son. The Zunoos are rather proud of their origin, calling themselves after their mother's name;—bin Salma, son of Salma for instance, and the matter reflects discredit on no one. "On the whole," writes General Tremenhare, "considerable laxity of morals appears to prevail amongst these mountaineers." The Indian Government has had dealings with the Fadhlis for some time past; entering into an engagement in 1839, after the bombardment and capture of Aden. We promised to pay them a small yearly stipend, which, ratified by successive treaties, is still continued. Old Sultan Ahmad, the father of the present man, gave us a good deal of trouble. When he was some ninety years old, he came into our territory, within gun-shot of our fortifications, and attacked a kafila, with the avowed intention of annoying us. The old patriarch next got together a large force, meaning, he said, to sit down on the roads for two months, to destroy the ripened crops, "and to show the English what he could do." They dare not, he added, move beyond their walls. So Col. Merewether, the Resident, had to send an expedition; and at last old Sultan Ahmad gave in, pledging himself to abstain in the future from all plunder and violence, to keep the peace, to protect merchants and travellers, and to send a hostage, for good behaviour, to Aden. Sultan Ahmad died in 1870, and was succeeded by his elder son, Haidara, who in turn was succeeded the other day by a second son of Ahmad's, Hussain. This Hussain, General Tremenhare described as "a man of hot, proud temperament, and little inclined to follow in the steps of his more prudent brother." So the Fadhlis are not unlikely to give us trouble again.—*Pioneer*.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was duly celebrated on the 25th May throughout the Indian Empire. In Bombay, as in Calcutta and some other places, the day was, by general assent, observed as a holiday; some of the ships in the harbour were gaily decked with quite a profusion of flags, but the suggestion that there should be an *ad fresco* entertainment was not taken up, and there were no public rejoicings, if the military display in the evening on the Oval be excepted. The whole of the troops stationed in Bombay took part in the *tumasha* in front of the Secretariat, the Rifle Volunteers also, by the wish of the military authorities, joining in. These last mustered about two-hundred, all told. . . . Each regiment was played on to the ground by its own band, and carried the colours. The Brigadier-General was represented by Colonel Hailes, commanding the Royal Artillery at Colaba, who was accompanied by Captain Cooke-Collis, Brigade Staff, and Lieutenant Heath, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General. The ceremony began about a quarter to six, and lasted scarcely half an hour. A salute of thirty-one guns, in three salvos, was fired from the land battery, and the *feu de joie* of the troops was fired between each discharge by the artillery.

The bands played the National Anthem, and at the close of the firing, three cheers were given by the troops for Her Majesty. They were then ordered to break into column to the right, and the march-past commenced in the order given above. The European soldiers and the Volunteers wore white uniforms, which contrasted not unpleasantly with the more showy exterior of the native troops. The 22nd N.I. justly attracted favourable notice on this its first public appearance in Bombay, since its removal from Ahmedabad, and the playing of the band of this regiment was very creditable to the native instrumentalists and the music-master, Herr Thomas. The officers of the Bombay volunteers and a few guests dined at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms on Saturday night; Colonel Sexton filling the chair. . . . The health of Her Majesty was drunk with enthusiasm, and the Volunteer band played the National Anthem, also performing several times during the rest of the evening.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 25. Str. Nizam, Hong Kong.—26. Blair Drummond, Liverpool.—27. Str. India, Goa; str. Akola, Bussorah.—28. Pehlwan, Bhowmuggur.—29. Str. Pera, Suez; str. Rydal Hall, Liverpool.—30. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pera.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Taylor, Col. G. Tucker, Major Gwyant, Capt. A. Broadfoot, Capt. Freeth, Lieut. Slater, Lieut. Paterson, Lieut. Baly, Lieut. Peel, Lieut. Russell, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Beaton, Lieut. Blewett, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Fagan, Conductor E. T. Fox, and Mr. J. Sutherland. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Robert White, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. Boxwell, Dr. James Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Hornby, and Mr. A. W. Darke. From VENICE.—Mr. Kemble and Mr. Francis. From ADEN.—Major and Mrs. Budd, Mr. Prestonjee Dinshaw, and Mr. Framjee and three ladies.

### DEPARTURES.

May 27. Str. Geelong, Aden and Suez; str. Teheran, China, &c.; str. Thessaly, Liverpool; str. Ganes, Elephant Point; str. Castore, Trieste, &c.—28. Str. India, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Asterion, Akyab; V. Shilizzi, Moulmein.—29. Orthes, Bremenhaven.—30. Str. Consett, Vingoria, &c.; str. Pehlwan, Coast and Goa; Knight of the Garter, Bassein; Agra, Straits of Sunda; Tottscome, Calcutta; str. Socotra, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Travancore, Compta, &c.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cates and two children, Mrs. Jones, Capt. Hannell, Brigadier General Kempster, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Davis and infant, Major Mathew, R.E., Mrs. Mathew, and four children, Mrs. B. T. Hill, a Parsee lady and gentleman, Sub-Conductor Hughes, wife, and two children, Lieut. R. B. Newland, Gunner John Armstrong, Col. G. A. Searle, Mrs. C. H. Wilson and child, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. J. Allan, Bombardier S. Riensset, Private Thomas Lee, and Miss Caldecott. For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Smith, Mr. H. L. Pearce, Mr. Leslie Clarke, and Mr. G. Teill. For VENICE.—The Hon. R. and Miss Spaukie, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Bryse, Brigadier General Barry, Mr. Booth, Major McGillivray, Mr. Barrett, and Hon. Miss Dillon. For SEZ.—Professor R. G. Oxenham, Mr. A. E. M. James, and Mr. Macauliffe. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. S. Chambers and two infants, Mr. Irimrose, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Thomas. For BRINDISI.—Mr. McGregor, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. W. Johnstone, Captain Stiffe, Captain Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Raikes. For VENICE.—Mr. C. Tweedle, and Mr. Bieslaner. For GIBRALTAR.—Viscountess de Sorego d'Souza, Mrs. Castro, and Mr. Almeida and child.

## Commercial.

Bombay, May 31, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 29-32d. Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 31-32d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	126 xd.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 90
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	690
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 945
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	Rs. 450
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	...	Rs. 960 xd.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 1250
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	109
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1120
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	283
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	990
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	702½
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	490
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	495
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	725
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1075
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	1200
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	Rs. —
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. —
Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	"
Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	" 9½
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	"
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	"
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 94½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 103½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	18-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	18-11-0
" " "	...	...	...	18-9-6

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-12-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 241
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	do. 232
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	107-14-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	190

## Ceylon.

### CAPE GUARDAFUI.

This lighthouse question is of so great an interest to most of the Europeans in Ceylon that they will heartily agree with the *Pioneer* as to the necessity of something being done in the matter. The coast which it is proposed to light has proved fatal to many a gallant craft, and one of the first ships lost there was shortly after the opening of the Suez Canal. She was the *John Dryden*, and went ashore near Ras Haffoon, eighty-four miles south of Cape Guardafui. The next ships to lay their bones on the same coast were the *Parnassus*, laden with tea; the *Tenasserim*, Rangoon steamer; the *Singapore*, a Calcutta passenger ship; the *Kangchaw*, which was lost on the west side whilst bound to China; and, more recently, the *Meikong* and the *Cashmere*, the particulars of which disasters are still fresh in the memories of Ceylon people. All these wrecks forcibly indicate the dangerous nature of the locality, and would suggest a new route during the S.W. monsoon. In the opinion of an experienced navigator, Captain Lapage, of the Star steamer *Pleiades*, whose familiarity with the passage through the Suez Canal to Colombo and Calcutta enables him to speak with some confidence and authority, a full-powered steamer will easily steam against the monsoon after leaving Colombo and not lose much ground passing to the eastward of Socotra, which is the new route; but a steamer going down from Calcutta or Rangoon would find it more expeditious to go to the southward, and thereby escape both wind and current. None of these steamers would therefore go east of Socotra, but would take the usual Guardafui route, their commanders trusting to their own skill to keep clear of danger. But it will be remembered that the skill of the captain of the *Meikong*, who was on the bridge when the steamer went aground, and who had been running the same route for many years, did not save the steamer. Perhaps he was too venturesome; and it may be here remarked that if the land is not made before nightfall there is plenty of room to go twenty miles north of Guardafui before turning to the westward. Whilst, however, a light on Cape Guardafui would be a great blessing, it may also prove to be a great curse, owing to the fact that the land is invariably covered with a haze, and a commander might run for the beacon, expecting to see it ten miles off, and by the treacherous currents be driven on shore close to the light. Nevertheless, a light will be an improvement, if the natives do not destroy it, which will have to be guarded against. Now that the British Government have bought Socotra, there will in time be a coaling station made there, and then all vessels will go east of Socotra if they want coal. It is therefore all the more apparent that every precaution should be taken to render this part of the passage from England to Ceylon and India as safe as human appliances can make it; and we earnestly trust that the respective Governments concerned will lose no further time in preliminary negotiations, but will at once erect the beacon, and subsequently settle about its cost and maintenance.

## Miscellaneous.

COFFEE.—There is no change in the prospects of the coffee crop for 1878-79, the weather continuing favourable to the maturing of wood and the development of blossom. If there be any difference to note, it will be found in the reports from the Matale and Kallebokka districts, from which the accounts are more favourable than they were a month ago. Recent fine weather has induced the show of several blossoms, which in the aggregate will, it is believed, make up fairly average crops. Picking on the Ouvah side of the island is now well advanced, and, so far as we have heard, with good results, both as regards quantity and quality.—*Ceylon Times*, May 7.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—H.E. the Governor and Lady Longden have left Nuwera Eliya for the Pavilion, Kandy; and Sir James Longden, according to arrangements, was to attend a meeting of the Executive Council in Colombo; subsequently returning to Kandy for the celebration of the Queen's birthday, and the opening of the Prince of Wales's Fountain.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 25.)

**ARMSTRONG, L. H. C.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the Kotri div., Indus Valley State Railway.

**BROUGHTEN, Hon. L. P. D.**, took his seat as an offic. judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 11th inst.

**CAPEL, Major A. W.**, offic. junior asst. supt., to offic. as senior asst. supt., Reserve Remount Depots, v. Capt. L. F. Jamieson, on leave.

**CLARKE, Lieut. col. W. C. S.**, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Col. Lamb.

**DAVIS.**—The services of Mr. J. C. Davis, asst. comr. of the 1st grade in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

**DAVIS, J. C.**, asst. comr., 1st grade, in British Burmah, is app. to offic. as political asst., 1st class, and is posted to Mandalay as asst. resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. H. L. St. Barbe.

**DUNS, D. A.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the 1st div., Sindia State Railway, during such time as Mr. H. D. LaTouche, exec. engr., 1st grade, acts as engr.-in-chief of that line.

**FARRER—NICHOLETTIS.**—The following tempy. proms. are made in the Berar com., from May 3, consequent on the departure of Capt. R. Bullock, officg. depy. comr., 3rd class, on priv. leave:—Major A. Farrer, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as depy. comr., 3rd class. Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

**GORDON—MORRISON.**—The following permanent proms. are ordered in the superior accounts estab. of the P.W. dept.:—Mr. D. C. Gordon from examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade (examiner 3rd class, 1st grade, tempy. rank), to examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade. Mr. F. Morrison, depy. examiner (examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade, tempy. rank), to examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade.

**GRANT, P.**, is app. asst. opium agent at Ratlam, vice Mr. Wilson, retired, from date of receiving charge.

**HARE.**—In granting three months' priv. leave to Major D. W. Laughton, officg. asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned dists., the following tempy. proms. are made in the Berar com., from the 16th idem:—Mr. Taj-ud-Din Hussein, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class. Mr. R. D. Hare, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

**LAMB, Col. T.**, depy. comr. of the 2nd grade in Assam, to offic. as depy. comr. of the 1st grade during absence on furl. of Mr. A. L. Clay, c.s., and from date on which Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, c.s., took charge of the district of Sylhet.

**MACKENZIE, the Hon. A.**, secy. to Govt. of Bengal, has been elected a trustee of the Indian Museum, in the place of Mr. H. J. Reynolds, resigned.

**MARTIN—FOX.**—Lieut. M. Martin, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Peshawur div., Mily. Works. The leave granted to Mr. F. G. B. Fox, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is cancelled, that officer not having availed himself thereof.

**MARTYN, temp. asst. engr.**, 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, has been posted to the Agra div.

**PAUL, G. C.**, barrister-at-law, to be advocate gen. for Bengal.

**PRIDEAUX—PEACOCK.**—The following promotions in the graded list of Political officers are made from March 25:—Capt. W. F. Prideaux, Political agent, 3rd class (on furl.), to be Political agent, 2nd class, substantive pro tem., v. Col. Wright. Brevet major H. P. Peacock, officg. Political agent, 2nd class, to be Political agent, 3rd class, substantive pro tem., v. Capt. Prideaux, but to continue to offic. as Political agent, 2nd class.

**SMITH, C. H. G.**, app. a temp. paymaster, 3rd grade, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

**TAYLOR, G. F.**, asst. patrol in the Inland Customs Dept., to offic. on probation as a sub asst. consrvr. of forests, from April 25. Mr. Taylor is posted to the Central Provinces.

**TOOGOOD, J. H.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Madras Famine Relief Works, is retrnsfd. to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

### STATE RAILWAYS.

The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Mr. F. Morrison, temporary examiner of guaranteed railway accounts Lahore, is appointed to the examinership of the accounts of the open line, Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner of P.W. accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the examinership of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore.

Mr. W. G. Bayley, deputy examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the examinership of P.W. accounts, Hyderabad.

Mr. W. H. Marten, temporary deputy examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to Bombay, vice Mr. Bayley.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. L. Gallot, superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank Western System of State Railways, Mr. H. T. Geohegan, superintending engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, on the 22nd March, 1878.

The undermentioned officers are transfd. to the N.W.P. for employment on Provincial Railways:—

From Western System of State Railways.—Messrs. R. E. Wright and J. A. D. Lloyd, exec. engrs., 4th grade, tempy. rank.

From British Burmah.—Messrs. R. T. Denne and J. E. Gabbett, asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts is app. to the P.W.D. as a tempy. asst. examiner, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS COMMISSION.

Major M. Protheroe, dep. supt., Port Blair, reported his return from priv. leave, and received charge of the dep. supt.'s office from Capt. R. J. Wimberley, 1st asst. supt., on April 4.

Pending the confirmation of the Govt. of India, the following tempy. proms. are made, consequent on the departure, on furl. to Europe, of Capt. W. B. Birch, 2nd asst. supt.:—

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd asst. supt., to offic. as 2nd asst. supt.

Mr. F. E. Tason, extra asst. supt. of the 2nd class, to offic. as 3rd asst. supt.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, extra asst. supt. of the 2nd class, to offic. as extra asst. supt. of the 1st class.

Capt. R. J. Wimberley, 1st asst. supt., Andaman and Nicobars, having been placed on duty in charge of convicts proceeding from Calcutta to Port Blair on March 20, his subsidiary leave will be held to have ceased from that date.

### CONSULAR.

Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Schepelmann as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. H. Barckhausen.

Mr. H. Chiaves, as acting vice-consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

Mr. H. Chiaves, as acting consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez.

Mr. C. Albertone, as vice-consul for Italy at Rangoon.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 22.)

The services of Mr. W. R. Green, asst. supt. of police, Dacca, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Mr. C. A. Sopitt, officg. asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. T. Foster is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police, and is posted to Moorshedabad.

Mr. O. B. Wood, asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, inspr. of schools, Presidency Circle, is app. tempy. to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, from April 17, v. Mr. E. Roper Lethbridge, M.A., C.I.E., this cancels the orders of prom. Dr. W. Robson tempy. to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor Hooghly College, is confirmed in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational service, from April 17, v. Dr. W. Robson, deceased.

Mr. J. Willson, Professor, Patna College, is app. tempy. to the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service, from April 17, v. Mr. A. W. Garrett.

Surg. D. W. D. Comins is app. to act as civil surg. of Nuddea, during the absence on furl. of Surg. major C. E. W. Bensley.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, May 18.)

Inspr. R. Foster, to hold charge of the current duties of the dist. supt. of police, Aligarh, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. G. Parker.

Mr. J. Woodburn, asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr., Fyzabad, from April 11.

Mr. S. H. James, under secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, to offic. as junior secy. to Govt., N.W.P., and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Smeaton.

Mr. C. J. Connell, 1st asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, to offic. as under secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, 2nd asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, to offic. as 1st asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh.

Mr. W. R. Barry, asst. comr. Jhansi, to be 2nd asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, during the deputation of Mr. Holderness.

The Rev. B. Hammond, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to be chaplain of Jhansi, from April 20.

Surg. J. McConaghey, officg. civil surg., Jaunpore, to be a civil surg., 2nd class, Muzaffarnagar, from Oct. 2, 1877, v. Surg. Major G. S. Sutherland, but to remain at Jaunpore till further orders.

From April 5, the date on which Capt. E. E. Grigg proceeded on priv. leave, Major J. R. Marett, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

From April 11, the date on which Mr. J. Woodburn received charge of the Fyzabad dist., Mr. H. S. Boys, officg. depy. comr., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.

From April 18, the date on which Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt assumed



charge of his office at Mirzapur:—Mr. H. H. Butts, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade; and Capt. T. R. Cowie, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Mr. P. J. White, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. S. Porter.

Mr. W. H. Wright, offic. principal, Benares College, to revert to his substantive app. as Professor of History and Philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. J. C. Nesfield.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, asst. mag., to be a mag. of the 2nd class as a special case.

Mr. H. B. Pannett, asst. coll., Bijnor, to be an asst. coll. of the 1st class.

Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, S.C., is transfd. from the Robilkhund to the Lucknow Provincial div.

Mr. F. S. A. Orchard, asst. engr., 1st grade, Meerut dist., Meerut Provincial div., passed the deptl. standard examination in Hindustani on May 6.

Surg. J. C. Fullerton, offic. civil surg. of Nuddea, is app. to act as supt. of the Central Jail at Bhagulpore during the abs. on leave of Surg. W. E. Battersby.

Surg. J. C. Fullerton is also app. to act as civil surg. of Bhagulpore.

Col. G. A. Searle, M.S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, who reported his return from the priv. leave granted him on May 11, is tempy. attached to the chief engr.'s office from that date.

Mr. P. B. Roberts, offic. exec. engr., 4th grade, will revert to his permanent rank of asst. engr., 1st grade on May 11, in consequence of the return to duty on that date of Col. G. A. Searle, M.S.C.

Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., asst. director of State Railways, North Eastern System, is app. to be also *ex-officio* asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., Railway Branch.

Mr. F. F. Handley, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of that dist. during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. S. Beadon.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, May 25.)

Insp. H. A. Emile to hold charge of the current duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Ogilvie.

The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, late chaplain of Lucknow cantonments, to be chaplain of Mussoorie, from May 2.

Col. C. Reay, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Roorkee during the absence on deputation of Capt. F. W. Chatterton.

Surg. Major W. H. Muschamp, 4th Hussars, is app. to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Muttra, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Surg. E. A. H. Roe, from May 1.

From April 1, the date on which Messrs. H. P. Mulock, G. R. C. Williams, W. T. Martin, F. W. Porter, and T. F. Harkness were app. joint mags. of the 2nd grade:—Messrs. F. B. Mulock, E. Stack, D. F. Addis, A. W. Cruickshank, and H. M. Bird, asst. mags. and colls., to offic. as joint mags., 2nd grade.

From April 6, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Fatehpur:—Mr. T. F. Harkness, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. E. Rose, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 18, the date on which Mr. R. G. Hardy proceeded on leave:—Mr. J. Macpherson, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 9, the date on which Mr. M. S. Howell received charge of the Fatehpur dist.:—Mr. E. Rose, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. T. R. Wyer, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 12, the date on which Mr. W. T. Church received charge of the Benares dist.:—Mr. G. J. Laidman, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. F. Giles, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 19, the date on which Mr. W. H. Hudson received charge of the Ghazipur dist.:—Mr. W. Holmes, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. F. L. Petre, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 22, the date on which Mr. F. L. Petre proceeded on leave:—Mr. H. Fraser, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 22, the date on which Mr. F. N. Wright received charge of the office of director, agriculture, and commerce, N.W.P. and Oudh:—Mr. F. Baker, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. A. E. Casey, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 24, the date on which Mr. E. White received charge of the Allahabad dist.:—Mr. J. L. Denniston, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. H. Harrison, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 27, the date on which Mr. A. M. Markham received charge of the Allahabad dist.:—Mr. E. White, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From April 30, the date on which Mr. J. B. Thomson proceeded on priv. leave:—Mr. J. B. Fuller, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Mr. J. C. Nesfield:—Mr. K. Deighton to revert to the 3rd grade, and Mr. W. N. Boutflower to the 4th grade of the Educational Dept. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bulandshahr, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Thomas.

The Rev. W. D. Cowley, chaplain, is transfd. from Mussoorie to Agra, from May 10.

The trusts of Mr. C. W. McMin, joint mag., 1st grade, from Agra to Gorakhpur, and Mr. C. D. Steel, asst. mag. and coll., from Saharanpur to Agra, are hereby cancelled.

Col. C. Reay, offic. cantonment mag., Roorkee, to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. G. Campbell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Bahraich dist. Fyzabad provincial div., to the Rae Bareilly Local Railway Survey Div.

Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Lucknow provincial div. to the charge of the Bahraich dist., Fyzabad provincial div.

The services of Capt. W. Willcocks were placed at the disposal of the C.-in-C. on April 6.

Lieut. J. Clibborn, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the 4th to the 1st circle of irrigation works, N.-W. Provinces.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 25.)

Mr. J. Elliott, supt. Male Normal School, Jubbulpore, is app. to offic. as inspr. of schools, Eastern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thompson.

Mr. J. Jones, head-quarters inspr. at Mandla, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mandla, from the date he received charge of the Mandla police from Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 18.)

Mr. C. A. Soppitt, offic. asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to the dist. of Darrang, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, asst. comr., 3rd grade, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Lata, in the dist. of Sylhet.

Under the provisions of Sec. 37 of Act X. of 1872, the chief comr. is pleased to invest Babu Madhub Chandra Bordoloi, offic. extra asst. comr., Darrang, with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

The chief comr. is pleased to make the following transfer of an acct. attached to the P.W.D., Assam:—

Mr. W. C. Phillips, acct., 4th grade, from central office of accts. to Shillong div.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 25.)

BUSHAR, Hon. lieut. and asst. comy. R., Army Remount Depot, is transfd. to the Pension Estab. on an invalid pension of Rs. 175 per mensem, payable in India.

DALY, Lieut. E. D. H., Bengal staff corps, squad. officer 2nd regt. Central India Horse, to offic. as junior asst. supt., Reserve Remount Depots, v. Major Capel.

HAMILTON.—The app. of Lieut. Col. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., R.A., to offic. as supt., Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, is cancelled.

HUGHES.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major and brevet lieut. col. C. J. Hughes, from May 15.

MONTANARO, Lieut. C. A., R.A., to offic. as 2nd subalt., Panjab Frontier Force, No. 2 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, v. Lieut. W. H. Frith, on furl.

MORRIS.—The services of Lieut. J. G. Morris, 44th foot, offic. wing officer, on probation, 14th (the Ferozepore) N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

RAVENSHAW.—MACIVOR.—The following order, dated May 1, issued by the comdt., Central India Horse, consequent on the services of Capt. A. H. S. Neill having been placed at the displ. of the Mily. Dept., is confd.:—Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, offic. 3rd squad. comdr. 1st regt., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.; and Lieut. J. Macivor, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.

REAY.—The services of Col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Home Dept.

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The Gazette of India contains the following notification, dated Simla, May 10:—

In supersession of the Resolution of the Govt. of India, dated June 7, 1866, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the rule prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance to a public officer transferred from one substantive appointment to another, when the transfer is accompanied by promotion, does not apply if the monthly pay of the officer, when he is transferred, is not more than Rs. 400, and the immediate addition to it, in consequence of the transfer, is not more than Rs. 50.

## PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication of the following addenda and corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

Civil Pension Code, Chapter XXII, page 67.

Add the following to Section 124 in this chapter as clause (c):—

124 (c).—"A pension granted under clause a (1 or 2) will, unless the pensioner is more than sixty years old, in which case it will be permanent, continue, in the first instance, for two years only. At the end of eighteen months the pensioner shall be examined afresh by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, upon whose report the Local Government will decide whether the pension shall be continued, or not, for a further term, or permanently, and whether the pensioner shall be subjected or not to further medical examination."

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 20.)

BIRCH, Sub lieut. R. L. C., to be lieut. to 70th N.I., subject to the approval of H.M.; dated Feb. 12.

CHATFIELD, Major C. K., 51st foot, app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, is posted to the 2nd circle.

EYRE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 9, app. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, wing officer 23rd N.I., on return from furl., to offic. as qmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. S. V. Gordon, offic. as adjt.

GARDNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, app. Lieut. H. Gardner to offic. as instr. of musketry to 2-1st foot, v. Lieut. A. Smith, prom., and pending the arrival from England of an officer qualified for the appointment.

GLEIG, Capt. C. F., dep. asst. adjt. gen., is removed from the 2nd to the 8th circle.

HEPBURN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, app. Capt. A. B. Hepburn, wing officer 26th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, seconded on appt. to the brigade staff.

LAWSON—CHISHOLM—GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 7, app. the following Committee of Paymastership, consequent on the app. of Capt. R. Elias as offic. brigade major at Sialkot:—Lieut. col. J. Lawson, President; Capt. D. T. Chisholm and J. L. J. Gordon, Members. Capt. Chisholm will offic. as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MACKINNON, Major W. C., dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, to be asst. adjt. gen. for musketry at head quarters.

MONTANARO, Lieut. A., supernum. on the estab. 35th N.I., to be wing officer to 43rd N.I., v. Lieut. T. Lay.

WARDE.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated April 29, directing Lieut. col. S. G. Warde, Bengal inf., on return from England, to do general duty at Fort William.

WILLIAMS—AIREY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. H. S. Williams, 1st batt. 5th fus., to be major, from April 23. Capt. R. H. B. Airey, 2nd batt. 9th regt., to be major, from April 30.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 23.)

BRUCE, Lieut. H. M., 51th regt., is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission, dated May 16.

BRUCE—LESLIE.—Bareilly Brig. order confd., dated May 14, directing Col. A. A. Bruce, 37th N.I., to assume com. of the station, during abs. of the major gen. comdg., on inspection duty. Dated May 14, app. Lieut. and Adj. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, during the absence of the dep. asst. adjt. gen., on inspection duty.

BURRELL—Oudh Div. order confd., dated May 14, app. Lieut. E. Burrell, 85th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. of the division, with effect from March 22, v. Capt. R. G. Kennedy, transfd. to Rawal Pindi div., and until the app. of a permanent incumbent.

JAMESON, Lieut. W. H., 1-3rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer of 39th N.I., on prob., dated May 13.

LESLIE.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., dated May 9, app. Lieut. and Adj. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to offic. as depy. judge advocate to the gen. court-martial ordered to re-assemble on May 10.

MORIARTY, Major M. P., staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., 38th N.I., vice Major C. J. Farquharson, who vacates on proceeding on leave on m.c.

NELSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, app. Lieut. F. W. G. H. Nelson to offic. as instructor of musketry to 40th foot, with effect from the 10th idem, during the absence of Lieut. H. F. Turnbull, on gen. leave.

PORTER.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following transfr.:—Lieut. C. R. Porter, from the 30th N.I., to be offic. wing officer, 32nd N.I., vice Capt. T. Nicholls, on furl.

PRESTON.—Cherat station order confd., dated May 13, app. Lieut. and adjt. J. J. Preston, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to offic. as station staff officer, from the 12th idem.

ROBOTHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, app. Lieut. I. G. C. Robotham to offic. as interpr. in 63rd foot, v. Lieut. W. F. Nuthall, proceeded on leave, no qualified officer being available.

TURNBULL.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. H. F. Turnbull to be capt. 40th regt. from May 8.

WELMAN, Lieut. W., to be interpr. to 85th regt., v. Burrell, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a med. board, there being no fully qualified subalt. available, dated May 7.

#### MUSKETRY PRIZES.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 30.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has much pleasure in publishing to the army the result of the competition, by the British and native armies serving in Bengal, for his Excellency's musketry prizes.

283 non-commissioned officers and men of the royal artillery and British cavalry, 2,771 of the British infantry, 319 of the native cavalry, and 7,437 of the native infantry competed for these prizes.

The results are, in the opinion of Sir F. P. Haines, most satisfactory. His Excellency's congratulations are offered to—

The 11th "Prince Albert's Own" Hussars (now in England), on having made the best average score among the royal artillery and British cavalry.

The 1st battalion 14th (Buckinghamshire) regiment, on having won the Commander-in-Chief's Cup with the splendid score of 745 points.

Colour Sergeant J. J. MacManus, of the 1st Battalion 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, on having made with the Martini-Henry rifle the best score among all the Infantry competitors, 48 out of a possible 56 points, at 700 and 800 yards, and on having won his Excellency's prize gold watch.

Troop Sergeant Major Jennings, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, on being the best shot in the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, and the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's prize sword.

The 4th Punjab Infantry, on having made the best aggregate score,

632 points, of the 53 regiments which competed, with the Snider rifle: thus winning the Commander-in-Chief's money prize of Rs. 100; and to Naick Lakha Singh, of the same regiment, on having won "The Magdala medal, with the fine score of 47 out of a possible 56 points, at 500 and 600 yards.

Sowar Zulfikar Khan, 15th Bengal Carleton's Mooltanee Cavalry, on being the best shot in the Native Cavalry, and winner of his Excellency's prize sword.

Sir F. P. Haines also desires that his approval may be made known to the competitors generally in all regiments, and particularly to the winning teams of the 1-14th foot, and 4th Punjab Infantry.

#### THE LUCKNOW SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

H.E. the C. in C. has much pleasure in publishing to the Bengal Army the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Lucknow in Nov. last.

The Exhibition, as to the number of corps competing, has been a small one, but, though small, it has proved in no way inferior as regards quality; and further, as regimental committees have certified that the articles exhibited were *bona fide* the work of the men, the C. in C. considers the result satisfactory on the whole. The articles exhibited were divided into sixteen classes; and of the thirty-nine corps and departments which exhibited, a total of one hundred and forty-one exhibitors in the different classes were represented; amongst these, H.E. observes, eleven contributors from four different native regiments.

The C. in C. is gratified with the remarks of the committee on some of the articles exhibited by men of British regiments, the details of which are given in their report. The conduct of the men who assisted in the work and decoration of the Exhibition is also favourably reported on.

H.E. begs to express his best thanks to Lieut. gen. C. T. Chamberlain, c.s.i., comdg. Oudh div., and to the committee, for the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties, and to whom is mainly due the satisfactory results of the Exhibition.

The labour and trouble bestowed by Lieut. col. Howey, Bengal infantry, upon the numerous duties of hony. secy., are deserving of special notice.

Comdg. officers are recommended to purchase copies of the report for distribution amongst their men.

The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presy., will be held at Meeran Meer in the first week of Nov. next.

#### MEDICAL.

BATT, First Class Vet. surg., asst. supt. Horse Breeding Operations, to offic. as gen. supt. of Horse Breeding Operations.

CRAWFORD, Vet. surg. F. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meerut, for duty with the 15th (King's) hussars, at that station.

DAWSON.—The services of Surg. L. R. Dawson are placed temp. at the disp. of the Home Dept.

MULLEN, Surg. D., M.D., attached to the Meywar Bheel Corps, is app. to offic. as med. officer in charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

THOMAS—CAMPELL—EMERSON.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be surgs. in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presy. of Bengal; they are accordingly admitted into the service:—Surgs. S. J. Thomson, R. N. Campbell, and G. A. Emerson.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, C.S., for twenty months, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, from March 19 last. Mr. E. B. Baker, dep. inspr. gen. of police, subsidiary leave for twenty days. Mr. W. Crooke, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, Gorakhpur, priv. leave for three months, is hereby cancelled. Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, asst. engr., 1st grade, Etawah dist., Agra Provincial div., priv. leave for three months, from April 3. Mr. C. A. Perrin, asst. engr., Agra Canal, the special leave for three months, is changed to priv. leave of absence. Mr. W. H. Reynolds, asst. comdr. of forests of the 1st grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is granted priv. leave of abs. for three months from the 15th inst. Mr. H. T. Geoghagan, exoc. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed priv. leave for two months and eighteen days, from May 9. Mr. H. Bell, engr. in chief, Sindia State Railway, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, temp. rank, is granted two months and twenty-five days' priv. leave. Mr. J. H. Corbett, asst. engr., 1st grade, Larkana div., Indus Valley State Railway, is granted priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank) Sutlej Bridge div., is granted three months' leave to study the native languages from June 1. Mr. V. Ball, asst. of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted furl. for two years from the 20th prox. Mr. W. C. Thomas, dist. supt. of police, Meerut, is granted priv. leave for two months, from June 1. Mr. W. H. Dawe, asst. secy., Board of Revenue, N.W.P., is granted two months' priv. leave, from May 16. The Rev. M. Lamert, chaplain of Agra, is granted priv. leave for three months, from May 10. Mr. F. S. Moore, asst. engr., Bhongau div., Lower Ganges Canal, priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. Thompson, B.A., inspr. of schools, Eastern Circle, leave for fifteen months on med. certificate, from the 10th inst.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. L. Chernside, c.n., R.A., from date of embarkation, prep. to retirement from the service. Col. F. W. Bond, on private affairs, for eight months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. and Brevet. col. J. McK. Macintyre, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Meredith, 1-3th foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. C. E. LeQuessne, 1-18th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. J.

N. Steel, 25th N.I., to Kasauli, from May 20, to Sept. 20. Surg. major J. T. M. Symons, M.D., to Bombay for one month. Surg. Major C. T. Paske, for six months on private affairs. Major C. E. Stewart, Bengal staff corps, wing comdr., 5th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, for eighteen months on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. R. B. Pu ford, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, N.W.P., P.W.D., for two years on private affairs. Lieut. G. W. Auson, Bengal staff corps, Cantonment mag., Ranikhet, for eight months, on private affairs. Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, is for one year 305 days, and not as previously notified.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 24.)

BAYNES, Major C. D., staff corps, to be Govt. agent, Chepauk, paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt., vice Lieut.-col. Tyrrell, who is permitted at his own request to resign these appts.

DUNCAN, D., M.A., prof. of logic and moral philosophy, Presidency College, has passed the prescribed examination in Sanskrit.

### MILITARY.

HALEMAN, Capt. F. L., having completed twenty years' service, to be major in Madras staff corps, from May 26.

STRAKER.—H.G. the Gov. in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A., of his app. of comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, from the date of his relief.

TYRRELL.—The services of Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell Govt. Agent, Chepauk, paymr. of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Govt., are replaced at the disp. of the Mily. Dept.

THE MADRAS NATIVE ARMY—CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS ON NATIVE OFFICERS. H.E. Sir Neville Chamberlain has issued the following Order, dated June 21:—

It being necessary that the Commander-in-Chief should always have at his disposal full information as to the character, qualifications, and services of each native officer of the army, H.E. directs that a confidential report affording this information be annually submitted by every officer in command of a native regiment.

2. This report is to be prepared in accordance with the form which will be issued by the Adjutant General, and is to accompany the annual inspection report, of which it will in future form part.

3. Through the means of such reports the Commander-in-Chief will become possessed of reliable information on a subject most important to the future well-being and efficiency of the Native Army—through them native officers of high character and qualifications will be able to feel assured that their merits are known to the Commander-in-Chief and Government, and are to be found year by year on record; whilst any native officer not deserving to come within that category will also be aware that his shortcomings stand registered against him.

4. As nothing to the prejudice of any native officer's character should stand on record against him in this report, without his being aware of the fact, the Commander-in-Chief directs that whenever a native officer is unfavourably reported upon therein, the purport of such entry is to be communicated to him by the commanding officer at orderly room, in the presence of the wing, or squadron commander, and of the adjutant of the regiment.

5. Government has of late years done much to raise the position and to increase the emoluments of the native officers of the army, and in return it requires from them efficiency, probity, impartiality, and continuous devotion to duty.

### TRANSFERS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following appointment and transfers of officers of the R.A. are notified:—

Capt. P. F. Blackwood, 3rd brig., app. to B baty. B. brig. R.H.A.

Lieut. C. T. Blewitt, from 9th brig., to B baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. E. H. Paterson, from 8th brig. to D baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. H. J. Baly, from 9th brig., to H baty. 1st brig.

Lieut. G. A. Frost, from 11th brig., to 12th baty. 8th brig.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Aurangabad, March 26.—Sub lieut. A. Adye, 1-2nd foot, probationer, Bengal staff corps, doing duty 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

Bangalore, March 27.—Lieut. H. F. D. Ramsden, 67th foot.

Wellington, April 20.—Lieut. J. Lamb, 2-16th foot; and Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, 2-16th foot.

Mangalore, April 20.—Sub lieut. F. B. Deane, 67th foot, probationer, staff corps.

French Rocks, April 20.—Sub lieut. M. Clements, 14th foot, probationer, staff corps.

Rangoon, April 20.—Sub lieut. E. Vansittart, 63rd foot, probationer, staff corps.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Secunderabad, May 6.—Surg. major A. Turner, British med. service, doing duty 12th lancers.

Lieuts. R. Wynyard, R.A., and J. M. Schreiber, 2-16th foot.

Kamptee, May 6.—Private W. Jones, 33rd foot.

### MEDICAL.

BARROW, Surg. major T. S., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty 67th foot, Bangalore, to doing duty 33rd foot, Kamptee.

GUINNESS, Surg. major H. C., A.M.D., from expiration of leave, to doing duty R.A., Bangalore.

ROBINSON, R. H., is admitted as a surg. on the Madras Establishment, from May 6.

WATERS, Surg. major J. M., A.M.D., from doing duty depot, Poonamallee, to med. charge, depot, Poonamallee.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 30.)

ACWORTH, H. A., acting extra first asst. in charge of Panch Mahals, is app. to act as political agent in the Rewa Kanta, in add. to his present duties, during the absence of Major H. N. Reeves.

ASTON, H. F., assumed charge of his duties as acting asst. in Kattywar on the 15th inst.

SADLER, Lieut. J. H., acted as political agent in the Mahi Kanta, in add. to his own duties as acting asst. political agent, from March 20 to May 3.

WEST, Major E. W., resumed charge of the office of joint administrator of Sangli from Col. T. M. Baumgartner on May 14.

WILTSHIRE—AUDING.—The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to app. the mags. of the 1st class in the dist. of Dharwar named below to be mags. in charge of the divs. comprising the talukas mentioned against their respective names:—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, the talukas of Dharwar, Nawalgund, and Bon; Mr. J. C. Auding, the talukas of Hangal, Raibennur, Karajgi, and Kod.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard.—Private Wilson, 83rd foot; Sub lieuts. Cox, 14th N.I., and Stayner Francis, 15th N.I.

Lower Standard.—Driver Smith, R.H.A.; Lieut. G. E. Rogers, Private T. Wood, Private W. E. Perry, and Private E. Flannery, 3rd Hussars; Serjt. Goulter, R.A.; Lieut. Bethell, Corporal Cranham, Corporal Easter, and Corporal Hayhurst, R.E.; Sub. Lieut. Elston, Serjt. Corby, and Corporal Hargan, 2nd foot; Capt. Groube, 7th foot; Lance Corporal Helings and Private Westfield, 11th foot; Private Houllban, 66th foot; Private Livingstone, 68th foot; Lieut. Graves and second Lieut. Enriquez, 83rd foot; Surg. Tutbill, Surg. K. R. Kirtikar, and H. P. Jervis, Hospital Apprentice Bryce, sub. Med. dept.

The candidates named below have been reported by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on May 6:—

Persian:—Lieut. G. S. Eyre, staff corps, wing officer, 5th N.I.

Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieut. C. T. Reay, 63rd foot, on prob., 38th N.I.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 30.)

BOUGHTON.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated May 7, directing Col. W. R. Boughton, 3rd regt. N.L.I., to assume com. of the dist., from May 3, v. Brigr. Gen. Barry, C.B., proceeded on leave.

BROUGH.—Hydrabad station order confd., dated May 12, directing Capt. J. F. Brough, R.A., to offic. as supt. of bazaars in addition to his other duties.

FAGAN.—Consequent on Major T. W. Sanders, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, having been granted leave on med. certificate, the following promotion in the Commissariat Dept. is ordered, from 7th inst.:—Capt. J. L. Fagan, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

GRAVES—STEVENS—MOORE.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) J. C. Graves, C.B., cav., to be col., with the col.'s allowance, from May 24. Senior Major (Brevet Lieut. col.) S. W. O. Stevens, Cadre 3rd L.C., to be lieut. col. from May 24, 1878, v. Graves, prom. Capt. (Lieut. col. in the staff corps) A. T. Moore, v.c., Cadre 3rd light cav., to have the position of major from May 24, v. Stevens, prom.

MONTEITH, A. M., of the 72nd foot, officg. squad. officer, 2nd regt. Sind Horse, is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, from Oct. 5, 1876, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

WALCOTT—TEED—FAGAN.—Consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. E. S. Walcott, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following proms. and reversions in the commissariat dept. are ordered, from 11th inst.:—Capt. E. S. Walcott, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be actg. depy. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Capt. T. Teed, actg. depy. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Capt. J. L. Fagan, actg. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to constitute the following div. of the Kaladgi dist., and H. E. in Council is pleased to app. the mag. of the 1st class named below to be mags. in charge of the divs. entered against their respective names:—

The Talukas of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Mr. J. H. Todd, mag., 1st class.

The Talukas of Bagewari, Bijapur, Mudibehal, Mr. H. F. Silcock, mag., 1st class.

Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte to be 2nd class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge at Murbad, in the Tanna dist.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe to be 2nd class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge at Dahiware, in the Sattara dist.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, May 24.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. B., 9th brig., has been posted to No. 16 baty. 8th brig., R.A.

BOYD, Col. M., 2nd in com., 11th N.I., to offic. as comdt., Asseerghur, v. Col. Ker, on furl.

BROUGH.—Hyderabad Station order confd., dated May 13, directing Captain J. F. Brough, R.A., to perform the duties of Station staff officer, in add. to his own.

DAUNT, Lieut., 7th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 1st N.I., on prob.

DAVIES—WAY.—The undermentioned sub. lieuts. will attend the long course of garrison instruction which will commence at Bangalore on June 15:—Sub. Lieut. Davies, 11th foot, Sub. Lieut. Way, 2-15th foot, Sub. Lieut. Barton, 66th foot.

GALLOWAY, Major J., wing comdr. 29th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., with effect from April 10, v. Lieut. col. Tanner, offic. as asst. adjt. gen. Major G. C. Sartorius, staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major Galloway.

GORDON, Lieut., 59th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer to 20th N.I., on prob.

JACOB—WANDBY—STEVENSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 5, directing Major W. Jacob, wing comdr. 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. S. J. Wandby, adjt., to offic. as wing comdr.; and Lieut. F. Stevenson, wing officer, to offic. as adjt. in add. to his own duties in succession to Lieut. Col. Gayer, proceeded to Europe.

JAMES.—Order confd., dated May 6, directing Lieut. M. James, squad. officer and offic. adjt. 3rd light cav., to offic. in the latter app., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Feb. 17.

JAMES—RYVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 26, directing Major C. F. James, offic. wing comdr. 2nd (P.W.O.) grenadiers, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. C. M. Ryves, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Fagan, on furl.

MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 12, directing Capt. M. Mayne, squad. officer 3rd L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., with effect from the 3rd idem, v. Capt. Stevens, app. to the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C.

NEWPORT.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 20, directing Major C. P. Newport, S.C., to resume his duties as offic. wing comdr., v. Major Forteach, offic. as 2nd in com.

PRITCHARD.—Under instructions from India Head-quarters, it is intimated that Major H. F. Pritchard, No. 18 baty. 8th brig., has been transfd. to H baty. 1st brig. R.A.; to travel at the public expense.

ROBSON, Capt. J. C., R.A., Kirkee, is directed to proceed to Belgaum for duty with C baty. 2nd brig.

SANDWITH, Lieut., 15th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to offic. as wing officer to 8th N.I., on probation.

SIMPSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 3, directing Capt. R. S. Simpson, qrmr. 21st N.I., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Becke.

SINCLAIR—MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 24, directing Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, wing officer and offic. adjt., 27th N.L.I., to offic. as wing comdr., and Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, offic. wing officer, and qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties as a tempy. measure, in succession to Lieut. Col. Castell.

SMITH—FORTEATH—PENTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, directing Lieut. col. Smith, 2nd in com., 18th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Forteach, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. Penton, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Boyd, rejoining his own appointment in the 11th N.I.

STACKPOLE, Lieut., 17th foot, to offic. as adjt., to Devall Depot, v. Capt. Harris, app. to offic. on the brig. staff.

TANDY, Capt. H. S., is posted to the Belgaum dist., Capt. T. Harris to the Deesa dist., and Capt. J. Withers to the Aden brig.

THACKWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 29, app. Lieut. Thackwell to act as qrmr. to 2nd batt. 7th foot, from May 1, in add. to his other duties, v. qrmr. Slattery, proceeding on leave pending retirement.

WALSH, Major T. P. B., staff corps, is transfd. from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona.

WELCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 5, directing Lieut. Welch, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. to 25th N.L.I., in add. to his own duties, v. Captain Withers.

#### SIND HORSE.

Regtl. order confd., dated April 6, directing Capt. McNair, 2nd squad. comdr. 1st Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in comd., v. Major Malden, proceeded on m.c.; and Lieut. R. H. Daniell, 3rd squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., v. Capt. McNair.

Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, directing Lieut. F. G. Alexander, squad. comdr. 1st Sind horse, to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Lucas, app. to offic. as 2nd in comd., 2nd Sind horse. Lieut. Daniell to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr., and Lieut. Francis as adjt., in addition to their respective duties.

Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, directing Capt. C. A. Lucas, adj. 1st Sind horse, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 2nd Sind horse, v. Capt. Hogg, proceeded on furl.

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY.—PROMOTIONS, &c.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions, &c., of R.A. officers have been made:—

Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. J. MacLachlan, 8th brig., asst. adj. gen., R.A., Bombay, has been placed upon the seconded list.

Major G. F. Worsley, 1 baty. 2nd brig., promoted lieut. col. into the 8th brig., v. T. J. MacLachlan.

Lieut. A. B. Stopford has been promoted capt. upon the seconded list.

Capt. G. Firebrace, N. baty. 1st brig., has been transfd. to No. 7 baty. 9th brig.

Capt. F. J. Mortimer, from the supernum. list, has been promoted to N baty. 1st brig., v. Firebrace.

Lieut. A. H. W. Brett, C baty. 2nd brig., has been transfd. to the depot baty. of that brig. in England.

#### PENSION RULES.

With the sanction of Government, the following alterations are ordered in the Bombay Army Regulations:—

Paragraph 16, Section 27, is reconstructed as follows:—

The ordinary pension is claimable after thirty-two years' service, irrespective of fitness or unfitness for further service; and it is in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to remove any native soldier to the pension list after that period of service should he see fit to do so. No commissioned or non-commissioned officer who has not been disabled on actual service shall be entitled to the pension of the rank he may hold when invalidated or pensioned, unless he shall have served in that rank for three complete years. Should he not have served three years in the rank, he will only be entitled to the pension of the next lower grade, provided his united service in the rank he held when invalidated, or pensioned, and in the next inferior grade, amounts together to full three years. The second and third clauses of this paragraph do not apply to those officers and non-commissioned officers who attained their position before 1st April, 1878.

#### MEDICAL.

BANKS, Surg. S. O. B., to be civil surg. Hyderabad, v. Surg. Major Holmsted, transfd. to Ahmedabad.

DAVIDSON, Surg. D. C., is transfd. from general duty, Presidency div., to general duty, Poona div., to be stationed at Belgaum.

HALIDAY, Surg. S. B., is transfd. from the med. charge of the 27th N.I., to that of the 13th N.I.

HATCH, Surg. W. K., is app. to act as 2nd surg., European General Hospital, during the absence of Surg. Arnott.

HENDERSON, Surg. W. G. H., to the med. charge of 27th N.L.I., v. Surg. Haliday, transfd. to the 13th N.I.

JOYNT, Surg. major C. Joynt, M.D., to act as civil surg. of Surat during the absence of Surg. Adey.

PARR, Surg. major K. J., army med. dept., is transfd. from Ghizree Sanitarium to general duty, Presy. Circle.

KENSALL, Surg. E. W., army med. dept., is transfd. from Aden to gen. duty, Mhow Circle.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. F. Silcock, acting 2nd asst. coll. of Kaladgi, priv. leave for three months, from July 17 next. Mr. H. E. Watson, dep. coll. of Selhwan, for one year, from May 5. Mr. G. Druitt, acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, priv. leave for two months, from May 25, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., P.W.D., Bengal, in anticipation. Major B. H. Mathew, R.E., exec. engr. P.W.D., Satara, for eighteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. R. Hennell, H.M.'s 5th N.L.I., for eighteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Brig. gen. W. Barry, C.B., comdg. Belgaum dist., for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, staff corps, for six months. Lieut. col. R. R. Woodhouse, staff corps, wing comdr. 11th regt. N.I., for six months, on m.c., with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Rangoon, May 2, wife of E. B. Anderson, adjt. 24th M.N.I., son.

BARNETT—At Bangalore, May 26, wife of Major J. H. M. Barnett, 4th regt. N.I., daughter.

BEATTY—At Bangalore, May 25, wife of Lieut. col. R. Beatty, 36th N.I., daughter.

BOTELER—At Ootacamund, May 12, wife of F. Wilford Boteler, lieut. R.A., son.

CLEUR—At Cannanore, May 16, wife of F. X. Cleur, telegraph master, son.

CUNNINGHAM—At Simla, June 9, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, son.

DALGLIESH—At Mozufferpore, May 20, wife of E. Dalgliesh, of Dulsing-serai, son.

FRENCH—At Calcutta, May 23, wife of B. E. French, judge adjt. gen.'s office, twins, son and daughter.

GRAHAME—At Chicacole, Madras Presy., April 16, wife of W. F. Grahame, H.M.'s M.C.S., son.



INGLIS—At Calcutta, May 20, wife of A. B. Inglis, son.  
 JUPP—At Igoor, Muuzerabad, May 11, wife of A. Jupp, daughter.  
 McRAE—At Hyderabad, May 22, wife of Major J. G. McRae, acting  
 const. of forests in Sind, daughter.  
 MORROW—At Calcutta, May 20, wife of J. Morrow, son.  
 OGDEN—At Ranikhet, May 23, wife of Capt. D. A. Ogden, 14th P. W. O.  
 regt., son.  
 O'CALLAGHAN—At Darjeeling, May 27, wife of F. L. O'Callaghan,  
 daughter.  
 PINE—At Pultalpor, May 20, wife of R. S. Pine, daughter.  
 SHANNON—At Sholapur, May 29, wife of R. J. Shannon, acting exec.  
 engr., son.  
 TEMPLE—At Asseergurh, Central Provinces, May 25, wife of Capt. J. A.  
 Temple, B.S.C., son.  
 WEST—At Calcutta, May 17, wife of R. Barton West, son.  
 WILSON—At Simla, May 21, wife of A. B. Wilson, daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—NAILER.—At Poonamullee, May 20, John F. T. Bailey, to  
 Caroline H., eldest daughter of the Rev. A. R. C. Nailer (railway  
 chaplain), by whom the ceremony was performed.  
 DOWNING—KENNARD.—At Bulandshahr, May 20, S. F. Downing, Bengal  
 Educational service, to Mary, second daughter of the late Gabriel Ken-  
 nard, Frith Hall, East Farleigh, Kent.  
 LOCKYER—CLOETE.—At Ootacamund, May 22, W. N. Lockyer, R.A., to  
 Harriett J., youngest daughter of P. L. Cloete.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Rangoon, May 3, Emily B., wife of E. B. Anderson, adjt.  
 24th regt. N.I., and daughter of Col. H. H. Firth, Madras staff corps,  
 aged 20.  
 BOWLING—At Madhepur, May 19, Mrs. E. Bowling, aged 59 years.  
 BROWNLOW—At Naini Tal, May 25, Col. F. C. J. Brownlow, comdt. 7th  
 Bengal cav.  
 CHESSEON—At Byculla, May 23, Mrs. Hannah Chesson, relict of the late  
 John Chesson, of Paunchigany, aged 37.  
 DAVIES—At Bhaugulpore, May 24, Hannah A., child of Mr. and Mrs.  
 T. H. Davies, aged 27.  
 DOIG—At Bangalore, May 17, C. Doig, late hon. retired surg. major,  
 aged 59.  
 FERGUSON—At Batticaloa, Ceylon, May 23, Agnes E., wife of Surg.  
 major A. J. Ferguson, A.M.D., The Royal Scots, Jubbulpore, aged 37.  
 HAMILTON—At Droile, Rajputana, June 12, Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 4th  
 Bengal cav., son of the late Col. G. Hamilton, Punjab Commission,  
 aged 30.  
 HUNTER—At Mussoorie, May 22, Robert William (Bertie), youngest son  
 of George Hunter, aged 2.  
 JOHNSON—At Punjab, May 20, James Richard Johnson, Surg. major,  
 5th Goorkha Regt., aged 40.  
 LITTLE—May 20, the Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Coconada, aged 53.  
 McARTHUR—At Buxar, May 26, Donald Campbell, infant son of Capt.  
 McArthur, R.E.  
 MAJOR—At Ahmedabad, May 25, Cecilia Clara, wife of W. T. Major,  
 Station master, Viramgam, aged 18.  
 ORTIGER—At Negapatam, May 17, Florence Ida, infant daughter of Mr.  
 J. Ortiger, aged 2.  
 PRIESTLEY—At Allahabad, May 24, C. W. Priestley, asst. secy. to Govt.  
 for the P. W. Dept., aged 42.  
 WELCH—At Aden, May 2, Minnie, wife of Lieut. F. G. J. Welch, 25th  
 regt. N.L.I., aged 27.  
 WALLER—At Calcutta, May 21, Alice Helena Claudine, wife of E. Wal-  
 ler.

## Telar Office.

CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS  
SERVING IN INDIA.

June 18.

Cavalry Depot.—Brevet col. E. Napier, from half-pay, lieut. col. late  
 6th dragoon guards, to be comdt., v. Brevet col. C. Towers, C.B., prom.  
 major gen.

RECRUITING for the native army is being carried on strenuously  
 by agents in Madras as well as in the districts. Nearly four hun-  
 dred recruits have been enlisted at Arcot and its immediate vicinity.

THE ringleaders in the late outbreak in the Rangoon Central Jail  
 have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE Famine Commissioner of Mairpur has published a farewell  
 minute, thanking the officers of the local Commission generally for  
 loyalty and good-will, and all who helped in the famine work, for  
 their services.

THE German residents of Calcutta have sent, through their  
 consul, a telegram congratulating the Emperor William on his late  
 escape from assassination.

THE export of tea from Calcutta to Great Britain in April last  
 was 282,776 lbs., as compared with 323,634 lbs. exported in April  
 last year.

SEVERAL more of the Surat rioters have been sentenced to trans-  
 portation, some to fines, and others to various shorter terms of  
 imprisonment.

IN the month of March last only 377 emigrants left Calcutta, all  
 of whom went to Mauritius.

## Home.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Venetia*,  
 from Bombay, has arrived with specie to the value of £181,840,  
 consisting of sovereigns, with the exception of £1,190 in silver.

BILLS ON INDIA.—At the Bank of England on Wednesday  
 tenders were received for £400,000 in bills on India. The  
 amounts allotted were: to Calcutta £392,000, and to Bombay  
 £8,000; 1s. 8s. 16d. will receive about 32 per cent.; above that  
 price in full; on Bombay at 1s. 8d., in full. These terms are about  
 1-16 lower for Calcutta, but show no change for Bombay. At the  
 point to which silver has now fallen the metal may come into  
 competition with the Council drafts as a medium of remittance  
 to India.

THE TELEGRAPH IN JAPAN.—The Japanese Government are  
 evidently losing no time in extending their system of telegraphic  
 communication, for we learn from a Japan contemporary that  
 there are now 125 telegraph stations in the country, and it is  
 estimated that there are 5,000 miles of wire in operation; 1,000  
 miles more are in course of construction, and still further extensions  
 are contemplated. Considering that the first telegraph line for  
 practical purposes was not erected in Japan before the end of  
 1869, the result achieved is by no means unsatisfactory.—*Nature*.

SOCIETY OF ARTS' CONVERSAZIONE.—The council and members  
 of the Society of Arts gave a *conversazione* last night at the South  
 Kensington Museum. The guests were received by the council in  
 the Architectural Court, where the audience chamber of the Palace  
 of Akbar Khan at Fathpur Sikri, near Agra, with its remarkably  
 carved central throne pillar, formed an admirable reception-room.  
 Music was added to the attractions of the picture galleries and  
 loan collections, which were all thrown open, the band of the Cold-  
 stream Guards in the South Court and the band of the Royal  
 Marines in the North Court performing alternately. In the lecture  
 theatre the London Glee and Madrigal Union sang many of our  
 most beautiful part songs. About 2,500 persons were present during  
 the evening.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this society, held  
 on Monday last, June 17, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, F.R.S., President, in  
 the chair, Mr. R. N. Cust read a paper "On the Present State of  
 Linguistic Research in India, and on the Chief Living Anglo-  
 Indian Scholars," in which he reviewed at great length all that had  
 been done recently, and was still doing, for the promotion of  
 Oriental literature, mentioning for each district under his survey,  
 beginning from Bombay on the south-west to Bengal and Assam on  
 the extreme east, all the grammars, dictionaries, or vocabularies,  
 with which he had become acquainted, representing, probably on  
 the whole, not less than 180 dialects or languages. His object was  
 to collect information as to the modern dialects and languages  
 rather than as to the Sanskrit; and at the same time, to mention  
 the names of every scholar of eminence in India and Europe, and  
 the particular lines of study on which each one had been engaged,  
 with the results thus obtained for the general history of Oriental  
 languages. The Council nominated Messrs. Chenery and Brandreth  
 as delegates from the Asiatic Society to the Oriental Congress at  
 Florence.

PASSAGE OF INDIAN TROOPS.—According to the Alexandria  
 correspondent of the *Times*, the only hitch in the smooth progress  
 of the expedition was in the case of the Indian dhow, or, as her  
 master called her, the *Bagla Jabri*. She was a strange-looking craft,  
 built in the Persian Gulf, manned by natives, and had never before  
 been out of Indian waters. She carried one gigantic mast with an  
 enormous sail, which made her plunge about in a gale in a most  
 marvellous fashion. She was only trusted with baggage horses and  
 packing cases. Together with the sailing ship *Seaforth*, the *Bagla*  
 was in tow of the steamer *Trinacria*, and the three encountered  
 a strong gale in the Red Sea. After many breakings of the tow  
 ropes and several small collisions, the captain of the *Trinacria*  
 decided they must part company, a decision by no means to the  
 liking of the Hindustani ship, though they were to the windward  
 of Jeddah at no great distance. The captain of the dhow relates  
 the incident somewhat graphically:—"The *Seaforth* was so close  
 to me that three of the men in charge of my horses jumped on  
 board her, being afraid of our sinking. The captain told us to go  
 to Jeddah. I replied I would not. He wrote on a board in  
 Hindustani, 'You must go to Jeddah.' I replied on a board in  
 Hindustani, 'I will not. Wherever the steamer goes, I will go.'"  
 At last when night came he was cut adrift, and on the evening of  
 the next day he arrived at Jeddah with no loss either of cargo  
 or cattle. Thence he was fetched by the *Spartan* gunboat, and got  
 to Port Said on the 3rd of June, where his horses and baggage  
 were transhipped to the steamship *Goa*, which had returned from  
 Malta for the purpose. I should think it is the last time the  
 Indian Government would engage a dhow.

CAMBRIDGE INFLUENCE ON INDIA.—The Board of Oriental Studies  
 has issued a report recommending that natives of India be allowed  
 to substitute at the previous examination one or more of the Sanskrit

or Arabic classes, or a selected portion of such classic or classics, instead of the Greek subjects required of ordinary undergraduates; and that, instead of the paper on Latin and Greek grammar, they have the choice of a paper on Latin and Sanskrit grammar. The Board states its reason for this recommendation, that they have taken into consideration the difficulties experienced by natives of the East in their preparation for the first part of the previous examination. Greek and Latin, the classical languages of Europe, are for the most part entirely unknown to natives of India when they come into residence at Cambridge; such students are, therefore, much more heavily burdened than those who have been habituated from their boyhood to the study of Greek and Latin. It should also be remembered that these languages are in this case acquired merely for the purpose of passing the previous examination, and are practically useless to natives of India after their return to their own country. It is quite possible that such students may improve their education by the study of Latin, which at least throws light upon the history of English, but no adequate educational gain is secured by the study of Greek. It appears to the Board that the education of such students might be better promoted by requiring them to take in for examination one of the classical languages of the East—Sanskrit or Arabic—in lieu of Greek. These languages are in general imperfectly known to the students in question, but by virtue of a cognate vocabulary they can acquire either of them more easily than they can Greek, and such an acquisition will be a clear gain to them after their return to India.—*Times*.

**AFRICAN EXPLORATION.**—A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on the 14th inst., Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair, at which a report from the African Exploration Committee was received, stating that Mr. Keith Johnston recommended the exploration of the country between Mombas and Victoria Nyanza, passing by Mount Kenai; Mr. Stanley, the examination of the valley of the Refigi; while a third proposition was that the country from the caravan road now constructing a few miles north of Zanzibar should be explored up to the northern end of Lake Nyassa. The committee continued: "Having carefully considered these several fields of exploratory labour, your committee recommend the last-mentioned as the best calculated to yield valuable results within the compass of the means at their disposal, which amount at present to £1,400; or, assuming that the council might be disposed to make a further grant of £500, to £1,900." It was suggested that means should be taken to induce the public to contribute more largely to the work of African exploration.—Mr. Holmwood, political agent at Zanzibar, in reply to a question, said that throughout Eastern Africa pastoral tribes were found to be fierce and treacherous, and agricultural tribes, on the other hand, were found to be peaceful, so that one might travel through them with merely a carpet-bag and an umbrella. The route now chosen by the society would be largely through agricultural districts.—Mr. Keith Johnston thanked the society for the honour they had done him in selecting him.—Sir Henry Rawlinson was of opinion that if this expedition was carried out successfully, the public would be induced to come forward and support them in more ambitious schemes.—Mr. Frewen, who has recently returned from an exploration in Southern Africa, suggested that this expedition should in some way be combined with the project for establishing an extended telegraphic system in Africa.—The report was adopted, and it was further resolved that, "In the opinion of the meeting, the route recommended by the Exploration Committee is, under all the circumstances, the best to be adopted." On the motion of Sir Harry Verney, a vote of thanks to the chairman was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday last, at the Cannon-street Hotel—Col. J. T. Smith in the chair. In their report the directors stated the total receipts from goods and passenger traffic were much in excess of those of the corresponding period last year; but the net profits had only slightly improved in consequence of the very heavy expenses incurred, and were equivalent to a dividend at the rate of £3 1s. 3d. per cent. per annum. The Chairman alluded to the great benefits which had been conferred upon India during the famine by the extension of railways. As far as this railway was concerned, thirty new and powerful engines had been constructed, and were now doing valuable service. The efforts which had been made to relieve the misfortunes of the country had therefore been of some benefit to the company in their undertaking. One of the first obstacles met by Government in their efforts to grapple with the famine was the great difficulty of communicating with the interior of the country, and to meet this difficulty feeder roads were constructed. Those connected with the Madras Railway had since had the effect of permanently increasing their business, and Government seemed to have come to the conclusion that the best way of combating any future calamity was to open up all parts of the interior of India by means of railways. Three other great works likely to benefit this company were also in progress, namely, the extension of their Bellary branch, the junction with the Irrigation Company's canal, and the construction of a network of railways in the Mysore dominion in connection with their system. He then formally moved the adoption of the report, which, being seconded by Mr. W. H.

Crake, was after some discussion carried unanimously. A resolution enabling further capital to be raised was then passed, and the meeting terminated in the usual manner.

**MUSLIM TEACHING.**—The number last issued of the *Transactions of the German Oriental Society* contains an interesting essay, by Dr. A. Sprenger, on the instruction given in the high schools of the Mussulmans in all the countries they inhabit, and chiefly in India. Dr. Sprenger's essay is not only of literary importance, but contains information valuable to those who are interested in a definite, or at least a durable, settlement of the Eastern Question. He compares the Mussulman treatises of logic to those of Aldrich and Whately. The instruction amongst Mussulmans is everywhere the same, entirely scholastical and dialectical. Dr. Sprenger quotes the passage from his Report to the Government in 1852, when he proposed a scheme of study for the Kalkutta-Madrasa:—

"The sophistries of dialectics learned in a sacred language puff up the professors with conceit, render them hostile to everything practical or founded on experience, and extinguish in them the sense for art and beauty, and blunt the sentiment of equity and morality. . . . The schoolmen, not contented with proscribing the study of history, of nature, and of every science founded on facts, perverted other sciences which are useful in themselves, like grammar and natural philosophy; and this spirit pervades every branch of knowledge."

On the other hand, Dr. Sprenger continues to say that the relation between school and church in Islām is much more free and more solid than it has ever been in Christendom. Islām knows no confined hierarchy with a Pope at its head, and therefore there was always much more liberty of teaching than in Catholic countries, and in the school philosophemes are taught which are in contradiction to the Korān. Dr. Sprenger concludes his essay by portraying the following gloomy prospect for the civilised world:—

"Since the learned men in Islām, trained, uniformly, take the place of our clergy and magistrature, these being the salt of the earth, they communicate that uniform training to the nation. And from this fact it follows that all the Mussulmans, whether Semites, Arians, or Turanians by origin, whether living in hot India or in dreary Khiva, have the same character, a fact which was too little taken into consideration by ethnographers. Their most serious peculiarity is the contempt which they show for modern institutions. The irreconcilableness of a hundred millions of Mussulmans, who inhabit the most beautiful countries of the earth, and who are not capable of governing themselves, and yet are neither permitted nor willing to tolerate the domination of strangers, will give plenty of occupation not only to the English and Russians, but to all the civilised world."

—*Athenæum*.

## India in Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 17.**—THE JAWARI AFRIDIS.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, replying to Mr. HERSCHEL, said that despatches relating to military proceedings against the Jawari Afridis had been forwarded by the Viceroy of India to this country.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 18.**—THE PRESS LAW IN INDIA.—Mr. GLADSTONE said he had received a petition from a public meeting of inhabitants of Puna and certain members of a society there on the subject of the recent law relating to the vernacular press. The petition contained an elaborate and able argument against that law, and it closed with a prayer "that your Honourable House, as the only authority to whom her Majesty's subjects can appeal for redress and protection against arbitrary acts of authority in India, will not only condemn the measure which forms the subject of the present appeal, but it will also make the further continuance of the present policy impossible, and ensure the progressive freedom of her Majesty's Indian subjects, by enlarging the representative element in the Legislative Council of India, and by directing the adoption of such other measures as may seem fit to your Honourable House." The right hon. gentleman went on to say that in substance this was a regular petition, concluding with a prayer to the House; but there were two irregularities—namely, that it was called a memorial, and that between the petition and the first signature were the words, "We beg to remain, honourable sir, your most humble memorialists." But he considered that these were clerical errors.—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER:—How is it headed?—Mr. GLADSTONE said the heading was "Memorial to the Honourable Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled, the humble memorial of inhabitants of Puna," &c. Being convinced that the irregularities were clerical errors, he proposed to strike them out if the Speaker were of opinion that the proceeding was proper, and to present the petition in the usual manner.—THE SPEAKER: I have examined the document, and, although it is termed a memorial, it is substantially a properly worded petition, concluding with a prayer. I am of opinion that, under the circumstances, the petition may be received if the House should think proper to receive it. The petition was then received, and ordered to lie on the table.

**THE INDIAN ARMY.**—Sir H. HAVELOCK stated that he should postpone the motion of which he had given notice regarding the Indian army, as he did not wish to discuss the question so long as affairs in Eastern Europe were in any way doubtful.

**THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.**—Mr. ASHBURY postponed a question of which he had given notice, asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether in the event of the Berlin Congress resulting in peace, her Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of asking Parliament for powers to bring to England the Indian troops now in Malta, in order to give her Majesty the Queen and the people an opportunity of seeing representatives of our Indian army. And, furthermore, whether if for any reason it was not thought desirable to bring over the entire body, representative detachments from each regiment might be selected for inspection in England.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### DEATHS.

HEARD—Georgiana V.A., wife of Chas. Heard, of H.M.'s service Calcutta at Westbourne Park, Bayswater, May 15, aged 41.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 14. Prince Rupert, Moulmein.—15. Str. Palm, Bombay; str. Venetia, Bombay; str. Sicily, Bombay; British Enterprise, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

June 14. John George, Mauritius; Bertha, Bangkok.—17. British Ambassador, Bombay; str. City of Cashmere, Calcutta; str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. W. Arthur, and Dr. E. A. Hardwicke.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Miss Ryckoff.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Bland, and Capt. A. F. Striko.

JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Oliver.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Aker.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, and Mr. H. Cunningham.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.

THE Madras Irrigation and Canal Company irrigated 4,533 acres in Karnal, and 1,077 acres in Kudapah district, in January and February last, and earned in the two months Rs. 14,632.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHARTPUR is actively engaged in recruiting his army, which numbers 10,000 men, of whom 5,000 are said to be excellent soldiers, trained after the European fashion. No trained sipahi gets leave of absence even for twenty-four hours.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, June 20.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, June 21.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.		97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales.	85 88
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29 ... ..		85 88
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		85 88
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling-taking	80½ 80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	80½ 80½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 as	80½ 80½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	equiva-	82½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	lent to	80½ 81
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..		80½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100.	89½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 9-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 10d.	3s. 10½d.	3s. 10½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 10d.	3s. 10½d.	3s. 10½d.
Shanghai ...	6s. 2½d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 3½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..			53 7-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ... ..			59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock, 1830 ... ..		163½ to —
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		100½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1854 ... ..		101 to 103
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent.		99 to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		29s. to 31s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		36s. to 41s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	119½ to 120½
Stock	South Indian ... ..	23.0	— to —
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	100	— to —
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	119½ to —
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	132 to 132½
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	126½ to —
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	101 to 103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	117½ to —
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto (ditto), 1871 ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkand, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	119½ to —
	Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..		93 to 100
Stock	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	100	117½ to —
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 to 117½
20	Ditto ... ..	22. 8s.	— to —
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